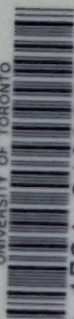



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IN TWO VOLUMES

ANTIPHON

MINOR ATTIC ORATORS

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

K. J. MAIDMENT, M.A.

FELLOW AND CLASSICAL TUTOR OF HERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD



LONDON

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MINOR ATTIC ORATORS

I

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IN TWO VOLUMES

I

ANTIPHON
ANDOCIDES

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

K. J. MAIDMENT, M.A.

FELLOW AND CLASSICAL TUTOR OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD



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PREFACE

THE text upon which the present translation is based is that of I. Bekker (1822); but I have not hesitated to introduce such alterations and corrections as the fresh manuscript evidence and detailed linguistic study of the last hundred years have made necessary or probable. The critical apparatus, while by no means exhaustive, will, I hope, prove full enough to enable the reader to appreciate for himself the relative value of the principal sources from which the text of Antiphon and Andocides derives. Of the surviving fragments all those are printed which possess any historical or literary importance. It appeared beyond the scope of the present volume to include isolated words quoted by the ancient lexicographers as grammatical rarities. These are readily accessible in existing editions of the two authors and are of no interest to the general reader. In regard to the translation itself I need say only that I have aimed at being both accurate and readable, but am fully conscious that I have too often failed to be either. I should, however, like to take this opportunity of thanking many friends for their suggestions and advice, particularly the present Warden of Merton, Sir John Miles, whose critical acumen and long experience of comparative law have repeatedly saved me from error; Mr. R. G. C. Levens,

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my former tutor, who has put me still further in his debt by reading much of the translation in proof and offering valuable criticisms; and Professor H. T. Wade-Gery, who has always been ready with advice upon the many historical problems presented by Antiphon. I must also express my gratitude to the proprietors of the Bibliotheca Teubneriana for their courteous permission to reprint, as it stands, Thalheim's text of the first four columns of the papyrus fragments of Antiphon's *Περὶ τῆς μεταστάσεως*, together with his critical apparatus.

K. J. MAIDMENT

August 1940

THE MANUSCRIPTS

ANTIPHON.—When Bekker published his edition of the Attic Orators in 1822, he relied upon four manuscripts for the reconstruction of the text of Antiphon. These manuscripts were :

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) Crippsianus (Brit. Mus. Burneianus 95), | |
| thirteenth century | A |
| (2) Laurentianus, fifteenth century | B |
| (3) Marcianus, fifteenth century | L |
| (4) Vratislaviensis, sixteenth century | Z |

The contents of all four were the same, viz. : Andocides, Isaeus, Dinarchus, Antiphon, and Lysurgus, together with a number of short pieces attributed to Gorgias, Alcidas, and others. While regarding A, the earliest, as of the first importance, Bekker held that B, L, and Z represented an independent, if inferior, tradition, and they consequently occupy a prominent place in his critical apparatus. In 1829 Dobson collated yet another ms. from the British Museum, the fifteenth century Burneianus 96 (M), and attempted to show that it must rank at least as high as Bekker's B, L, and Z. It has since been conclusively proved, however, that B, L, Z, and M derive from one another in the order B L M Z, and that B itself is wholly dependent upon A.^a All four there-

^a Cf. *Jahrb. f. Phil.* 1877, p. 673, *Hermes*, xvii., p. 385, and *Rhein. Mus.* xl., p. 387.

MINOR ATTIC ORATORS, I

fore lose their claim to the respect shown them by their early editors. But the supremacy of A itself has been seriously challenged since attention was drawn by Maetzner in 1838 to an Oxford ms. of the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, now known as N (Bodl. Misc. 208). N, it is clear, is independent of A, though closely related to it—both, in fact, may be descended directly from a common archetype—and is of equal importance for the determination of the text. In the present edition the evidence of both mss. has been allowed full weight; neither shows a marked superiority over the other, and the choice, not infrequently offered, between two equally acceptable variants, must depend less upon the ms. in which each occurs than upon the intuition of the editor and his conception of what Antiphon could or could not have written. Both mss. have been corrected by more than one hand. A contains corrections both by the copyist himself (A corr.), which generally find confirmation in N and are clearly derived from a common archetype, and also by a second hand (A corr.²). These last are not so certainly based upon ms. authority and cease abruptly at § 84 of the *De Caede Herodis*. In N the corrections are of the same twofold character. The copyist has himself revised his work from the original (N corr.), while here and there a later hand or hands can also be detected at work (N corr.²); these later corrections in N, however, are the merest conjectures and can be of little use in the reconstruction of the text.

ANDOCIDES.—Here again the edition of Bekker rested upon A, B, L, and Z, with the addition of Ambrosianus D 42 sup. (Q), a fourteenth century paper manuscript containing the last two speeches

THE MANUSCRIPTS

of Andocides and the first two of Isaeus. Q, while independent of A, must be ranked below it. It is occasionally of use in supplying an omission in A, and is valuable as in the main confirming A's readings; but it has suffered from well meant attempts to smooth out the roughness of Andocides' style at the cost of accuracy and contains frequent lacunae. In effect, then, A remains our principal authority for the *De Pace* and *In Alcibiadem*, and our sole authority for the *De Mysteriis* and the *De Reditu*. Once again it seems possible to distinguish the work of two correctors. The first is clearly the copyist himself. The second, who uses a slightly darker ink, but is otherwise almost identical with the first, differs from the A corr.² of Antiphon in that he is clearly making his corrections from the same original as the copyist. In view of the close correspondence between the two hands, both will be referred to without distinction as A corr.

ANTIPHON

It is difficult to see how the latter had been a devoted supporter of the Union, but the fact that his family life is sweet, but the fact that his

LIFE OF ANTIPHON

ANTIPHON was born either shortly before or shortly after the year 480.^a He died at about the age of seventy in 411. Thus, like his younger contemporaries, Thucydides and Socrates, he saw the swift growth of the Athenian empire, its brief brilliance, its inevitable decline; and, like them, he was influenced profoundly by the release of those energies of the spirit and the intellect which, even in his lifetime, made Athens the focus of Hellenic culture. Of his family little is known; but the fact that his grandfather had been a devoted supporter of the Peisistratidae^b is significant of the political traditions which he was brought up to respect. The statement that his father, Sophilus, was a sophist^c can hardly be more than an unlucky guess, as he must have been an old man before the full force of the

* Sources for life of Antiphon: Thucyd. viii. 68, [Plutarch], *Vit. X Or.*, Philostratus, *Vit.* i. 15, Photius, cod. 259. Of these the two last are derived from the Pseudo-Plutarch, who drew in his turn upon Caecilius of Calactê writing in the Augustan period. Many of the statements of the Pseudo-Plutarch, Philostratus, and Photius are vitiated by the confusion which existed in ancient times between Antiphon the orator, Antiphon the sophist, Antiphon the tragic poet, and a fourth Antiphon put to death by the Thirty Tyrants.

^b Περὶ τῆς μεταστάσεως, fragment 1.

^c [Plutarch], § 2.

LIFE OF ANTIPHON

sophistic movement was felt at Athens ; and when we are told in addition that Alcibiades was among his pupils, it is hard not to believe that he has been confused with Socrates. Antiphon himself, however, must early have become interested in the new culture which made its first appearance with the visit of Protagoras of Abdera to Athens c. 450 and thrust its roots ever deeper during the succeeding generation. But his gifts were not those of a Hippias or Prodicus ; he was no encyclopaedist. He concerned himself solely with the possibility of reducing the rules of effective speaking to an ordered system ; and it is thus with the Sicilians, Corax, Teisias and Gorgias, that he has the closest affinity. We hear of a Τέχνη or rhetorical handbook written by him ^a ; and, if the evidence of Plato is to be trusted, ^b he opened a school in Athens, where those who wished to succeed in the courts or Assembly could benefit by his experience and research.

How soon Antiphon began to win a reputation for himself in this field is not known. ^c It is likely enough that he became prominent before the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. But more important is the fact that he was at the same time composing speeches for others to deliver in both the law-courts and the Assembly ; for it is in his activity as the first of the λογογράφοι ^d that the explanation of the vast, but subterranean, influence which he later came to exert

^a See fragments, p. 308.

^b *Menexenus* 236 A. P. 110

^c The reference to his φιλαργυρία in the *Peisander* of Plato Comicus ([Plut.] § 16) would seem to show that he had gained notoriety for high fees by *circa* 420 at the latest, but is otherwise of no help.

^d [Plut.] § 4, Diod. ap. Clem. Alex. *Strom.* i. 365.

ANTIPHON

in Athenian politics is largely to be sought. By upbringing and predilection he was an uncompromising opponent of democracy; and his oratorical genius was always at the service of that compactly organized minority which, though it seldom came into the open, strove ceaselessly to undermine the supremacy of the Demos. All too little is known of the activities of the oligarchic *ἐταρπείαι* before their brief triumph in 411; but it is at least clear that they made a practice of championing the subject-states of the Empire against the oppression of the democratic imperialists, and lost no opportunity of exposing the shortcomings of the popular government in its domestic administration. It is thus of some significance that among the lost speeches of Antiphon there should occur two in which he defends allied states against Athens,^a and that among those which survive, one, the *Choreutes*, should give prominence to the corruption of the officials of the democracy, and a second, the *Herodes*, should attempt to clear a native of Lesbos of the charge of murdering an Athenian citizen.

But it was during the critical period which followed the defeat of the Sicilian expedition that Antiphon's great opportunity came. In the spring of 411 Peisander arrived in Athens from the army at Samos with the news that Alcibiades would secure the support of Persia against Sparta on condition that the popular government was suppressed. Antiphon's plans were laid and his organization was perfected. The democrats, on the other hand, were in despair and their inability to resist was assured by the

* *On the Tribute of Samothrace, On the Tribute of Lindus.*
See fragments, pp. 290-292.

LIFE OF ANTIPHON

news that the army at Samos was in favour of accepting the Persian terms. Without violence and without bloodshed the existing Council and Assembly were superseded by a new Council of Four Hundred and a purely nominal Assembly of Five Thousand, and Athens was completely under the control of the oligarchs. At last the end for which Antiphon had worked so long and so patiently was achieved ; but he was destined to benefit but little by his success. Not only had Peisander and his associates already lost their hold over the army at Samos, but a serious split occurred within the Council of Four Hundred itself between the extremists, among whom Antiphon was prominent, and the moderates, led by Theramenes and Aristocrates. Finally, in May the extremists were forced to appeal to Sparta for help ; and a delegation left Athens consisting of Phrynichus, Antiphon, and ten others. The result of the appeal is not known ; but popular feeling in Athens was by now thoroughly outraged, and on the return of the delegates Phrynichus was assassinated and the Four Hundred deposed. Most of the extremists fled for their lives ; but three stood their ground, among them Antiphon. He was a disillusioned and a bitterly disappointed man ; the work of years had gone for nothing ; and he could expect little mercy from a government which counted him among its most dangerous enemies. Yet when facing the court with his companions on a charge of treason,^a he delivered the greatest defence made within living memory by a

^a The decree of the Boulê, committing Antiphon, Archeptolemus and Onomacles for trial, has been preserved by the Pseudo-Plutarch, as has the official text of their condemnation. Both will be found printed in full on pp. 314-317.

man on trial for his life.^a Of that defence we have the merest fragments ; but they are enough to show that even at this last hour that proved mastery of device and expression of which Thucydides speaks ^b did not desert him. In spite, however, of his attempt to justify his conduct, he was found guilty and condemned to death. The Eleven executed the sentence ; burial was refused to his corpse ; and his house was rased to the ground.

^a Thucyd. viii. 68. ^b *Ibid.*

I

PROSECUTION OF THE STEP-MOTHER FOR POISONING

INTRODUCTION

THE facts with which the *Prosecution for Poisoning* is concerned may be summarized as follows. A certain Philoneos entertained a friend to dinner at his house in Peiraeus. His mistress served them both with wine after the meal. The wine, it seems, was poisoned; and Philoneos died instantaneously, while his friend fell violently ill and died three weeks later. The woman, who was a slave, was arrested, tortured for information, and executed.

The occasion of the present speech was the re-opening of the case some years afterwards by an illegitimate son of the friend.^a In obedience to his father's dying command (ἐπίσκηψις), he charges the father's wife, his own stepmother, with the murder of her husband and of Philoneos. The stepmother's defence is conducted by her own sons, the prosecutor's half-brothers. The line of attack chosen by the prosecution is that the mistress of Philoneos was merely an accessory to the crime: the principal had been the stepmother, who had previously made

^a The stress laid upon the prosecutor's extreme youth (§§ 1, 30) makes it impossible to suppose that he is the legitimate son of an earlier marriage. He has brought the case as soon as he was eligible to do so; and had his half-brothers been younger than he, they would have been debarred by their age from appearing for the defence.

PROSECUTION FOR POISONING

a similar, but ineffectual, attempt to murder her husband.

It has been suggested that the speech was never intended for actual delivery in a court of law, but that it is simply an academic exercise in the manner of the *Tetralogies*. The reasons advanced for this are the complete inadequacy of the prosecution's case from a practical point of view, the absence of witnesses, and the seemingly fictitious character of the proper names which occur. However, a brief consideration of the structure and contents will perhaps be enough to show that we have here what is almost certainly a genuine piece of early pleading.

The case for the prosecution rests upon two things: a carefully elaborated narrative of the planning and execution of the murders, and the development of a single argument to the detriment of the defence, the argument that the accused must be guilty, because the defence has refused to allow the family slaves to be questioned under torture about the previous attempt to poison the husband. The refusal, it is assumed, means that the stepmother was guilty of that attempt, and this fact furnishes in its turn a strong presumption, if not proof, of her guilt in the present instance.

This is quite unlike the *Tetralogies*, where no emphasis is laid on the narrative, the minimum of fact is given, and the writer obviously regards the speeches for the prosecution and defence as an opportunity for demonstrating the possibilities of *a priori* reasoning and sophistry when a case has to be presented to a jury. It is scarcely credible that the present speech, if composed for the same purpose, should contain so circumstantially detailed a narrative, and at the same

time be limited to but a single argument in favour of the prosecution. On the other hand, its peculiar meagreness becomes intelligible if it is assumed that the case was historical but, owing to the circumstances which set it in motion, extremely weak.

Thus, a man lies dying from the effects of the wine which he drank when dining with a friend ; the fact that his friend died instantaneously convinces him that they have both been poisoned. He has been on bad terms with his wife for some time, and only recently caught her placing something in his drink. He suspected her at the time of trying to poison him ; but she avowed that it was merely a love-philtre. The incident remains in his mind, and the fact that his wife is acquainted with the girl who served his friend and himself with wine at dinner leads him to conclude that she has made a second attempt upon his life, this time with success. He therefore summons his son and solemnly enjoins him to prosecute the wife for murder. The son is bound to carry out the command ; but unfortunately there is not a scrap of evidence to show that his stepmother was concerned in his father's death. The one possible source of information was the supposed accomplice who administered the poison ; and no amount of pressure had induced her to say anything to incriminate any second person whatsoever. Hence he has to make what play he can with the imaginary account of the planning of the crime given him by his father. He tries to shift attention to the earlier attempt at poisoning which failed ; but the defence refuses to let him question the family slaves about the facts. Thus he is reduced to emphasizing as strongly as possible the damning implications of the refusal. That is why

PROSECUTION FOR POISONING

the speech necessarily takes its present unsatisfactory form. On the assumption that the prosecution was set in motion entirely in deference to the father's ἐπίσκηψις, both its unconvincing argumentation and the absence of witnesses become intelligible.

If this is the truth, there is a strong probability that the stepmother is innocent. Had she been implicated in any way, it is difficult to believe that the παλλακή of Philoneos would not have tried to shift the blame on to her when faced with torture and death. The refusal of the defence to allow an examination of the slaves is not in itself evidence of guilt: slaves could not be relied upon to adhere to the truth under pressure; and to refuse to hand them over was the obvious course, in spite of its drawbacks.

The evidence of the proper names which occur in the speech does not affect the above interpretation. There are only two: Philoneos and Clytemnestra. Philoneos is well authenticated as an Attic name by inscriptions ranging from the fifth century to the third and by a reference in the Ἀθ. Πολ.^a to an Archon so called in the age of Peisistratus. The fact that the Philoneos of this speech lived in Peiraeus^b and may thus have had some connexion with shipping is an intelligible coincidence. Clytemnestra (§ 17) occurs in a corrupt passage which should almost certainly be emended to give it a purely metaphorical sense.

If, then, the speech was more than an academic exercise, before what court was it delivered? Probably the Areopagus, which tried cases of wilful murder. Admittedly, the defendant was charged,

^a Ἀθ. Πολ. xvii. 1. For a list of the inscriptions referred to cf. Kirschner's *Prosopographia*, s.v.

^b See note on § 16.

not as having caused her husband's death immediately, but as having procured it through the agency of an accomplice ; and the law of homicide, as we know it in the last quarter of the fourth century,^a distinguished between *πρᾶξις* and *βούλευσις*, assigning *πρᾶξις* to the cognizance of the Areopagus, *βούλευσις* to that of the Palladium. But this proves nothing of fifth century procedure ; and the evidence of the speech itself, which treats the defendant, no less than the *παλλακή*, as a *φονεύς*,^b suggests rather that contemporary practice made no distinction between principal and agent.

There remains the question of authorship. Ancient tradition unanimously regarded the speech as the work of Antiphon ; and it is supported by the evidence of language and style. Here there are none of those peculiarities of diction which must make the authorship of the *Tetralogies* a matter of doubt ; and, although such evidence cannot be stressed, the recurrence in both the *Herodes* and the *Choreutes* of a form of argument used in the present speech ^c points likewise to a common origin for all three. Critics who follow Schmitt ^d in treating the *Prosecution for Poisoning* as apocryphal rest their case almost entirely upon the intuitive conviction that it is unworthy of Antiphon. But, as he himself would remark, *ἀντὸς ἕκαστος τοῦτου κρατεῖ*. The crudity of the speech, no less than its Gorgian assonances and rhythms,^e are better explained by the assumption that it is a product of Antiphon's early years.

^a 'Αθ. Πολ. lvii. 3.

^b e.g. §§ 2, 6, 20, *et passim*.

^c Compare §§ 11-12 with *Her.* § 38 and *Chor.* § 27.

^d *De oratione in novercam quae Antiphontis fertur*, Fulda, 1853.

^e Cf. §§ 5 *sub fin.*, 22, 27 *init.*

ANALYSIS

- §§ 1-4. Appeal to the jury for sympathy.
- §§ 5-13. Conclusions to be drawn from the fact that the defence had refused to hand over their slaves for examination.
- §§ 14-20. Narrative of the crime.
- §§ 21-31. Largely a repetition of the arguments used in §§ 1-13. The half-brother who is conducting the defence is bitterly attacked for his behaviour, and fresh emphasis is laid on the guilt of the stepmother. There is, strictly speaking, no formal peroration.

[111] ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΥΙΑΣ

- 1 Νέος μὲν καὶ ἄπειρος δικῶν ἔγωγε ἔτι, δεινῶς δὲ καὶ ἀπόρως ἔχει μοι περὶ τοῦ πράγματος, ὦ ἄνδρες, τοῦτο μὲν εἰ ἐπισκῆψαντος τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπεξελθεῖν τοῖς αὐτοῦ φονεῦσι μὴ ἐπέξειμι, τοῦτο δὲ εἰ ἐπεξιόντι ἀναγκαίως ἔχει οἷς ἥκιστα ἐχρῆν ἐν διαφορᾷ καταστῆναι, ἀδελφοῖς ὁμοπατρίοις καὶ μητρὶ ἀδελφῶν. ἡ γὰρ τύχη καὶ αὐτοὶ οὗτοι ἠνάγκασαν ἐμοὶ πρὸς τούτους αὐτοὺς τὸν ἀγῶνα καταστῆναι, οὓς εἰκὸς ἦν τῷ μὲν τεθνεῶτι τιμωροὺς γενέσθαι, τῷ δ' ἐπεξιόντι βοηθούς. νῦν δὲ τούτων τάναντία γηγένηται· αὐτοὶ γὰρ οὗτοι καθεστᾶσιν ἀντίδικοι καὶ φονῆς, ὥς καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ ἡ γραφὴ λέγει.
- 3 Δέομαι δ' ὑμῶν, ὦ ἄνδρες, εἰς ἐπιδείξω ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς καὶ προβουλῆς τὴν τούτων μητέρα φονέα οὔσαν τοῦ ἡμετέρου πατρὸς, καὶ μὴ ἅπαξ ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλάκις ἤδη ληφθεῖσαν τὸν θάνατον τὸν ἐκείνου ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ μηχανωμένην, τιμωρῆσαι πρῶτον

* i.e. the charge as formally registered with the βασιλεὺς (cf. *Choreutes*, §§ 38, 41 ff.). The action itself was of course a δίκη φόνου.

PROSECUTION OF THE STEPMOTHER FOR POISONING

Not only am I still too young to know anything of courts of law, gentlemen ; but I am also faced with a terrible dilemma. On the one hand, how can I disregard my father's solemn injunction to bring his murderers to justice ? On the other hand, if I obey it, I shall inevitably find myself ranged against the last persons with whom I should quarrel, my half-brothers and their mother. Circumstances for which the defence have only themselves to blame have made it necessary that my charge should be directed against them, and them alone. One would have expected them to seek vengeance for the dead and support the prosecution ; but as it is, the opposite is the case : they are themselves my opponents and the murderers, as both I and my indictment ^a state.

Gentlemen, I have one request. If I prove that my opponents' mother murdered our father by malice aforethought, after being caught not merely once, but repeatedly, in the act of seeking his life,^b then first

^b A natural rhetorical exaggeration. The proof does not in fact occur as promised ; but there is no good reason for supposing that the speech is therefore incomplete. In the circumstances outlined in the Introduction such a proof would have been impossible.

ANTIPHON

- [112] μὲν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ὑμετέροις, οὓς παρὰ τῶν θεῶν καὶ τῶν προγόνων διαδεξάμενοι κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐκείνοις περὶ τῆς καταψηφίσεως δικάζετε, δεύτερον δ' ἐκείνῳ τῷ τεθνηκότι, καὶ ἅμα ἐμοὶ μόνῳ
- 4 ἀπολελειμμένῳ βοηθῆσαι. ὑμεῖς γάρ μοι ἀναγκαῖοι. οὓς γὰρ ἐχρῆν τῷ μὲν τεθνεῶτι τιμωροὺς γενέσθαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ βοηθοὺς, οὗτοι τοῦ μὲν τεθνεῶτος φονῆς γεγέννηται, ἐμοὶ δ' ἀντίδικοι καθεστᾶσι. πρὸς τίνας οὖν ἔλθῃ τις βοηθούς, ἢ ποῖ τὴν καταφυγὴν ποιήσεται ἄλλοθι ἢ πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ τὸ δίκαιον;
- 5 Θαυμάζω δ' ἔγωγε καὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, ἦντινά ποτε γνῶμην ἔχων ἀντίδικος καθέστηκε πρὸς ἐμέ, καὶ εἰ νομίζει τοῦτο εὐσέβειαν εἶναι, τὸ τὴν μητέρα μὴ προδοῦναι. ἐγὼ δ' ἡγοῦμαι πολὺ ἀνοσιώτερον εἶναι ἀφείναι τοῦ τεθνεῶτος τὴν τιμωρίαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ μὲν ἐκ προβουλῆς ἀκουσίως ἀποθανόντος,
- 6 τῆς δὲ ἐκουσίως ἐκ προνοίας ἀποκτεινάσης. καὶ οὐ τοῦτό γ' ἐρεῖ,¹ ὥς εὖ οἶδεν ὅτι οὐκ² ἀπέκτεινεν ἢ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ τὸν πατέρα τὸν ἡμέτερον· ἐν οἷς μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ ἐξουσία ἦν σαφῶς εἰδέναι παρὰ τῆς βασάνου, οὐκ ἠθέλησεν· ἐν οἷς δ' οὐκ ἦν πυθέσθαι, τοῦτ' αὐτὸ προὔθυμήθη. καίτοι αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐχρῆν, ὃ καὶ ἐγὼ προὔκαλούμην, προθυμηθῆναι, ὅπως τὸ
- 7 πραχθὲν ἢ ἀληθῶς³ ἐπεξελθεῖν. μὴ γὰρ ὁμολογούντων τῶν ἀνδραπόδων οὗτός τ' εὖ εἰδὼς ἂν ἀπελογεῖτο καὶ ἀντέσπευδε πρὸς ἐμέ, καὶ ἢ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ ἀπήλλακτο ἂν ταύτης τῆς αἰτίας. ὅπου δὲ μὴ ἠθέλησεν ἔλεγχον ποιήσασθαι τῶν πεπραγμένων, πῶς περὶ γ' ὧν οὐκ ἠθέλησε πυθέσθαι, ἐγχωρεῖ αὐτῷ περὶ τούτων εἰδέναι; [πῶς οὖν περὶ

PROSECUTION FOR POISONING, 3-7

avenge the outrage against your laws, that heritage from the gods and your forefathers which enables you to sentence the guilty even as they did ; and secondly avenge the dead man, and in so doing give me, a lonely orphan, your aid. For you are my kin ; those who should have avenged the dead and supported me are his murderers and my opponents. So where is help to be sought, where is a refuge to be found, save with you and with justice ?

I am at a loss indeed to understand the feelings which have led my brother to range himself against me. Does he imagine that his duty as a son consists simply in loyalty to his mother ? To my mind, it is a far greater sin to neglect the avenging of the dead man ; and the more so since he met his doom as the involuntary victim of a plot, whereas she sent him to it by deliberately forming that plot. Further, it is not for my brother to say that he is quite sure his mother did not murder our father ; for when he had the chance of making sure, by torture, he refused it ; he showed readiness only for those modes of inquiry which could yield no certainty. Yet he ought to have been ready to do what I in fact challenged him to do, so that an honest investigation of the facts might have been possible ; because then, if the slaves had admitted nothing, he would have confronted me with a vigorous defence based on certainty, and his mother would have been cleared of the present charge. But after refusing to inquire into the facts, how can he possibly be certain of what he refused to find out ? [How, then, is it to be

¹ καίτοι τοῦτό γ' ἐρεῖ Thalheim, coll. §§ 8 et 28.

² ὅτι οὐκ Cobet : ὅτι γ' οὐκ codd.

³ ἀληθῶς scripsi, auct. Thalheim : ἀληθὲς codd. Alii alia.

τούτων, ὧ δικάζοντες, αὐτὸν εἰκὸς εἰδέναι, ὦν γε τὴν ἀλήθειαν οὐκ εἴληφε;^{1]}

- 8 Τί ποτε ἀπολογήσεσθαι μέλλει μοι; ἐκ μὲν γὰρ τῆς τῶν ἀνδραπόδων βασάνου εὖ ᾔδει ὅτι οὐχ οἷόν τ' ἦν αὐτῇ σωθῆναι, ἐν δὲ τῷ μὴ βασανισθῆναι ἡγείτο τὴν σωτηρίαν εἶναι· τὰ γὰρ γενόμενα ἐν τούτῳ ἀφανισθῆναι ὥήθησαν. πῶς οὖν εὖορκα ἀντομωμοκῶς ἔσται φάσκων εὖ εἰδέναι, ὃς οὐκ ἠθέλησε σαφῶς πυθέσθαι ἐμοῦ ἐθέλοντος τῇ δικαιοτάτῃ βασάνῳ χρήσασθαι περὶ τούτου τοῦ
- 9 πράγματος; τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ἠθέλησα μὲν² τὰ τούτων ἀνδράποδα βασανίσαι, ἃ συνῆδει καὶ πρότερον τὴν γυναῖκα ταύτην, μητέρα δὲ τούτων, τῷ πατρὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ θάνατον μηχανωμένην φαρμάκοις, καὶ τὸν πατέρα εἰληφότα ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ, ταύτην τε οὐκ οὔσαν ἄπαρνον, πλὴν οὐκ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ φάσκουσαν διδόναι ἄλλ' ἐπὶ φίλτροις. διὰ οὖν ταῦτα ἐγὼ βάσανον τοιαύτην ἠθέλησα ποιήσασθαι περὶ αὐτῶν, γράψας ἐν γραμματείῳ ἃ ἐπαιτιῶμαι τὴν γυναῖκα ταύτην. βασανιστὰς δὲ αὐτοὺς τούτους ἐκέλευον γίνεσθαι ἐμοῦ παρόντος, ἵνα μὴ ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἃ ἐγὼ ἐπερωτῶν³ λέγοιεν—ἀλλ' ἐξήρκει μοι τοῖς ἐν τῷ γραμματείῳ χρῆσθαι· καὶ αὐτό μοι τοῦτο τεκμήριον δίκαιον γενέσθαι,⁴ ὅτι ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως μετέρχομαι τὸν φονέα τοῦ πατρός—εἰ δὲ ἄπαρνοι γίγνοιτο ἢ λέγοιεν μὴ ὁμολογούμενα,

¹ πῶς οὖν . . . εἴληφε secl. Schoell, qui alterius esse recensionis vestigium coniecit. πῶς . . . εἰδέναι om. N.

² ἠθέλησα μὲν Bake: ἠθελήσαμεν codd.

³ ἐπερωτῶν Jernstedt: ἐπερωτῶ μὴ codd.

⁴ γενέσθαι Jernstedt, coll. Chor. § 27: ἔσται codd.

expected, gentlemen of the jury, that he should be sure of facts about which he has not learnt the truth ?^a]

What reply does he mean to make to me ? He was fully aware that once the slaves were examined under torture his mother was doomed ; and he thought that her life depended upon the avoiding of such an examination, as he and his companions imagined that the truth would in that event be lost to sight. How, then, is he going to remain true to his oath as defendant,^b if he claims to be in full possession of the facts after refusing to make certain of them by accepting my offer of a perfectly impartial investigation of the matter by torture ? In the first place, I was ready to torture the defendants' slaves, who knew that this woman, my opponents' mother, had planned to poison our father on a previous occasion as well, that our father had caught her in the act, and that she had admitted everything—save that it was not to kill him, but to restore his love that she alleged herself to be giving him the potion. Owing, then, to the nature of the slaves' evidence, I proposed to have their story tested under torture after making a written note of my charges against this woman ; and I told the defence to conduct the examination themselves in my presence, so that the slaves might not give forced answers to questions put by me. I was satisfied to have the written questions used ; and that in itself should afford a presumption in my favour that my search for my father's murderer is honest and impartial. Should the slaves resort to denial or make

^a A curiously loose expression. The oath taken by both parties in cases of murder was always a *διωμοσία* (cf. § 28), never, as here, an *ἀνρωμοσία*.

〈ἡ βάσανος〉¹ ἀναγκάζει τὰ γεγονότα κατηγορεῖν· αὕτη γὰρ καὶ τοὺς τὰ ψευδῇ παρεσκευασμένους λέγειν τᾷ ἀληθείᾳ κατηγορεῖν ποιήσει.

11 Καίτοι εὖ οἶδά γ', εἰ οὗτοι πρὸς ἐμέ ἐλθόντες, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα αὐτοῖς ἀπηγγέλθη ὅτι ἐπεξίοιμι τοῦ πατρὸς τὸν φονέα, ἡθέλησαν τὰ ἀνδράποδα ἃ ἦν αὐτοῖς παραδοῦναι, ἐγὼ δὲ μὴ ἡθέλησα παραλαβεῖν, αὐτὰ ἂν ταῦτα μέγιστα τεκμήρια παρείχοντο ὥς οὐκ ἔνοχοί εἰσι τῷ φόνῳ. νῦν δ', ἐγὼ γάρ εἰμι τοῦτο μὲν ὃ θέλων αὐτὸς βασανιστὴς γενέσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ τούτους αὐτοὺς κελεύων ἄντ' ἐμοῦ βασανίσαι, ἐμοὶ δὴπου εἰκὸς ταῦτα ταῦτα

12 τεκμήρια εἶναι ὥς εἰσὶν ἔνοχοι τῷ φόνῳ. εἰ γὰρ τούτων ἐθελόντων διδόναι εἰς βάσανον ἐγὼ μὴ ἐδεξάμην, τούτοις ἂν ἦν ταῦτα τεκμήρια. τὸ αὐτὸ οὖν τοῦτο καὶ ἐμοὶ γενέσθω, εἴπερ ἐμοῦ θέλοντος ἔλεγχον λαβεῖν τοῦ πράγματος αὐτοὶ μὴ ἡθέλησαν δοῦναι. δεινὸν δ' ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ εἶναι, εἰ ὑμᾶς μὲν ζητοῦσιν αἰτεῖσθαι ὅπως αὐτῶν μὴ καταψηφίσησθε, αὐτοὶ δὲ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἡξίωσαν δικασταὶ γενέσθαι δόντες βασανίσαι τὰ αὐτῶν ἀνδράποδα.

13 Περὶ μὲν οὖν τούτων οὐκ ἄδηλον ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἔφευγον τῶν πραχθέντων τὴν σαφήνειαν πυθέσθαι· ἥδεσαν γὰρ οἰκεῖον σφίσι τὸ κακὸν ἀναφανησόμενον, ὥστε σιωπώμενον καὶ ἀβασάνιστον αὐτὸ [113] εἶσαι ἐβουλήθησαν. ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑμεῖς γε, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐγὼ γ' εὖ οἶδα, ἀλλὰ σαφὲς ποιήσετε. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν μέχρι τούτου· περὶ δὲ τῶν γενομένων πειράσομαι ὑμῖν διηγῆσασθαι τὴν ἀλήθειαν· δίκη δὲ κυβερνήσειεν.

¹ ἡ βάσανος add. Baiter et Sauppe: ἡ δίκη Aldina. Non-nihil excidisse patet.

PROSECUTION FOR POISONING, 10-13

inconsistent statements, my intention was that the torture should force from them the charges which the facts demanded : for torture will make even those prepared to lie confine their charges to the truth.

I am quite sure, though, that had the defence approached me with an offer of their slaves directly they learned that I intended to proceed against my father's murderer, only to meet with a refusal of the offer, they would have produced that refusal as affording the strongest presumption of their innocence of the murder. As it is, it was I who in the first place volunteered to conduct the examination personally, and in the second told the defence to conduct it themselves in my stead. Surely, then, it is only logical that this corresponding offer and refusal should afford a presumption in my favour that they are guilty of the murder. Had I refused an offer of theirs to hand over their slaves for torture, the refusal would have afforded a presumption in their favour. The presumption, then, should similarly be in my favour, if I was ready to discover the truth of the matter, while they refused to allow me to do so. In fact, it is amazing to me that they should try to persuade you not to find them guilty, after refusing to decide their case for themselves by handing over their slaves for torture.

In the matter of the slaves, then, it is quite clear that the defence were themselves anxious to avoid ascertaining the facts. The knowledge that the crime would prove to lie at their own door made them desirous of leaving it wrapped in silence and uninvestigated. But you will not do this, gentlemen, as I know full well ; you will bring it into the light. Enough, though ; I will now try to give you a true statement of the facts : and may justice guide me.

- 14 Ὑπερῶν τι ἦν τῆς ἡμετέρας οἰκίας, ὃ εἶχε
 Φιλόνεως ὁπότ' ἐν ἄστει διατρίβοι, ἀνὴρ καλὸς τε
 καγαθὸς καὶ φίλος τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πατρί· καὶ ἦν αὐτῷ
 παλλακή, ἣν ὁ Φιλόνεως ἐπὶ πορνείον ἔμελλε κατα-
 στήσαι. ταύτην οὖν [πυθομένη]¹ ἢ μήτηρ τοῦ
 15 ἀδελφοῦ ἐποίησατο φίλην. αἰσθομένη δ' ὅτι ἀδι-
 κείσθαι ἔμελλεν ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλόνεω, μεταπέμπεται,
 καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἦλθεν, ἔλεξεν αὐτῇ ὅτι καὶ αὐτὴ ἀδι-
 κοῖτο ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἡμέτερου· εἰ οὖν ἐθέλει
 πείθεσθαι, ἔφη ἱκανὴ εἶναι ἐκείνῃ τε τὸν Φιλόνεων
 φίλον ποιῆσαι καὶ αὐτῇ τὸν ἐμὸν πατέρα, εἶναι
 φάσκουσα αὐτῆς μὲν τοῦτο εὖρημα, ἐκείνης δ'
 16 ὑπηρέτημα. ἡρώτα οὖν αὐτὴν εἰ ἐθελήσει δια-
 κονῆσαι οἱ, καὶ ἡ ὑπέσχετο τάχιστα, ὥς οἶμαι.

- Μετὰ ταῦτα ἔτυχε τῷ Φιλόνεω ἐν Πειραιεὶ ὄντα
 ἱερὰ Διὶ Κτησίῳ, ὃ δὲ πατὴρ ὁ ἐμὸς εἰς Νάξον
 πλεῖν ἔμελλεν. κάλλιστον οὖν ἐδόκει εἶναι τῷ
 Φιλόνεω τῆς αὐτῆς ὁδοῦ ἅμα μὲν προπέμψαι εἰς
 τὸν Πειραιᾶ τὸν πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν φίλον ὄντα
 ἑαυτῷ, ἅμα δὲ θύσαντα τὰ ἱερὰ ἐστιᾶσαι ἐκείνον.
 17 ἢ οὖν παλλακὴ τοῦ Φιλόνεω ἠκολούθει τῆς θυσίας
 ἔνεκεν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἦσαν ἐν τῷ Πειραιεὶ, οἶον
 εἰκός, ἔθυσεν.² καὶ ἐπειδὴ αὐτῷ ἐτέθυτο τὰ ἱερά,
 ἐντεῦθεν ἐβουλευέτο ἢ ἄνθρωπος ὅπως ἂν αὐτοῖς
 τὸ φάρμακον δοίη, πότερα πρὸ δείπνου ἢ ἀπὸ δεί-
 πνου. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτῇ βουλευομένη βέλτιον εἶναι
 μετὰ δείπνον δοῦναι, τῆς Κλυταιμνήστρας ταύτης³

¹ πυθομένη secl. Dobree. Glossema esse videtur verbo
 αἰσθομένη quod sequitur olim adscriptum: πιστουμένη Weber.

² ἔθυσεν Orelli: ἔθυσεν codd.

PROSECUTION FOR POISONING, 14-17

There was an upper room in our house occupied by Philoneos, a highly respected friend of our father's, during his visits to Athens. Now Philoneos had a mistress^a whom he proposed to place in a brothel. My brother's mother made friends with her; and on hearing of the wrong intended by Philoneos, she sends for her, informing her on her arrival that she herself was also being wronged by our father. If the other would do as she was told, she said, she herself knew how to restore Philoneos' love for her and our father's for herself. She had discovered the means; the other's task was to carry out her orders. She asked if she was prepared to follow her instructions, and, I imagine, received a ready assent.

Later, Philoneos happened to have a sacrifice to perform to Zeus Ctesius^b in Peiraeus, while my father was on the point of leaving for Naxos. So Philoneos thought that it would be an excellent idea to make one journey of it by seeing my father as far as Peiraeus, offering the sacrifice, and entertaining his friend. Philoneos' mistress accompanied him to attend the sacrifice. On reaching Peiraeus, Philoneos of course carried out the ceremony. When the sacrifice was over, the woman considered how to administer the draught: should she give it before or after supper? Upon reflection, she decided that it would be better to give it afterwards, thereby carrying out the suggestion

^a Clearly a slave, as Philoneos has complete control over her, and she was later on tortured and summarily executed.

^b Zeus as god of the household. Hence the sacrifice takes place at Philoneos' private residence.

³ τῆς Κλυταμνήστρας ταύτης ταῖς ὑποθήκαις Gernet: alii alia. τῆς Κλ. τῆς τούτου μητρὸς ὑποθήκαις N: τῆς Κλ. τοῖς τούτου μητρὸς ὑποθ. A: ταῖς Κλ. τῆς κτλ. A corr.³

[τῆς τούτου μητρὸς] ταῖς ὑποθήκαις ἅμα δια-
 18 κονοῦσαν. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα μακρότερος ἂν εἴη
 λόγος περὶ τοῦ δείπνου ἐμοί τε διηγῆσασθαι ὑμῖν
 τ' ἀκοῦσαι· ἀλλὰ πειράσομαι τὰ λοιπὰ ὥς ἐν βραχυ-
 τάτοις ὑμῖν διηγῆσασθαι, ὥς γεγένηται ἢ δόσις
 τοῦ φαρμάκου.

Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐδεδειπνήκεσαν, οἶον εἰκός, ὁ μὲν
 θύων Διὶ Κτησίῳ κακέϊνον ὑποδεχόμενος, ὁ δ'
 ἐκπλεῖν τε μέλλων καὶ παρ' ἀνδρὶ ἐταίρῳ αὐτοῦ
 δειπνῶν, σπονδάς τ' ἐποιοῦντο καὶ λιβανωτὸν ὑπὲρ
 19 αὐτῶν ἐπετίθεσαν. ἡ δὲ παλλακὴ τοῦ Φιλόνεω
 τὴν σπονδὴν ἅμα ἐγχεύουσα ἐκείνοις εὐχομένοις ἃ
 οὐκ ἔμελλε τελεῖσθαι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐνέχει τὸ φάρ-
 μακον. καὶ ἅμα οἰομένη δεξιὸν ποιεῖν πλέον
 δίδωσι τῷ Φιλόνεω, ἴσως <ὥς>,¹ εἰ δοίῃ πλέον,
 μᾶλλον φιλησομένη ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλόνεω· οὕτω γὰρ
 ᾗδει ὑπὸ τῆς μητρυνίης τῆς ἐμῆς ἐξαπατωμένη,
 πρὶν ἐν τῷ κακῷ ᾗδῃ ᾗν· τῷ δὲ πατρὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ
 20 ἔλασσον ἐνέχει. καὶ ἐκεῖνοι ἐπειδὴ ἀπέσπεισαν,
 τὸν ἑαυτῶν φονέα μεταχειριζόμενοι ἐκπίνουσιν
 ὑστάτην πόσιν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Φιλόνεως εὐθέως παρα-
 χρήμα ἀποθνήσκει, ὁ δὲ πατὴρ ὁ ἡμέτερος εἰς
 νόσον ἐμπίπτει, ἐξ ἧς καὶ ἀπώλετο εἰκοσταῖος.
 ἀνθ' ὧν ἡ μὲν διακονήσασα καὶ χειρουργήσασα²
 ἔχει τὰ ἐπίχειρα ὧν ἀξία³ ᾗν, οὐδὲν αἰτία οὔσα—τῷ
 γὰρ δημοκοίνῳ τροχισθείσα παρεδόθη—, ἡ δ' αἰτία

¹ ὥς add. Pahlé.

PROSECUTION FOR POISONING, 17-20

of this Clytemnestra^a here. Now it would take too long for me to furnish or for you to listen to a detailed description of the meal; so I shall try to give you as brief an account as I can of the administration of the poison which followed.

After supper was over, the two naturally set about pouring libations and sprinkling some frankincense to secure the favour of heaven, as the one was offering sacrifice to Zeus Ctesius and entertaining the other, and his companion was supping with a friend and on the point of putting out to sea. But Philoneos' mistress, who poured the wine for the libation, while they offered their prayers—prayers never to be answered, gentlemen—poured in the poison with it. Thinking it a happy inspiration, she gave Philoneos the larger draught; she imagined perhaps that if she gave him more, Philoneos would love her the more: for only when the mischief was done did she see that my stepmother had tricked her. She gave our father a smaller draught. So they poured their libation, and, grasping their own slayer, drained their last drink on earth. Philoneos expired instantly; and my father was seized with an illness which resulted in his death twenty days later. In atonement, the subordinate who carried out the deed has been punished as she deserved, although the crime in no sense originated from her: she was broken on the wheel and handed over to the executioner; and the woman from whom it did originate, who was guilty

^a For the metaphorical use of the name cf. Andoc. *Myst.* § 129 *τίς ἂν εἶη οὗτος; Οἰδίπους, ἢ Αἴχισθος;*

² καὶ χειρουργήσασα huc transposuit Blass: post ἐνθυμηθεῖσα habent codd.

³ ἀξία] ἀξία Blass: οὐκ ἀξία Reutzel.

τε ἤδη καὶ ἐνθυμηθεῖσα ἔξει, ἐὰν ὑμεῖς τε καὶ οἱ θεοὶ θέλωσιν.

- 21 Σκέψασθε οὖν ὅσω δικαιότερα ὑμῶν δεήσομαι ἐγὼ ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός. ἐγὼ μὲν γε τῷ τεθνεῶτι ὑμᾶς κελεύω καὶ τῷ ἡδίκημένῳ τὸν αἰδίου χρόνον τιμωροὺς γενέσθαι· οὗτος δὲ τοῦ μὲν τεθνεῶτος πέρι οὐδὲν ὑμᾶς αἰτήσεται, ὅς ἄξιος καὶ ἐλέου καὶ βοηθείας καὶ τιμωρίας παρ' ὑμῶν τυχεῖν, ἀθέως καὶ ἀκλεῶς πρὸ τῆς εἰμαρμένης ὑφ' ὧν ἦκιστα
- 22 ἐχρῆν τὸν βίον ἐκλιπών, ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς ἀποκτεινάσης δεήσεται ἀθέμιτα καὶ ἀνόσια καὶ ἀτέλεστα καὶ ἀνήκουστα καὶ θεοῖς καὶ ὑμῖν, δεόμενος ὑμῶν <μὴ τιμωρῆσαι>¹ ἃ αὐτὴ ἑαυτὴν οὐκ ἔπεισε μὴ κακοτεχνῆσαι. ὑμεῖς δ' οὐ τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων ἐστὲ βοηθοί, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐκ προνοίας ἀποθνησκόντων, καὶ ταῦτα ὑφ' ὧν ἦκιστα ἐχρῆν αὐτοὺς ἀποθνήσκειν. ἤδη οὖν ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστι τοῦτ' ὀρθῶς διαγνῶναι, ὃ καὶ ποιήσατε.
- 23 Δεήσεται δ' ὑμῶν οὗτος μὲν ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρὸς τῆς αὐτοῦ ζώσης, τῆς ἐκείνον διαχρησαμένης ἀβούλως τε καὶ ἀθέως, ὅπως δίκην μὴ δῶ, ἂν ὑμᾶς πείθῃ, ὧν ἡδίκηκεν· ἐγὼ δ' ὑμᾶς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦμοῦ² τεθνεῶτος αἰτοῦμαι, ὅπως παντὶ τρόπῳ δῶ· ὑμεῖς δέ, ὅπως διδῶσι δίκην οἱ ἀδικούντες, τούτου γε ἔνεκα καὶ δικασταὶ ἐγένεσθε
- 24 καὶ ἐκλήθητε. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν ἐπεξέρχομαι [λέγων],³ ἵνα δῶ δίκην ὧν ἡδίκηκε καὶ τιμωρήσω τῷ τε

¹ μὴ τιμωρῆσαι add. Thalheim.

² τοῦμοῦ Franke: μου codd.

³ λέγων secl. Gernet.

PROSECUTION FOR POISONING, 20-24

of the design, shall receive her reward also, if you and heaven so will.^a *ἀνὰ τὸν οὐρανὸν*

Now mark the justice of my request as compared with my brother's. I am bidding you avenge once and for all time him who has been wrongfully done to death ; but my brother will make no plea for the dead man, although he has a right to your pity, your help, and your vengeance, after having had his life cut short in so godless and so miserable a fashion by those who should have been the last to commit such a deed. No, he will appeal for the murderess ; he will make an unlawful, a sinful, an impossible request, to which neither heaven nor you can listen. He will ask you to refrain from punishing a crime which the guilty woman could not bring herself to refrain from committing. But you are not here to champion the murderers : you are here to champion the victims wilfully murdered, murdered moreover by those who should have been the last to commit such a deed. Thus it now rests with you to reach a proper verdict ; see that you do so.

My brother will appeal to you in the name of his mother who is alive and who killed her husband without thought and without scruple ; he hopes that if he is successful, she will escape paying the penalty for her crime. I, on the other hand, am appealing to you in the name of my father who is dead, that she may pay it in full ; and it is in order that judgement may come upon wrongdoers for their misdeeds that you are yourselves constituted and called judges. I am prosecuting to ensure that she pays for her crime and

sponsible " rather than " guilty." That the *παλλακή* was to some extent guilty is implicitly acknowledged in the statement that she deserved her punishment.

- πατρὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ καὶ τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ὑμετέροις·
ταύτῃ καὶ ἄξιόν μοι βοηθῆσαι ὑμᾶς ἅπαντας, εἰ
ἀληθῆ λέγω· οὗτος δὲ τάναντία, ὅπως ἢ τοὺς
νόμους παριδοῦσα μὴ δῶ δίκην ὣν ἡδίκηκε, ταύτῃ
25 βοηθὸς καθέστηκε. καίτοι πότερον δικαιοτέρον τὸν
ἐκ προνοίας ἀποκτείναντα δοῦναι δίκην ἢ μὴ; καὶ
πότερον δεῖ¹ οἰκτεῖραι μᾶλλον τὸν τεθνεῶτα ἢ τὴν
ἀποκτείνασαν; ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι τὸν τεθνεῶτα· καὶ
γὰρ <ἄν>² δικαιοτέρον καὶ ὀσιώτερον καὶ πρὸς
θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων γίγνοιτο ὑμῖν. ἤδη οὖν
ἐγὼ ἄξιῶ, ὥσπερ κάκεῖνον ἀνελεημόνως καὶ ἀν-
οικτίστως αὕτῃ ἀπώλεσεν, οὕτω καὶ αὐτὴν ταύτῃν
26 ἀπολέσθαι ὑπὸ τε ὑμῶν καὶ τοῦ δικαίου. ἢ μὲν
γὰρ ἐκουσίως καὶ βουλεύσασα τὸν θάνατον <ἀπέ-
κτεινεν>,³ ὁ δ' ἀκουσίως καὶ βιαίως ἀπέθανε. πῶς
γὰρ οὐ βιαίως ἀπέθανεν, ὦ ἄνδρες; ὅς γ' ἐκπλεῖν
ἔμελλεν ἐκ τῆς γῆς τῇσδε, παρά τε ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ
αὐτοῦ εἰστιάτο· ἢ δὲ πέμψασα τὸ φάρμακον καὶ
κελεύσασα ἐκείνῳ δοῦναι πιεῖν ἀπέκτεινεν ἡμῶν
τὸν πατέρα. πῶς οὖν ταύτῃν ἐλεεῖν ἄξιόν ἐστιν
ἢ αἰδοῦς τυγχάνειν παρ' ὑμῶν ἢ ἄλλου του; ἤτις
αὕτῃ οὐκ ἡξίωσεν ἐλεῆσαι τὸν ἑαυτῆς ἄνδρα, ἀλλ'
27 ἀνοσίως καὶ αἰσχροῦς ἀπώλεσεν. οὕτω δέ τοι καὶ
ἐλεεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀκουσίοις παθήμασι μᾶλλον προσ-
ήκει ἢ τοῖς ἐκουσίοις καὶ ἐκ προνοίας ἀδικήμασι
καὶ ἁμαρτήμασι. καὶ ὥσπερ ἐκείνον αὕτῃ οὔτε
θεοὺς οὔθ' ἥρωας οὔτ' ἀνθρώπους αἰσχυνθεῖσα οὐδέ⁴
δείσας ἀπώλεσεν, οὕτω καὶ αὕτῃ ὑφ' ὑμῶν καὶ
τοῦ δικαίου ἀπολομένη, καὶ μὴ τυχοῦσα μήτ'
αἰδοῦς μήτ' ἐλέου μήτ' αἰσχύνης μηδεμιᾶς παρ'
ὑμῶν, τῆς δικαιοτάτης ἂν τύχοι τιμωρίας.

¹ δεῖ Jernstedt: δικαιοτέρον codd.

² ἄν add. Dobree.

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to avenge our father and your laws : wherein you should support me one and all, if what I say is true. My brother, on the contrary, is defending this woman to enable one who has broken the laws to avoid paying for her misdeeds. Yet which is the more just : that a wilful murderer should be punished, or that he should not ? Which has a better claim to pity, the murdered man or the murderess ? To my mind, the murdered man : because in pitying him you would be acting more justly and more righteously in the eyes of gods and men. So now I ask that just as this woman put her husband to death without pity and without mercy, so she may herself be put to death by you and by justice ; for she was the wilful murderess who compassed his death : he was the victim who involuntarily came to a violent end. I repeat, gentlemen, a violent end ; for he was on the point of sailing from this country and was dining under a friend's roof, when she, who had sent the poison, with orders that a draught be given him, murdered our father. What pity, then, what consideration, does a woman who refused to pity her own husband, who killed him impiously and shamefully, deserve from you or anyone else ? Involuntary accidents deserve such pity : not deliberately planned crimes and acts of wickedness. Just as this woman put her husband to death without respecting or fearing god, hero, or human being, so she would in her turn reap her justest reward were she herself put to death by you and by justice, without finding consideration, sympathy, or respect.

³ ἀπέκτεινεν add. Reiske : τὸν θάνατον del. Franke.

⁴ αὐτῇ Reiske : αὐτῇ codd.

⁵ οὐδὲ Maetzner : οὔτε N, αἰσχυρθεῖσα οὔτε om. A.

- 28 Θαυμάζω δὲ ἔγωγε τῆς τόλμης τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ καὶ τῆς διανοίας, τὸ διομόσασθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς μητρὸς εὐ εἰδέναι μὴ πεποιηκυῖαν¹ ταῦτα. πῶς γὰρ ἂν τις εὖ εἰδεῖη οἷς μὴ παρεγένετο αὐτός; οὐ γὰρ δήπου μαρτύρων γ' ἐναντίον οἱ ἐπιβουλεύοντες τοὺς θανάτους τοῖς πέλας μηχανῶνται τε καὶ παρασκευάζουσιν, ἀλλ' ὡς μάλιστα δύνανται λαθραιότατα καὶ
- 29 ὡς ἀνθρώπων μηδένα εἰδέναι· οἱ δ' ἐπιβουλεύομενοι οὐδὲν ἴσασι, πρὶν γ' ἤδη ἐν αὐτῷ ὧσι τῷ κακῷ καὶ γιγνώσκωσι τὸν ὄλεθρον ἐν ᾧ εἰσὶ. τότε δέ, ἐὰν μὲν δύνωνται καὶ φθάνωσι πρὶν ἀποθανεῖν, καὶ φίλους καὶ ἀναγκαίους τοὺς σφετέρους (αὐτῶν)² καλοῦσι καὶ μαρτύρονται, καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτοῖς ὑφ' ὧν ἀπόλλυνται, καὶ ἐπισκῆπτουσι τιμωρῆσαι
- 30 σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἡδίκημένοις· ἃ καὶ μοὶ παιδὶ ὄντι ὁ πατήρ, τὴν ἀθλίαν καὶ τελευταίαν νόσον νοσῶν, ἐπέσκηπτεν. ἐὰν δὲ τούτων ἀμαρτάνωσι, γράμματα γράφουσι, καὶ οἰκέτας τοὺς σφετέρους αὐτῶν ἐπικαλοῦνται μάρτυρας, καὶ δηλοῦσιν ὑφ' ὧν ἀπόλλυνται.³ κακείνος ἐμοὶ νέω ἔτι ὄντι ταῦτα ἐδήλωσε καὶ ἐπέστειλεν, ὧ ἀνδρες, οὐ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ δούλοις.
- 31 Ἐμοὶ μὲν οὖν διήγηται καὶ βεβοήθηται τῷ τεθνεῶτι καὶ τῷ νόμῳ· ἐν ὑμῖν δ' ἐστὶ σκοπεῖν τὰ λοιπὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ δικάζειν τὰ δίκαια. οἶμαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς τοῖς κάτω μέλειν οἷ' ἡδίκηνται.

¹ πεποιηκυῖαν Cobet: πεποιηκένας codd.

² αὐτῶν add. Hirschig.

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I am astounded at the shameless spirit shown by my brother. To think that he swore in his mother's defence that he was sure of her innocence ! How could anyone be sure of what he did not witness in person ? Those who plot the death of their neighbours do not, I believe, form their plans and make their preparations in front of witnesses ; they act as secretly as possible and in such a way that not a soul knows ; while their victims are aware of nothing until they are already trapped and see the doom which has descended upon them. Then, if they are able and have time before they die, they summon their friends and relatives, call them to witness, tell them who the murderers are, and charge them to take vengeance for the wrong ; just as my father charged me, young as I was, during his last sad illness. Failing this, they make a statement in writing, call their slaves to witness, and reveal their murderers to them. My father told me, and laid his charge upon me, gentlemen, not upon his slaves, young though I still was.

I have stated my case ; I have championed the dead man and the law. It is upon you that the rest depends ; it is for you to weigh the matter and give a just decision. The gods of the world below are themselves, I think, mindful of those who have been wronged.^a

^a *i.e.* a curse will fall upon the living, unless justice is done to the dead. Cf. *Tetral.* Gen. Introd. pp. 38-39.

³ ἀπόλλυνται Bekker: ἀν ἀπολοῦνται A pr. N, ἀπόλωνται A corr.

⁴ οἱ] οἱ Boeckmeijer.

[illegible]

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Of all that has come down to us under the name of Antiphon nothing presents a more interesting or a more difficult problem than the three groups of four short speeches each, which are known as the *Tetralogies*. Each group deals with a case of homicide, the first with wilful murder, the second with what to-day would be described as death by misadventure, and the third with homicide in self-defence ; and each consists of two speeches for the prosecution and two corresponding speeches for the defence. In all three the purpose of the author is to show how far it is possible to establish the guilt or innocence of the accused by means of purely general reasoning ; he is concerned with what Aristotle calls *πίστεις ἐντεχνοί*, "artificial proofs," as distinct from *πίστεις ἀτεχνοί*, proofs based on evidence. Hence although the cases which he selects for treatment would in practice be settled largely by the citation of witnesses and the application of specific laws, he keeps both witnesses and laws in the background as far as possible and concentrates instead upon logical subtleties and *a priori* inferences.^a

^a *A priori* inferences in general are known as *εἰκότα*, probable conclusions based on known facts. These evidentiary facts are called *τεκμήρια* (a different thing from *μαρτυρίαι*, the evidence of witnesses). A third term, *σημεῖα*, also occurs. The meaning of this can be gathered from an extant fragment

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Now, as is well known, the first attempts to develop an "art of persuasion" were made during the fifth century. They had their origins in the sophistic movement which came into being in the generation after the Persian Wars, to meet the needs of an age of growing intellectual activity and political self-consciousness. The aim of the sophists was educational; they systematized the knowledge and acquirements necessary to the man who was seeking to become an enlightened and efficient member of society, and for a fee would instruct all comers. In the main they interpreted efficiency as the ability to present a point of view in a convincing fashion, whether in the Assembly, the law-courts, or general conversation; and sophists from Protagoras to Thrasymachus devoted a great deal of thought to the formulation of the basic principles of argument and the most effective method of presenting a case. It is in this setting that tradition places the *Tetralogies*. Antiphon himself is known to have taught rhetoric and to have written upon the subject; and so it was only natural that he should have published a number of model speeches for the benefit of pupils. Furthermore, it is known that the type of situation proposed for discussion in the *Tetralogies* was a favourite one with the sophists of the fifth century. Pericles, for instance, argued with Protagoras over the hypothetical case of the boy who was accidentally killed by a javelin in the gymnasium,^a precisely the problem treated in the second *Tetralogy*; and in Plato's *Phaedrus* there is a still more striking parallel.^b

of Antiphon's own Τέχνη (Fr. 74, *infra*, p. 308): τὰ μὲν παροιχόμενα σημείοις πιστοῦσθαι, τὰ δὲ μέλλοντα τεκμηρίοις.

^a Plutarch, *Per.* 36.

^b *Phaedrus* 273 A.

Socrates is discussing the methods of argument advocated by Antiphon's predecessor, Teisias, in his handbook on rhetoric. Teisias, he says, lays it down that "if a man who was courageous but physically weak gave a hiding to a strong man who was a coward, because he had been robbed by him of his cloak or something similar, and was prosecuted in consequence, neither of the two must speak the truth. The coward must allege that the courageous man did not give him the hiding unaided, while the other must seek to establish the fact that the two of them were alone, and then go on to make play with the argument: 'How could a man such as I have attacked a man such as he?' The prosecutor, on the other hand, will not admit his own cowardice, but will endeavour to produce some false statement by means of which he may perhaps refute his opponent." Here again we have precisely the methods of argument illustrated at length in the first *Tetralogy*.

Thus far the evidence suggests that we are dealing with what is genuinely the work of Antiphon, the work perhaps of his younger days when he had not as yet made his reputation as a λογογράφος and was still obliged to teach for a living. But such a consideration is hardly supported, if the style and language of the *Tetralogies* be compared with that of the *Herodes* and *Choreutes*. It was Herwerden^a who first called attention to their peculiarities of vocabulary and grammar. Words like ἀναγινώσκειν for ἀναπεΐθειν (I. β. 7), καταδοκεῖν for ὑποπτεύειν (I. γ. 7), καταλαμβάνειν for καταψηφίζεσθαι (III. δ. 9), constructions like πειρασόμεθα ἐλέγχοντες (I. γ. 1), and the use of the passive ἀπελογήθη for the usual

^a *Mnemosyne*, N.S. 9, p. 201, 11, p. 203.

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ἀπελογήσατο (I. γ. 1, III. γ. 1) are found nowhere else in Antiphon; the first three verbs mentioned are, in fact, pure Ionic. To these one might add such rarities as ἀνατροπεύς (I. β. 2), ἐλεγκτήρ (I. δ. 3), συμπράκτωρ (II. δ. 6), ἀδυνάτως (III. γ. 3), θανάσιμος (III. γ. 4), ἀπολύσιμος, καταλήψιμος (III. δ. 9), and poetical expressions like γηραιὸς τελευτή (III. α. 2). Some of these do not occur again in Greek literature; none can be paralleled in Antiphon himself. If, then, the *Tetralogies* are his work, how comes it that they show such peculiarities of grammar and diction? The difficulty is no trifling one. Admittedly, academic exercises of the type which we are considering will differ considerably from speeches composed by the same author for delivery in a court of law. They will be more concise, probably a good deal more closely argued, and certainly less ornate. But that they should exhibit a language entirely peculiar to themselves is strange. It is hard to see how the man who wrote the *Herodes*, an Athenian born and bred, could have sprinkled his pages with Ionicisms in his earlier days.

If an examination of their language points to the conclusion that the *Tetralogies* are not the work of Antiphon, is the same true of the evidence to be obtained from what may conveniently be called their general background? This is a far harder question. It has already been pointed out that the author is clearly at some pains to give as little prominence as possible to πίστεις ἄτεχνοι, proofs based on specific laws, on the evidence of witnesses, and on other matters of fact, because his intention is to reveal the scope of general reasoning in forensic pleading. But reasoning, however general, cannot develop *in vacuo*;

it must proceed from premises of a kind ; and if the *Tetralogies* discard the premises afforded by particular laws, they can do so only by substituting the universal principles from which those laws derive. This is in fact what happens ; and before proceeding further, we must briefly consider the conception of blood-guilt upon which the entire argument of the *Tetralogies* rests.

The central fact for the author is that, unlike ordinary crimes, the taking of life, whether wilfully or by accident, is an ἀσέβημα, an act of impiety,^a which upsets the existing harmony between man and those superhuman forces which surround him, and brings upon him a μίασμα or defilement.^b This μίασμα, also spoken of as a κηλὶς,^c is described at times in terms which suggest a literal stain of blood (cf. II. γ. 8, θεία κηλὶς τῷ δράσαντι προσπίπτει ἀσεβοῦντι). It rests primarily upon the slayer himself ; but in a wider sense his family and the entire community to which he belongs are infected with it,^d possibly because of their contact with him,^e but more probably because of the persistence of the primitive notion that the true unit of existence is the tribe or the πόλις, the members of which have no separate individuality. This μίασμα will continue until due expiation has been made ; and the expiation should, strictly speaking, consist in the death of the slayer ; he has taken the life of another, and his own life must be taken in return. The *Tetralogies* recognize, however, the possible alternative of exile, the permanent exclusion of the offender from his community being regarded

^a I. a. 3, I. a. 9.

^b I. a. 3, I. a. 10, II. a. 2, III. γ. 6.

^c II. γ. 11.

^d I. a. 3, II. a. 2.

^e I. a. 10.

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as itself equivalent to death. Unless expiation of the one sort or the other is forthcoming, the dead man will remain ἐνθύμιος τοῖς ζῶσιν,^a i.e. the conscience of the living will be burdened with guilt, and the unseen powers of vengeance which have been awakened by the shedding of blood will work their will. Upon the criminal himself they will bring destruction; upon the state famine and disaster.^b Generally these powers of vengeance are called ἀλιτῆριοι^c; but here and there a different word is used to describe them—προστρόπαιοι^d—a word which lets us see something more of their nature. They are the vaguely conceived personification of eternal justice “turned to” in mute appeal by him who has been wronged.^e They will hear his appeal, and until reparation has been made will ceaselessly haunt the guilty.

Much that is curious in the argument of the *Tetralogies* follows directly from these presuppositions. *Tetralogy II*, for example, is concerned with the case of a boy who was accidentally killed by a javelin-cast in the gymnasium. Now it might be expected that the only method of treating the situation open to the author would be to make the prosecution take the line that the victim met his death as the result of a deliberate intention to kill on the part of the defend-

^a I. γ. 10. Sometimes he is said to leave an ἐνθύμιον behind him. Cf. II. α. 2, II. δ. 9.

^b I. α. 10.

^c III. α. 4, III. β. 8, III. δ. 10.

^d III. α. 4. πρὸς τὸν θάνατον ἀποβῆναι

^e Sometimes the dead man is himself spoken of as προστρόπαιος, “turning in appeal.” Cf. I. γ. 10, and see Murray’s *Rise of the Greek Epic*, 4th ed., p. 88, n. 2, for a slightly different interpretation of the word.

ant, or else as the result of criminal negligence; while the defendant would reply by trying to prove that death occurred by misadventure. But instead both sides admit from the start that death was purely accidental, because for the writer it makes no difference. A life has been lost by violence. Therefore an unexpiated *μίασμα* may still rest upon the community. If the boy was himself to blame for running into the path of the javelin, all is well; but if the fault rested with its thrower, the blood-guilt arising from the deed still remains, and he will have to make reparation with his life. From this springs the involved argument as to which of the two parties was guilty of *ἀμαρτία*, with its series of sophistries so wearisome to modern taste. For the author it represents the one means, however imperfect that may be, of discovering whether or not satisfaction is still owing to the powers of vengeance for the blood which has been shed.

It is hardly necessary to point out how extraordinarily primitive are the beliefs which lie behind this conception of blood-guilt. They have their roots in a dim past when the life of man was felt to be at the mercy of mysterious *δαίμονες*, spiritual forces which surround him on every side and manifest themselves in the endless processes of nature, forces of which none knew the limits or precise character, but which might be rendered benevolent by due propitiation. It was in an animistic world of this kind that the worship known as Chthonic took shape. The spirits of the dead below the ground were themselves thought to influence the lives of those upon the earth which they had quitted. They too were *δαίμονες*, and malignant ones, starved ghosts potent for evil,

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unless appeased with food and drink and the performance of the ritual proper to them. And most malignant of all was the spirit of the man whose life had been taken from him by violence. He demanded blood, the blood of his slayer; and until he had received satisfaction, his curse lay upon the living.

Beliefs of this kind, woven into the very fabric of life, provide in themselves an inarticulate code of law; and with the development of a more complex social system, while some will pass into oblivion, others will receive explicit formulation as being fundamental to society's existence. They will become νόμοι πάτριoi whose authority is unquestioned—not so much because the superstitions and taboos from which they originated still persist, but because they have proved their worth in practice and have become accepted as part of the nature of things. We have seen how the author of the *Tetralogies* takes such a body of primitive law as his material; it now remains to ascertain whether this is in any way related to the Athenian legal code in so far as that code is concerned with φόνος.

Homicide in all its forms was dealt with at Athens under the laws first put into writing by Draco in the seventh century, but with origins in a far remoter past. The basic principle upon which they were framed was the principle with which we have already met in the *Tetralogies*, namely, that the shedding of blood involves a defilement which can only be removed by making due reparation to the dead. But closely related to this was a second principle, of which the *Tetralogies* take no account, the principle that there are degrees of blood-guilt and that therefore the reparation in a given case of φόνος must depend upon

the nature of that case. Homicide, in fact, under the Draconian code could take one of two main forms, *φόνος ἐκούσιος* and *φόνος ἀκούσιος*; and according as it was the one or the other, so the penalty to be inflicted upon the offender was death (with the recognized alternative of exile for life) or exile for a specified period, probably not more than a year (*ἀπενιαντισμός*). In addition there was a third form, *φόνος δίκαιος*, which might be *ἐκούσιος* or *ἀκούσιος*, but which at the same time embodied a legal principle that the other two did not. How early these momentous distinctions were drawn is not known; but there can be no doubt that it was long before the days of Draco, as already in his time special courts were in existence for the trial of different kinds of *φόνος*. These courts were five in number. The first, and probably the most ancient, was the Areopagus, which sat to try cases of *φόνος ἐκούσιος*, wilful murder. The second was the court which met in the precincts of the Palladium (*τὸ ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ δικαστήριον*), to try cases of *φόνος ἀκούσιος*, homicide committed without intent to kill. The third met in the precincts of the temple of Apollo Delphinus (*τὸ ἐπὶ Δελφινίῳ δικ.*), to try cases of *φόνος δίκαιος*, homicide where the defendant pleaded justification. The fourth met in the precincts of the Prytaneum, the ancient Council-Hall (*τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ Πρυτανείῳ δικ.*), to try cases where the slayer was unknown or where death had been caused by an inanimate object. The fifth sat at Phreatto, a part of Peiraeus on the seashore, (*τὸ ἐν Φρεαττοῖ δικ.*) and tried cases where a person already in exile for *φόνος ἀκούσιος* was charged with having taken life a second time before leaving the country; Phreatto was chosen to enable the defendant to plead

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from a boat, and thereby avoid setting foot on the soil from which his previous crime had debarred him. The same jury, the fifty-one Ephetae, sat in all these courts save the Areopagus, which was composed of ex-Archons.

Of two of the five courts, the Areopagus and the Palladium, something more should be added. As already stated, the Draconian code recognized the existing distinction between *φόνος ἐκούσιος* and *φόνος ἀκούσιος*. Now such a distinction can only be made after it has become clear that the law must take into account not only facts but intentions. But from this it is only a step to a further principle. Cases sometimes occur where A plans an act and B carries it out at A's suggestion in ignorance of the effects which will follow. In such cases the *βούλευσις* and the *πράξις*, which are usually indissolubly connected, are divided between A and B. It follows that the responsibility for the act must also be divided; and at once there emerges the principle *τὸν βουλευσάντα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐνέχεσθαι καὶ τὸν τῇ χειρὶ ἐργασάμενον*^a; and this will apply not only to *φόνος ἐκούσιος* but also to *φόνος ἀκούσιος*. B may perform an act at the instigation of A which results in the death of C. Neither A nor B foresaw such a consequence; yet the act was deliberately performed. A is therefore guilty of *βούλευσις φόνου ἀκουσίου*, and in the eyes of the law must make precisely the same reparation as B. When this principle first received explicit formulation is not known. Possibly it is as early as Draco or earlier. In any case by the fifth century *βούλευσις φόνου ἐκουσίου* came within the jurisdiction of the

^a Andocides, *Myst.* § 94.

Areopagus and βούλευσις φόνου ἀκούσιον within that of the Palladium.

It was into the framework of the five courts that Draco fitted his laws relating to φόνος. Of the character of that code enough has been said to show that it represents a relatively advanced stage of development; the instinctive sanctions of a more rudimentary society have been modified by the emergence of consciously articulated legal principles. But in spite of the rational analysis to which the act of homicide has been subjected, the primitive conception of blood-guilt persists and forms the basis of the Draconian code. Homicide was still held to involve defilement, and was for that reason placed in a category of its own. This is abundantly clear from known details of procedure in trials for homicide during the fifth century. Thus as soon as a charge of φόνος had been registered with the Basileus, a proclamation was made, forbidding the accused access to the Agora and temples as being suspected of defilement.^a Anyone who came into contact with him or even spoke to him was liable to be infected with the same μίασμα; while the court which eventually tried the case sat in the open air to avoid sharing a roof with him.^b There could be no better evidence that the old conception of blood-guilt had never lost its hold. Homicide was still an ἀσέβημα rather than an ἀδίκημα, an act of impiety rather than a crime against the community.

It is plain from this that, in taking the view which he did of the nature of blood-guilt, the author of the *Tetralogies* was doing nothing more than accepting an assumption recognized as fundamental by

^a See *Choreutes*, Introd. p. 240.

^b *Herodes*, § 11.

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Athenian law itself. At the same time he diverges noticeably in his treatment of particular cases from the lines laid down in Draco's code. One of the features of that code was its recognition of the fact that φόνος ἀκούσιος cannot be treated as a crime of the same order as φόνος ἐκούσιος; and it even went so far as to acknowledge that in certain circumstances φόνος ἀκούσιος was no crime at all; thus the man who accidentally takes the life of another ἐν ἄθλοις is expressly absolved from blame, and it is held that he has incurred no defilement. The second *Tetralogy*, however, which deals with a case of homicide in almost these circumstances, pays no attention to this. It replaces Draco's law with another, which is less of a νόμος, though it is spoken of as such, than a general principle: homicide, whatever the circumstances in which it is committed, is punishable with death.* Again, the Draconian code recognized that homicide in self-defence is in certain cases justified; it laid down, for instance, that the man who kills a thief in the effort to protect his goods is guiltless. But the third *Tetralogy*, which would have provided an excellent opportunity for exhibiting the principle implicit in such a law, is taken up with argument along different lines.

Does this divergence mean that the author of the *Tetralogies* was ignorant of Athenian law on the subject of homicide, and that his conception of blood-guilt as involving defilement agrees with that embodied in the Draconian code only by chance? The evidence does not admit of a certain answer. But it is significant that while the *Tetralogies* do not openly recognize the existence of the Draconian code, each

* II. β. 9.

of them deals with one of the three types of φόνος distinguished by it : the first is concerned with φόνος ἐκούσιος, the second with φόνος ἀκούσιος, and the third with φόνος δίκαιος. Further, passing references to laws other than those of homicide certainly seem to indicate a knowledge of the Athenian legal system as a whole. Thus κλοπή ἱερῶν χρημάτων is punishable by fine after being made the subject of a γραφή^a; slaves can only give evidence under torture^b; a citizen convicted of ψευδομαρτυρία is fined and disfranchised^c; no blame attaches to a physician, if a patient dies while under his care.^d And in addition to this it must always be remembered that the author is not trying to show how the cases which he selects would be argued in a court of law; as has already been pointed out, he is confining himself as far as possible to purely general reasoning. In view of such facts it seems more probable that he was purposely neglecting the details of the Draconian code than that he was ignorant of them altogether.

The evidence of background, then, suggests, if anything, that the writer of the *Tetralogies* was acquainted with Attic law. That he was Antiphon, or indeed a native Athenian at all, it is not easy to believe, when the peculiarities of language are taken into account.^e We are left with the possibility that he was a foreigner who had spent time enough in Athens to gain a knowledge of her legal system and write Attic of a kind. On this assumption the *Tetra-*

^a I. α. 6.

^b I. β. 7.

^c I. δ. 7, cf. Andoc. *Myst.* § 74.

^d III. γ. 5.

^e The evidence which suggests that the *Tetralogies* are spurious, while cogent, is not absolutely conclusive. They have therefore been printed as Antiphon's in the present edition.

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logies will stand as the relic of a literature long since dust and shadows ; for the naïve ingenuity of their thought and the archaic balance of their language alike suggest that they are the work of a sophist of the age of Corax, Teisias, and Gorgias, rather than the forgery of a later time. If this is so, we may regret the namelessness of their author ; but we must count it fortunate that we possess a perfect specimen of that τέχνη ῥητορική which held the young Pericles engrossed, while it invited the scorn of Aristophanes and Plato.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE situation presupposed by the first *Tetralogy* is a simple one. X is found dead in a deserted spot. His attendant, a slave, lies mortally wounded at his side and dies shortly after the pair are discovered, but not before stating that he had recognized Y among the assailants. The family of X now prosecute Y for wilful murder. This clearly affords an admirable field for argument ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων on the side of prosecution and defence alike, as the evidence of the slave cannot be tested under torture and has to be accepted or rejected as the probabilities dictate. In fact the whole purpose of this particular *Tetralogy* is to show how far *a priori* methods of proof can be pushed.

The prosecution opens with an attempt to establish the guilt of the accused by elimination. Next this negative argument is buttressed by the positive evidence of Y's past relations with X; the known fact that X was threatening Y with a serious lawsuit at the time of his death proves that Y had a peculiarly strong motive for committing the murder. Finally the statement of the slave is produced.

Y replies by showing that the method of elimination employed by the prosecution is logically unsound, that the evidence of the slave was given in such circumstances as to render it untrustworthy, that his

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presence at the scene of the crime is in any event improbable *a priori*, and finally that the suggested motive is inadequate.

The two remaining speeches break no new ground, but consist of further argument on the lines followed in the first two. A touch of realism is added in the final speech for the defence. The speaker states that he will prove from the evidence of his slaves that he was at home and in bed on the night of the Diipoleia, when the crime was committed. This may well be a practical hint on the part of the author to indicate the most effective moment for the introduction of important evidence. Coming where it does, the prosecution has no opportunity of replying to it.

ΤΕΤΡΑΛΟΓΙΑ Α

[115] ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ ΦΟΝΟΥ ΑΠΑΡΑΣΗΜΟΣ

- 1 Ὅποσα μὲν τῶν πραγμάτων ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων ἐπιβουλεύεται, οὐ χαλεπὰ ἐλέγχεσθαι ἔστιν· ἂν δ' οἱ ἱκανῶς μὲν πεφυκότες, ἔμπειροι δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων ὄντες, ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῆς ἡλικίας καθ-εστῶτες ἐν ᾧ κράτιστοι φρονεῖν αὐτῶν εἰσι, πρᾶσσωσι, χαλεποὶ καὶ γνωσθῆναι καὶ ἐλεγχθῆναι¹
- 2 εἰσι· διὰ γὰρ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ κινδύνου ἐκ πολλοῦ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ὧν ἐπιβουλεύουσι σκοποῦντες, οὐ πρότερον ἐπιχειροῦσιν ἢ πάσης ὑποψίας φυλακὴν ποιήσωνται. γινώσκοντας οὖν ὑμᾶς χρὴ ταῦτα, καὶ ὅτι οὖν εἰκὸς παραλάβητε, σφόδρα πιστεύειν αὐτῷ. ἡμεῖς δ' οἱ ἐπεξερχόμενοι τὸν φόνον οὐ
- 3 τὸν αἴτιον ἀφέντες τὸν ἀναίτιον διώκομεν· σαφῶς γὰρ οἶδαμεν ὅτι πάσης τῆς πόλεως μαινομένης ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἕως ἂν διωχθῇ, τό τ' ἀσέβημα ἡμέτερον γίγνεται, τῆς θ' ὑμετέρας ἀμαρτίας ἢ ποινῇ εἰς ἡμᾶς τοὺς μὴ δικαίως διώκοντας ἀναχωρεῖ. ἀπαν-τος δὲ τοῦ μιάσματος ἀναχωροῦντος εἰς ἡμᾶς, ὥς

¹ ἐλεγχθῆναι Kayser: δειχθῆναι codd.

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ANONYMOUS PROSECUTION FOR MURDER

WHEN a crime is planned by an ordinary person, it is not hard to expose ; but to detect and expose criminals who are naturally able, who are men of experience, and who have reached an age when their faculties are at their best, is no easy matter. The enormous risk makes them devote a great deal of thought to the problem of executing the crime in safety, and they take no steps until they have completely secured themselves against suspicion. With these facts in mind, you must place implicit confidence in any and every indication from probability^a presented to you. We, on the other hand, who are seeking satisfaction for the murder, are not letting the guilty escape and bringing the innocent into court ; we know very well that as the whole city is defiled by the criminal until he is brought to justice, the sin becomes ours and the punishment for your error falls upon us, if our prosecution is misdirected. Thus, as the entire defilement falls upon

^a *εἰκός*, *εἰκότως*, and *τὰ εἰκότα* cannot properly be rendered by any single English equivalent. I have made use of "natural," "logical," "probable," "to be expected," etc., according to the requirements of the context.

ANTIPHON

ἂν δυνώμεθα σαφέστατα ἐξ ὧν γινώσκουμεν πει-
ρασόμεθα ὑμῖν δηλοῦν ὡς ἀπέκτεινε τὸν ἄνδρα.

4 <Οὔτε γὰρ κακούργους εἰκὸς ἀποκτεῖναι τὸν
ἄνθρωπον>¹. οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἂν τὸν ἔσχατον κίνδυνον
περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς κινδυνεύων ἐτοίμην καὶ κατειργασ-
μένην τὴν ὠφέλειαν ἀφῆκεν. ἔχοντες γὰρ [ἂν]² τὰ
ἱμάτια ἠύρεθήσαν. οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ παροινήσας οὐδεὶς
διέφθειρεν αὐτόν. ἐγινώσκετο γὰρ ἂν ὑπὸ τῶν
συμποτῶν. οὐδὲ μὴν οὐδ' ἐκ λαιδορίας. οὐ γὰρ
<ἂν>³ ἄωρι τῶν νυκτῶν οὐδ' ἐν ἐρημίᾳ ἐλοιδο-
ροῦντο. οὐδὲ μὴν ἄλλου στοχαζόμενος ἔτυχε τού-
του. οὐ γὰρ ἂν σὺν τῷ ἀκολούθῳ διέφθειρεν αὐτόν.

5 Ἀπολυομένης δὲ τῆς ὑποψίας ἀπάσης αὐτὸς ὁ
θάνατος ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἀποθανόντα μνηύει αὐτόν.
ἐπιθέσθαι δὲ τίνα μᾶλλον εἰκὸς ἐστὶν ἢ τὸν μεγάλα
μὲν κακὰ προπεπονθότα, ἔτι δὲ μείζονα ἐπίδοξον
ὄντα πάσχειν; ἔστι δ' ὁ διωκόμενος οὗτος. ἐκ
παλαιοῦ γὰρ ἐχθρὸς ὧν αὐτοῦ πολλὰς μὲν καὶ
6 μεγάλας γραφὰς διώξας οὐδεμίαν εἶλεν, ἔτι δὲ
μείζους καὶ πλείους διωχθεὶς οὐδεπώποτ' ἀπο-
φυγὼν ἱκανὸν μέρος τῶν ὄντων ἀποβέβληκε, τὰ δ'

¹ οὔτε . . . ἄνθρωπον add. Ald.

² ἂν secl. Reiske.

³ ἂν add. Dobree. Cf. δ, § 5.

^a Inserted in the Aldine edition to fill a probable lacuna in the ms. text; some reference to κακούργοι is clearly wanted. The term κακούργος (cf. δ, §§ 5, 6) is a generic one comprising various species of criminal: κλέπται, τοιχωρύχοι, βαλλαντιοτόμοι, etc. The "malefactors" here referred to are doubtless

FIRST TETRALOGY, I. 3-6

us, we shall try to show you as conclusively as our knowledge allows that the defendant killed the dead man.

⟨Malefactors are not likely to have murdered him,⟩^a as nobody who was exposing his life to a very grave risk would forgo the prize when it was securely within his grasp ; and the victims were found still wearing their cloaks. Nor again did anyone in liquor kill him : the murderer's identity would be known to his boon-companions. Nor again was his death the result of a quarrel ; they would not have been quarrelling at the dead of night or in a deserted spot. Nor did the criminal strike the dead man when intending to strike someone else ; he would not in that case have killed master and slave together.

As all grounds for suspecting that the crime was unpremeditated are removed, it is clear from the circumstances of death themselves that the victim was deliberately murdered.^b Now who is more likely to have attacked him than a man who had already suffered cruelly at his hands and who was expecting to suffer more cruelly still ? That man is the defendant. He was an old enemy of the other, and indicted him on several serious charges without success. On the other hand, he has himself been indicted on charges still more numerous and still more grave, and not once has he been acquitted, with the result that he has lost a good deal of his property. Further, he had recently been indicted by the dead man for

λωποδύται "footpads." For a further discussion of *κακοῦργοι* see *Herodes*, *Introd.*

^b Here, as elsewhere in the *Tetralogies*, the Greek has to be expanded in translating in order to make the connexion of thought clear. For an explanation of the words *αὐτὸς ὁ θάνατος*, "circumstances of death," see p. 60, note b.

- ἄγχιστα ἱερῶν κλοπῆς δυοῖν ταλάντων γεγραμ-
 μένος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, συνειδῶς μὲν αὐτῷ τὸ ἀδίκημα,
 ἔμπειρος δ' ὢν τῆς τούτου δυνάμεως, μνησικακῶν
 δὲ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν, εἰκότως μὲν ἔπεβούλευσεν, εἰ-
 κότως δ' ἀμυνόμενος τὴν ἔχθραν ἀπέκτεινε τὸν
 7 ἄνδρα. ἥ τε γὰρ ἐπιθυμία τῆς τιμωρίας ἀμνήμονα
 τῶν κινδύνων καθίστη αὐτόν, ὃ τε φόβος τῶν
 ἐπιφερομένων κακῶν ἐκπλήσσων θερμότερον ἐπι-
 χειρεῖν ἐπῆρεν. ἤλπιζέ τε τάδε μὲν δράσας καὶ
 λήσειν ἀποκτείνας αὐτόν καὶ ἀποφεύξεσθαι τὴν
 8 γραφήν· οὐδὲ¹ γὰρ ἐπεξίεναι οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ἐρήμην
 αὐτὴν ἔσεσθαι· εἴ τε καὶ ἀλοίη, τιμωρησαμένῳ
 κάλλιον ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα πάσχειν, ἢ ἀνάνδρως
 μηδὲν ἀντιδράσαντα ὑπὸ τῆς γραφῆς διαφθαρῆναι.
 σαφῶς δ' ἥδει ἀλωσόμενος αὐτήν· οὐ γὰρ ἂν τόνδε
 τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐνόμισεν ἀσφαλέστερον εἶναι.
- 9 Τὰ μὲν βιασάμενα ταῦτά ἐστιν ἀσεβῆσαι αὐτόν.
 μάρτυρες δ' εἰ μὲν πολλοὶ παρεγένοντο, πολλοὺς
 ἂν παρεσχόμεθα· ἐνὸς δὲ τοῦ ἀκολουθίου παραγενο-
 μένου, οἱ τούτου ἤκουον μαρτυρήσουσιν. ἔμπνους
 γὰρ ἔτι ἄρθείς, ἀνακρινόμενος ὑφ' ἡμῶν, τοῦτον
 μόνον ἔφη γινῶναι τῶν παιόντων² αὐτούς.
- Ἐξελεγχόμενος δ' ὑπὸ τε τῶν εἰκότων ὑπὸ τε
 τῶν παραγενομένων, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ οὔτε δικαίως
 10 οὔτε συμφερόντως ἀπολύοιτ' ἂν ὑφ' ὑμῶν. οἱ τε
 γὰρ ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἀνεξέλεγκτοι ἂν εἶεν, εἰ μὴθ'
 ὑπὸ τῶν παραγενομένων μὴθ' ὑπὸ τῶν εἰκότων

¹ οὐδὲ Reiske: οὔτε codd.

² παιόντων ci. Bekker, coll. δ, § 4: παρόντων codd.

^a ἱερῶν κλοπή (embezzlement of sacred monies of which the person concerned was in charge) is to be distinguished from ἱεροσυλία (temple-robbery), for which see *Herodes*, § 10. The

embezzling sacred monies,^a the sum to be recovered being assessed at two talents ; he knew himself to be guilty, experience had taught him how powerful his opponent was, and he bore him a grudge for the past ; so he naturally plotted his death : he naturally sought protection against his enemy by murdering him. Thirst for revenge made him forget the risk, and the overpowering fear of the ruin which threatened him spurred him to all the more reckless an attack. In taking this step he hoped not only that his guilt would remain undiscovered, but that he would also escape the indictment^b ; nobody, he thought, would proceed with the suit, and judgement would go by default ; while in the event of his losing his case after all, he considered it better to have revenged himself for his defeat than, like a coward, to be ruined by the indictment without retaliating. And he knew very well that he would lose it, or he would not have thought the present trial the safer alternative.

Such are the motives which drove him to sin as he did. Had there been eyewitnesses in large numbers, we should have produced them in large numbers ; but as the dead man's attendant was alone present, those who heard his statement will give evidence ; for he was still alive when picked up, and in reply to our questions stated that the only assailant whom he had recognized was the defendant.

Inferences from probability and eyewitnesses have alike proved the defendant's guilt : so both justice and expediency absolutely forbid you to acquit him. Not only would it be impossible to convict deliberate criminals if they are not to be convicted by eye-penalty for *ἑρᾶν κλοπήν* was the repayment of ten times the sum embezzled (Dem. *In Timocr.* §§ 111, 112).

^b Or possibly : "be acquitted on the indictment."

- ἐξελέγχονται· ἀσύμφορόν θ' ὑμῖν ἐστὶ τόνδε μιᾶρον
καὶ ἀναγνον ὄντα εἷς <τε>¹ τὰ τεμένη τῶν θεῶν
εἰσιόντα μιαίνειν τὴν ἀγνείαν αὐτῶν, ἐπὶ τε τὰς
αὐτὰς τραπέζας ἰόντα συγκαταπιμπλάναι τοὺς ἀναι-
τίους· ἐκ γὰρ τούτων αἱ τ' ἀφορίαι γίνονται
11 δυστυχεῖς θ' αἱ πράξεις καθίστανται. οἰκείαν οὖν
χρὴ τὴν τιμωρίαν ἡγησαμένους, αὐτῷ τούτῳ τὰ
τούτου ἀσεβήματα ἀναθέντας, ἰδίαν μὲν τὴν συμ-
φοράν, καθαρὰν δὲ τὴν πόλιν καταστήσαι.

β

[116] ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΑΥΤΟ ΠΡΑΓΜΑ

- 1 Οὐ μοι δοκῶ ἀμαρτάνειν ἀτυχεστάτον ἐμαυτὸν
ἡγούμενος εἶναι τῶν πάντων ἀνθρώπων. τῶν μὲν
γὰρ ἄλλων οἱ δυστυχοῦντες, ὅποταν μὲν ὑπὸ χει-
μῶνος πονῶσιν, εὐδίας γενομένης παύονται· ὅταν
δὲ νοσήσωσιν, ὑγιεῖς γενόμενοι σώζονται· ἐὰν δέ
τις ἄλλη συμφορὰ καταλαμβάνῃ αὐτούς, τὰ ἐναντία
2 ἐπιγιγνόμενα ὀνίνησιν. ἐμοὶ δὲ ζῶν τε ἄνθρωπος
ἀνατροπεὺς τοῦ οἴκου ἐγένετο, ἀποθανών τε, καὶ
ἀποφύγω, ἱκανὰς λύπας καὶ φροντίδας προσ-
βέβληκεν. εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ βαρυδαιμονίας ἦκω
ὥστε οὐκ ἄρκοῦν μοί ἐστιν ἐμαυτὸν ὅσιον καὶ
δίκαιον παρέχοντα μὴ διαφθαρῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ
τὸν ἀποκτείναντα εὐρὼν ἐξελέγξω, ὃν οἱ τιμωροῦν-
τες αὐτῷ ἀδύνατοι εὐρεῖν εἰσιν, αὐτὸς καταδοχθεὶς
φονεὺς εἶναι ἀνοσίως ἀλώσομαι.

¹ τε add. Blass.

FIRST TETRALOGY, I. 10—II. 2

witnesses and by such inferences : but it is against all your interests that this polluted wretch should profane the sanctity of the divine precincts by setting foot within them, or pass on his defilement to the innocent by sitting at the same tables as they.^a It is this that causes dearth and public calamity. And so you must hold the avenging of the dead a personal duty ; you must visit the defendant with retribution for the sin which was his alone ; you must see that none but he suffers, and that the stain of guilt is removed from the city.

II

REPLY TO THE SAME CHARGE

I am not far wrong, I think, in regarding myself as the most unlucky man alive. Others meet with misfortune. They may be buffeted by a tempest ; but calm weather returns and they are buffeted no longer. They may fall ill ; but they recover their health and are saved. Or some other mishap may overtake them ; but it is followed by its opposite which brings relief. With me this is not so. Not only did this man make havoc of my house during his lifetime : but he has caused me distress and anxiety in plenty since his death, even if I escape sentence ; for so luckless is my lot that a godfearing and an honest life is not enough to save me. Unless I also find and convict the murderer, whom the dead man's avengers cannot find, I shall myself be deemed guilty of murder and suffer an outrageous sentence of death.

^a Cf. the disabilities involved in τὸ εἰργεσθαι τῶν νομίμων, *Choreutes*, §§ 34 sqq.

- 3 Καὶ ἐμὲ ὡς δεινὸν μὲν παγχάλεπόν φασιν ἐλέγχεσθαι εἶναι, ὡς δ' ἡλίθιον ἐξ αὐτῶν ὧν ἔπραξα φανερόν εἶναι ἐργασάμενον τὸ ἔργον. εἰ γὰρ νῦν διὰ τῆς ἔχθρας τὸ μέγεθος εἰκότως ὑφ' ὑμῶν καταδοκοῦμαι, πρὶν ἐργάσασθαι εἰκότερον ἢν προειδότα¹ τὴν νῦν ὑποψίαν εἰς ἐμὲ ἰοῦσαν,² καὶ τῶν ἄλλων εἴ τινα ἔγνων ἐπιβουλεύοντα αὐτῷ, διακωλύειν μᾶλλον ἢ αὐτὸν ἐργασάμενον εἰς ἐκουσίους καὶ προδήλους ὑποψίας ἐμπεσεῖν. ἔκ τε γὰρ αὐτοῦ ταῦ ἔργου φανερὸς γενόμενος ἀπολλύμην, λαθὼν τε σαφῶς ἤδη τήνδε τὴν ὑποψίαν εἰς ἐμὲ ἰοῦσαν.
- 4 Ἄθλια μὲν οὖν πάσχω μὴ ἀπολογεῖσθαι μόνον βιαζόμενος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀποκτείναντας φανεροὺς καταστῆσαι. ὅμως δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἐπιχειρητέον. οὐδὲν γὰρ πικρότερον τῆς ἀνάγκης ἔοικεν εἶναι. ἔχω δὲ οὐδαμῶς ἄλλως ἐλέγχειν ἢ ἐξ ὧν τοὺς ἄλλους ὁ κατήγορος ἀπολύων αὐτὸν τὸν θάνατόν φησι μηνύειν ἐμὲ τὸν φονέα ὄντα. εἰ γὰρ τούτων ἀναιτίων δοκούντων εἶναι ἐν ἐμοὶ τὰδίκημα φανεί-

¹ προειδότα Kayser: τὸν εἰδότα codd.

² ἰοῦσαν Reiske: οὔσαν codd.

^a Or possibly: "If on the one hand I was detected in the act of committing the crime . . ." The speaker is endeavouring to prove that he did not commit the murder by showing that his knowledge of the consequences to himself, even in the event of his escaping detection, must necessarily have deterred him. The sentence must therefore be regarded as explaining not the whole of that preceding, but only αὐτόν . . . ἐμπεσεῖν.

^b An exceedingly difficult sentence to render clearly in English. The speaker means that he too is obliged from the

FIRST TETRALOGY, II. 3-4

Now the prosecution allege that it is very difficult to prove my guilt because of my astuteness. Yet in maintaining that my actions themselves prove me to be the criminal, they are assuming me to be a simpleton. For if the bitterness of my feud is a natural ground for your deeming me guilty to-day, it was still more natural for me to foresee before committing the crime that suspicion would settle upon me as it has done. I was more likely to go to the length of stopping anyone else whom I knew to be plotting the murder than deliberately to incur certain suspicion by committing it myself; for if, on the one hand, the crime in itself showed that I was the murderer,^a I was doomed: while if, on the other hand, I escaped detection, I knew very well that suspicion would fall on me as it has done.

My plight is indeed hapless: I am forced not only to defend myself, but to reveal the criminals as well. Still, I must attempt this further task; nothing, it seems, is more relentless than necessity. I can expose the criminals, I may say, only by following the principle used by my accuser, who establishes the innocence of every one else and then asserts that the circumstances of death in themselves show the murderer to be me.^b If the apparent innocence of every one else is to fasten the crime upon me, it is nature of the case to resort to proof by elimination. The prosecution had argued (a, §§ 4, 5) that death could not have been due to footpads, a drunken quarrel, or a mistaken assault, i.e. it cannot have been unpremeditated; therefore, since the circumstances showed it to have been violent, not natural (this is the point of *αὐτὸς ὁ θάνατος* in a, § 5), it was premeditated; and the defendant was alone likely to have planned such a crime. Here the defendant recapitulates this, actually quoting the words *αὐτὸς ὁ θάνατος*, which had formed part of the argument of the prosecution.

- ται, τούτων ὑπόπτων ὄντων ἐγὼ εἰκότως <ἂν>¹
καθαρὸς δοκοῖν εἶναι.
- [117] ⁵ Ἔστι δὲ οὐκ ἀπεικός, ὥς οὗτοί φασιν, ἀλλὰ
εἰκὸς ἅωρὶ τῶν νυκτῶν πλανώμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς
ἱματίοις διαφθαρῆναι. τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἐκδυθῆναι οὐδὲν
σημεῖόν ἐστιν· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἔφθησαν περιδύσαντες
αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ τινες προσιόντας φοβηθέντες ἀπέλιπον,
ἔσωφρόνουν καὶ οὐκ ἐμαίνοντο τὴν σωτηρίαν τοῦ
⁶ κέρδους προτιμῶντες. εἰ δὲ μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς
ἱματίοις διεφθάρη, ἀλλ' ἐτέρους ἰδὼν ἄλλο τι
κακὸν ποιοῦντας, ἵνα μὴ μνηστῆς τοῦ ἀδικήματος
γένηται, ἀπέθανεν ὑπ' αὐτῶν, τίς οἶδε; τοὺς δὲ
μὴ πολὺ ἤσσον ἐμοῦ μισοῦντας αὐτόν—ἦσαν δὲ
πολλοί—πῶς οὐκ εἰκὸς ἦν ἐμοῦ μᾶλλον διαφθεῖραι
αὐτόν; ἐκείνοις μὲν γὰρ φανερά ἦν ἡ ὑποψία εἰς
ἐμὲ ἰοῦσα, ἐγὼ δὲ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ὑπαίτιος ἐσόμενος
σαφῶς ἦδη.
- ⁷ Τοῦ δὲ ἀκολουθούτου ἡ μαρτυρία πῶς ἀξία πι-
στεύεσθαί ἐστιν; ὑπὸ τε γὰρ τοῦ κινδύνου ἐκ-
πεπληγμένον αὐτὸν οὐκ εἰκὸς ἦν τοὺς ἀποκτείναν-
τας γνῶναι, ὑπὸ τε τῶν κυρίων ἀναγινγνωσκόμενον
ἐπινεύσαι ἦν εἰκός. ἀπιστουμένων δὲ καὶ τῶν
ἄλλων δούλων ἐν ταῖς μαρτυρίαις—οὐ γὰρ ἂν
ἐβασανίζομεν αὐτούς—πῶς δίκαιον τούτῳ μαρ-
⁸ τυροῦντι πιστεύσαντας διαφθεῖραί με; εἰ δέ τις
τὰ εἰκότα ἀληθέσιν ἴσα ἡγείται καταμαρτυρῆσαί
μου, ταῦτόν² ἀντιλογισάσθω ὅτι με εἰκότερον ἦν

¹ ἂν add. Blass: δ' εἰκότως A, δικαίως N.

² τοῦργον Blass: τοῦτ' αὖ Gernet: alii alia. Codicum tamen fidem vindicat Thalheim, collato Platonis *Phileb.* 37 D.

^a ἀναγινώσκειν in the sense of "persuade," which it must bear here, is found elsewhere only in Herodotus. "Masters"

only logical for me to be held guiltless, should others be brought under suspicion.

It is not, as the prosecution maintain, unlikely that a man wandering about at the dead of night should be murdered for his clothing ; nothing is more likely. The fact that he was not stripped indicates nothing. If the approach of passers-by startled his assailants into quitting him before they had had time to strip him, they showed sense, not madness, in preferring their lives to their spoils. Further, he may not in fact have been murdered for his clothing : he may have seen others engaged in some quite different outrage and have been killed by them to prevent his giving information of the crime : who knows ? Again, were not those who hated him almost as much as I did—and there were a great many—more likely to have murdered him than I ? It was plain to them that suspicion would fall on me ; while I knew very well that I should bear the blame for them.

Why, moreover, should the evidence of the attendant be allowed any weight ? In his terror at the peril in which he stood, there was no likelihood of his recognizing the murderers. On the other hand, it was likely enough that he would obediently confirm any suggestions made by his masters.^a We distrust the evidence of slaves in general, or we should not torture them ; so what justification have you for putting me to death on the evidence of this one ? Further, whoever allows probability the force of fact when it testifies to my guilt must on the same principle bear the following in mind as evidence of

implies that the passers-by who found the slave were members of the dead man's own family, although this fact is nowhere explicitly mentioned by the prosecution.

τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς τηροῦντα φυλάξασθαι καὶ μὴ παραγενέσθαι τῷ ἔργῳ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦτον σφαττόμενον ὀρθῶς γινώσκω.

- 9 Ὡς δὲ τόνδε¹ τὸν κίνδυνον οὐκ ἀσφαλέστερον τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς γραφῆς ἡγούμην εἶναι, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ πλάσιον, εἰ μὴ παρεφρόνουν, διδάξω. ἀλοὺς μὲν γὰρ τὴν γραφὴν τῆς μὲν οὐσίας ἤδη ἐκστησόμενος, τοῦ δὲ σώματος καὶ τῆς πόλεως² οὐκ ἀπεστερούμην, περιγενόμενος δὲ καὶ λειφθεὶς, κἂν ἔρανον παρὰ τῶν φίλων συλλέξας, οὐκ ἂν εἰς τὰ ἔσχατα κακὰ ἦλθον· ἐὰν δὲ νῦν καταληφθεὶς ἀποθάνω, ἀνόσια ὀνειδῇ τοῖς παισὶν ὑπολείψω, ἢ φυγῶν γέρων καὶ ἀπολις ὧν ἐπὶ ξενίας πτωχεύσω.
- 10 Οὕτω μὲν ἃ κατηγορηταί μου, πάντα ἄπιστά ἐστιν· ἀπολύεσθαι δὲ ὑφ' ὑμῶν, εἰ καὶ εἰκότως μὲν ὄντως δὲ μὴ ἀπέκτεινα τὸν ἄνδρα, πολὺ μᾶλλον δίκαιός εἰμι. ἐγὼ τε γὰρ φανερόν ὅτι μεγάλη ἀδικούμενος ἡμυνόμην³. οὐ γὰρ ἂν εἰκότως ἐδόκουν ἀποκτείνειν αὐτόν· τοὺς τε ἀποκτείναντας καὶ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίαν ἔχοντας ἀποκτείνειν ὀρθῶς ἂν καταλαμβάνοιτε.
- 11 Ἐκ δὲ παντὸς τρόπου ἀπολυόμενος τῆς αἰτίας ἔγωγε οὔτε εἰς τὰ τεμένη εἰσιὼν τὴν ἀγνείαν τῶν

¹ τόνδε Dobree: οὐδὲ codd.

² τοῦ δὲ σώματος καὶ τῆς πόλεως N: τῆς δὲ π. καὶ τοῦ σ. A.

³ ἡμυνόμην Kayser: ἡμυνάμην codd.

⁴ ἔρανον συλλέγειν. Cf. *infra* § 12, ἐρανίζειν. The reference in both cases is to a sum of money advanced without interest by friends who each contributed a portion. ἔρανος later came to have the more specialized sense of a club formed for the purpose of lending money without interest to any of its members. Each member paid a subscription (also called ἔρανος): and such clubs often acquired landed property. They grew political in character as time went on.

FIRST TETRALOGY, II. 8-11

my innocence : it was more likely that, with an eye to carrying out my plot in safety, I should take the precaution of not being present at the scene of the crime than that the slave should recognize me distinctly just as his throat was being cut.

I will now show that, unless I was mad, I must have thought the danger in which I now stand far greater, instead of less, than the danger to be expected from the indictment. If I was convicted on the indictment, I knew that I should be stripped of my property ; but, I did not lose my life or civic rights. I should still have been alive, still left to enjoy those rights ; and even though I should have had to obtain a loan of money from my friends,^a my fate would not have been the worst possible. On the other hand, if I am found guilty to-day and put to death, my children will inherit from me an insufferable disgrace ; if instead I go into exile, I shall become a beggar in a strange land, an old man without a country.

Thus not one of the charges brought against me has any foundation. But even if the probabilities, as distinct from the facts, point to me as the murderer, it is acquittal that I deserve from you far more than anything else : since first, it is clear that if I struck back, it was only because I was being deeply wronged : had that not been so, it would never have been thought likely that I was the murderer : and secondly, it is the murderers, not those accused of the murder, whom it is your duty to convict.^b

As I am completely cleared of the charge, it is not I who will profane the sanctity of the gods when I set

^b *i.e.* (1) Even if he can be proved guilty, there are extenuating circumstances which will make it impossible to condemn him. (2) But he cannot be proved guilty in any case.

θεῶν μιανῶ, οὔτε ὑμᾶς πείθων ἀπολύσαι με ἀνόσια πράσσω. οἱ δὲ διώκοντες μὲν ἐμὲ τὸν ἀναίτιον, τὸν δ' αἴτιον ἀφιέντες, τῆς τε ἀφορίας αἴτιοι γίνονται, ὑμᾶς τε ἀσεβεῖς εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς πείθοντες καταστήναι πάντων ὧν ἐμὲ ἄξιόν φασι παθεῖν εἶναι δίκαιοί εἰσι τυγχάνειν.

12 Τούτους μὲν οὖν τούτων ἀξίους ὄντας ἀπίστους ἡγείσθε· ἐμὲ δὲ ἔκ γε¹ τῶν προειργασμένων γνώσεσθε οὔτε ἐπιβουλεύοντα οὔτε τῶν οὐ προσηκόντων ὀρεγόμενον, ἀλλὰ τάναντία τούτων πολλὰς μὲν καὶ μεγάλας εἰσφοράς εἰσφέροντα, πολλὰ δὲ τριηραρχοῦντα, λαμπρῶς δὲ χορηγοῦντα, πολλοῖς² δὲ ἐρανίζοντα, μεγάλας δὲ ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἐγγύας ἀποτίνοντα, τὴν δὲ³ οὐσίαν οὐ δικαζόμενον ἀλλ' ἐργαζόμενον κεκτημένον, φιλοθύτην δὲ καὶ νόμιμον ὄντα. τοιούτου δὲ ὄντος μου μηδὲν ἀνόσιον μηδὲ αἰσχρὸν καταγνῶτε.

13 Εἰ δὲ ὑπὸ ζῶντος ἐδιωκόμεν, οὐκ ἂν μόνον ὑπὲρ ἑμαυτοῦ ἀπελογούμεν, ἀλλ' αὐτόν τε τοῦτον καὶ τοὺς τούτῳ μὲν βοηθοῦντας, παρ' ἐμοῦ δὲ ὠφελεῖσθαι ζητοῦντας ἐφ' οἷς κατηγορεῖται⁴ μου,

¹ ἔκ γε Franke: ἔκ τε codd.

² πολλοῖς Salmasius (cf. Dem. 999. 24): πολλοὺς codd.

³ τὴν δὲ Schaefer: τὴν τε codd.

⁴ κατηγορεῖται Vulg.: κατηγορεῖτε AN.

^a The εἰσφορά was an extraordinary property-tax levied on citizens and metics in time of war.

^b One of the most important liturgies or public services which the richer members of the community were obliged to undertake from time to time. The τριήραρχος served for a year as the commander of a trireme; and although the State

foot within their precincts, any more than it is I who am sinning against them in urging you to acquit me. It is those who are prosecuting an innocent man like myself, while they let the criminal escape, to whom dearth is due: it is they who deserve in full the penalty which they say should be inflicted upon me, for urging you to become guilty of impiety.

If this is the treatment which the prosecution deserve, you must put no faith in them. I myself, on the other hand, as you will see by examining my past life, do not form plots or covet what does not belong to me. On the contrary, I have made several substantial payments to the Treasury,^a I have more than once served as Trierarch,^b I have furnished a brilliant chorus,^c I have often advanced money to friends, and I have frequently paid large sums under guarantees given for others; my wealth has come not from litigation, but from hard work^d; and I have been a religious and law-abiding man. If my character is such as this, you must not deem me guilty of anything sinful or dishonourable.

Were my enemy alive and prosecuting me, I should not be resting content with a defence; I should have shown what a scoundrel he was himself and what scoundrels are those who, while professedly his champions, seek in fact to enrich themselves at furnished rigging, etc., and pay for the crew, the trierach was frequently forced to expend large sums on repairs and to make up shortages in the payment of his men from his own pocket. The average cost of a Trierarchy was 50 minae.

^a *i.e.* as Choregus he had paid for the training and equipment of a chorus at one of the dramatic or choral festivals so frequent at Athens and throughout Greece in general.

^d The Greek is a deliberate jingle, which cannot be rendered convincingly in English. Perhaps "... not from litigation, but from application" might serve.

ἀπέδειξα¹ ἂν ἀδικούντας. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπικέσ-
τερον ἢ δικαιότερον παρήσω· δέομαι δ' ὑμῶν, ὦ
ἄνδρες, τῶν μεγίστων κριταὶ καὶ κύριοι, ἐλέησαντας
τὴν ἀτυχίαν μου ἰατροὺς γενέσθαι αὐτῆς, καὶ μὴ
συνεπιβάντας τῇ τούτων ἐπιθέσει περιδεῖν ἀδίκως
καὶ ἀθέως διαφθαρέντα με ὑπ' αὐτῶν.

γ

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ΕΚ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑΣ Ο ΎΣΤΕΡΟΣ

- 1 Ἡ τε ἀτυχία ἀδικεῖται ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἣν προῖστά-
μενος τῆς κακουργίας ἀφανίσαι τὴν αὐτοῦ μιανίαν
ζητεῖ· ὑπὸ τε ὑμῶν οὐκ ἄξιός ἐλεεῖσθαι ἔστιν,
ἀκούσιον μὲν τῷ παθόντι περιθεῖς τὴν συμφοράν,
ἐκουσίως δὲ αὐτὸς εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους καταστάς.
ὥς μὲν οὖν ἀπέκτεινε τὸν ἄνδρα, ἐν τῷ προτέρῳ
λόγῳ ἀπεδείξαμεν· ὥς δὲ οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπελογήθη,
νῦν πειρασόμεθα ἐλέγχοντες.
- 2 Εἴτε γὰρ προσιόντας τινὰς προῖδόντες οἱ ἀπο-
κτείναντες αὐτοὺς ἀπολιπόντες ὥχοντο φεύγοντες
πρότερον ἢ ἀπέδυσαν, οἱ ἐντυχόντες ἂν αὐτοῖς,²
εἰ καὶ τὸν δεσπότην τεθνεῶτα ἡδύρον, τόν γε θερά-

¹ ἀπέδειξα A: ἐπέδειξα N. ² αὐτοῖς Reiske: αὐτῷ codd.

* Implying that the defendant's property would be confiscated upon his conviction and a percentage given to the prosecution. See *Herodes*, § 79, for a similar complaint.

^b The ἀτυχία and ἐλεεῖσθαι of course echo the ἐλέησαντας τὴν ἀτυχίαν μου at the close of the preceding speech for the defence.

^c It is important to distinguish between the various meanings of ἀκούσιος. Whereas ἐκούσιος is always "willing" or "voluntary," ἀκούσιος can mean one of three things:

FIRST TETRALOGY, II. 13—III. 2

my expense over the charge which I am facing.^a However, more out of decency than in fairness to myself, I shall refrain. Instead, I entreat you, gentlemen, you who are empowered to decide the most critical of issues: take pity on my misfortune and remedy it: do not join my opponents in their attack: do not allow them to make an end of me without regard to justice or the powers above.

III SECOND SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION

It is an outrage to "misfortune" that he should use it to cloak his crime, in the hope of concealing his defilement. Neither does he deserve your "pity"^b; he did not consult his victim's wishes^c in bringing doom upon him: whereas he did consult his own before exposing himself to danger. We proved in our first speech that he is the murderer; we shall now endeavour to show by examination that his defence was unsound.

Assume that the murderers hurried off, leaving their victims before they had stripped them, because they noticed the approach of passers-by. Then even if the persons who came upon them found the master dead, they would have found the slave still conscious, (a) "unwilling," (b) "accidental" or "involuntary," (c) "non-voluntary." In (a) I do or suffer something against my will; in (b) I do or suffer something voluntarily, but the consequences are other than I willed them to be; in (c) I do or suffer something unconsciously or in entire ignorance (*e.g.* I may be hypnotized and unknowingly commit murder, or I may be the unsuspecting victim of sudden death, as here): my will does not enter into the matter at all.

ποντα, ὃς ἔμπνοὺς ἀρθεῖς ἐμαρτύρει¹, ἔτι ἔμφρονα εὐρόντες, σαφῶς ἀνακρίναντες τοὺς ἐργασαμένους ἡγγειλαν ἂν ἡμῖν, καὶ οὐχ οὗτος ἂν τὴν αἰτίαν εἶχεν· εἴτε ἄλλοι τινὲς ἕτερόν τι τοιοῦτον κακουργοῦντες ὀφθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἵνα μὴ γνωσθῶσι διέφθειραν αὐτούς, ἅμα τῷ τούτων φόνῳ τὸ κακούργημα ἂν ἐκηρύσσετο καὶ εἰς τούτους ἂν ἡ ὑποψία ἦκεν.

3 Οἷ τε ἦσσαν κινδυνεύοντες τῶν μᾶλλον ἐν φόβῳ ὄντων οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως ἂν μᾶλλον ἐπεβούλευσαν αὐτῷ· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ὃ τε φόβος ἢ τε ἀδικία ἱκανὴ ἦν παῦσαι τῆς προμηθείας, τοῖς δὲ ὃ τε κίνδυνος ἢ τε αἰσχὺνὴ μείζων οὐσα τῆς διαφορᾶς, εἰ καὶ διενόηθησαν ταῦτα πράξαι, ἀρκοῦσα ἦν σωφρονίσαι τὸ θυμούμενον τῆς γνώμης.

4 Οὐκ ὀρθῶς δὲ τὴν τοῦ ἀκολούθου μαρτυρίαν ἄπιστον λέγουσιν εἶναι. οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ταῖς τοιαύταις μαρτυρίαις βασανίζονται, ἀλλ' ἐλεύθεροι ἀφίενται· ὁπόταν δὲ ἡ κλέψαντες ἀπαρνῶνται ἢ συγκρύπτωσι τοῖς δεσπόταις, τότε βασανίζοντες ἀξιούμεν τάληθῃ² λέγειν αὐτούς.

5 Οὐδὲ μὴν ἀπογενέσθαι ἢ παραγενέσθαι εἰκότερον αὐτόν ἐστιν. εἰ γὰρ ἀπεγένετο, τὸν μὲν κίνδυνον

¹ Verba ὃς ἔμπνοὺς ἀρθεῖς ἐμαρτύρει delent nonnulli ut quae ex a. 9 per errorem irrepserint.

² τάληθῃ Weidner: ἀληθῇ codd.

^a The evidence of slaves was accepted only under torture. But the torture could not be inflicted without the consent of the owner. Hence there are instances of the purchase of slaves solely for the purpose of extorting evidence from them (see *Herodes*, § 47, for a case in point). The last half of the present paragraph envisages a similar purchase in order to obtain evidence against the slave's former owner. On the other hand, a slave who defended his master's life at the risk of his own would more often than not be rewarded with his freedom; and once he was free, he could not be

FIRST TETRALOGY, III. 2-5

as he was picked up alive and gave evidence. They would have questioned him closely and have informed us who the criminals were : so that the defendant would not have been accused. Or assume, on the other hand, that others, who had been seen by the two committing some similar outrage, had murdered them to keep the matter dark. Then news of that outrage would have been published at the same time as the news of the present murder, and suspicion would have fallen on those concerned in it.

Again, how persons whose position was not so serious should have plotted against the dead man sooner than persons who had more to fear, I fail to understand. The fears and sense of injury of the second were enough to put an end to caution ; whereas with the first the risk and disgrace involved, to which their resentment could not blind them, were sufficient to sober the anger in their hearts, even if they had intended to do the deed.

The defence are wrong when they say that the evidence of the slave is not to be trusted ; where evidence of this sort is concerned, slaves are not tortured : they are given their freedom. It is when they deny a theft or conspire with their masters to keep silence that we believe them to tell the truth only under torture.^a

Again, the probabilities are not in favour of his having been absent from the scene of the crime rather than present at it. In remaining absent he was going tortured : he gave his evidence in a court of law in the ordinary way. Thus the argument in the present passage is : the dying slave was virtually a free man, as he had given his life for his master ; hence there is no ground whatever for maintaining, as the defendant is doing, that his evidence cannot be accepted in court because it was not given under torture.

τὸν αὐτὸν ἔμελλε καὶ παρὼν κινδυνεύειν—πᾶς γὰρ αὐτῶν ληφθεὶς τοῦτον ἂν τὸν ἐπιβουλεύσαντα ἤλεγχεν ὄντα—τὸ δ' ἔργον ἦσσον πράσσειν· οὐδεὶς γὰρ ὅστις τῶν παρόντων οὐκ ἂν ὀκνηρότερος εἰς τὴν πράξιν ἦν.

6 Ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἀλλὰ πολὺ μείζω τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς γραφῆς κίνδυνον ἢ τόνδε ἡγείτο εἶναι, διδάξω. τὸ μὲν ἀλῶναι καὶ ἀποφυγεῖν ἀμφοτέρας τὰς διώξεις ἐν ἴσαις ἐλπίσι θῶμεν αὐτῷ εἶναι. μὴ παραχθῆναι δὲ τὴν γραφὴν οὐδεμίαν ἐλπίδα εἶχε τούτου γε ζῶντος· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἐπέιθετο αὐτῷ· εἰς δὲ τόνδε τὸν ἀγῶνα¹ ἤξειν οὐκ ἠλπισε· λήσειν γὰρ ἐδόκει ἀποκτείνας αὐτόν.

7 Ἀξιῶν δὲ διὰ τὸ φανεράν εἶναι τὴν ὑποψίαν αὐτῷ μὴ καταδοκεῖσθαι ὑφ' ὑμῶν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀξιοῖ. εἰ γὰρ² τοῦτον ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις κινδύνοις ὄντα ἱκανὴ ἦν ἡ ὑποψία ἀποτρέψαι³ τῆς ἐπιθέσεως, οὐδεὶς γ' ἂν⁴ ἐπεβούλευσεν αὐτῷ· πᾶς γὰρ ἂν τις τῶν ἦσσον κινδυνευόντων, τὴν ὑποψίαν μᾶλλον τοῦ κινδύνου φοβούμενος, ἦσσον ἢ οὗτος ἐπέθετο⁵ αὐτῷ.

8 Αἱ δ' εἰσφοραὶ καὶ χορηγίαι εὐδαιμονίας μὲν ἱκανὸν σημεῖόν ἐστι, τοῦ δὲ μὴ ἀποκτεῖναι τὰναντία· περὶ γὰρ αὐτῆς τῆς εὐδαιμονίας τρέμων μὴ ἀποστερηθῇ, εἰκότως μὲν ἀνοσίως δὲ ἀπέκτεινε

¹ ἀγῶνα N: κίνδυνον A.

² εἰ γὰρ Reiske: οὐ γὰρ codd.

³ ἀποτρέψαι Reiske: ἀποστρέψαι codd.

⁴ γ' ἂν Reiske: γὰρ codd.

⁵ ἐπέθετο Maetzner, quem dubitanter secutus sum: ἡγείτο codd. Fortasse exciderunt nonnulla post αὐτῷ.

^a i.e. that his position in both suits was completely hopeless.

FIRST TETRALOGY, III. 5-8

to run the same risks as he would run if present, as any of his confederates if caught would have shown that it was he who had originated the plot. And not only that : he was going to dispatch the business on hand less satisfactorily, as not one of the criminals taking part would have felt the same enthusiasm for the deed.

Further, he did not believe the danger threatened by the indictment to be less serious than that in which he now stands, but much more so, as I will prove to you. Let us assume that his expectations of conviction or acquittal were the same in the one suit as in the other.^a Now he had no hope of the indictment being dropped as long as his enemy was alive ; his entreaties would never have been listened to. But he did not, on the other hand, expect to be involved in the present trial, as he thought that he could commit the murder without being found out.

Again, in claiming an acquittal on the ground that he could foresee that he would be suspected, he is arguing falsely. If the defendant, whose position was desperate, could be deterred from violence by the knowledge that suspicion would fall on himself, nobody at all would have planned the crime. Every one who stood in less danger than he would have been more frightened by the certainty of being suspected than by that danger, and would therefore have been less ready than he to use violence.

His contributions to the Treasury and his provision of choruses may be satisfactory evidence of his wealth ; but they are anything but evidence of his innocence. It was precisely his fear of losing his wealth which drove him to commit the murder : though an unscrupulous crime, it was to be expected

τὸν ἄνδρα. φάσκων δὲ οὐ τοὺς εἰκότως ἀλλ' ὄντως¹
ἀποκτείναντας φονέας εἶναι, περὶ μὲν τῶν ἀπο-
κτεινάντων ὀρθῶς λέγει, εἴπερ ἐγένετο φανερόν
ἡμῖν τίνες ἦσαν οἱ ἀποκτείναντες αὐτόν· μὴ δεδη-
λωμένων δὲ τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων, ὑπὸ τῶν εἰκότων
ἐλεγχόμενος οὗτος ἂν καὶ οὐδεὶς ἕτερος <ὁ>²

[119] ἀποκτείνας αὐτόν εἴη. οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ³ μαρτύρων ἀλλὰ
κρυπτόμενα πράσσεται τὰ τοιαῦτα.

9 Οὕτω δὲ φανερώς ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀπολογίας ἐλεγ-
χθεὶς διαφθείρας αὐτόν, οὐδὲν ἕτερον ὑμῶν δεῖται
ἢ τὴν αὐτοῦ μιανίαν εἰς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐκτρέψαι.
ἡμεῖς δὲ ὑμῶν δεόμεθα μὲν οὐδέν, λέγομεν δ' ὑμῖν,
εἰ μήτε ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων μήτε ἐκ τῶν μαρτυρου-
μένων οὗτος νῦν ἐλέγχεται, οὐκ ἔστιν ἔτι τῶν

10 διωκομένων ἐλέγχος οὐδεὶς. σαφῇ μὲν γὰρ τὸν
θάνατον γινώσκοντες, φανερώς δὲ τὰ ἔχνη τῆς
ὑποψίας εἰς τοῦτον φέροντα, πιστῶς δὲ τοῦ ἀκο-
λούθου μαρτυροῦντος, πῶς ἂν δικαίως ἀπολύοιτε
αὐτόν; ἀδίκως δ' ἀπολυομένου τούτου ὑφ' ὑμῶν,
ἡμῖν μὲν προστρόπαιος ὁ ἀποθανὼν οὐκ ἔσται, ὑμῖν

11 δὲ ἐνθύμιος γενήσεται.⁴ ταῦτα οὖν εἰδότες βοη-
θεῖτε μὲν τῷ ἀποθανόντι, τιμωρεῖσθε δὲ τὸν ἀπο-
κτείναντα, ἀγνεύετε δὲ τὴν πόλιν. τρία γὰρ ἀγαθὰ
πράξετε· ἐλάσσους μὲν τοὺς ἐπιβουλεύοντας κατα-
στήσετε, πλείους δὲ τοὺς τὴν εὐσέβειαν ἐπιτηδεύον-
τας, ἀπολύσεσθε⁵ δ' αὐτοὶ τῆς ὑπὲρ τούτου
μιανίας.

¹ ἀλλ' ὄντως Funkhanel: ἀλλὰ τοὺς codd.

² ὁ add. Weidner.

³ ἐπὶ Ald.: ὑπὸ codd.

⁴ ἀδίκως . . . γενήσεται huc transposuit Jernstedt: ante
σαφῇ μὲν γὰρ . . . habent codd.

⁵ ἀπολύσεσθε Sauppe: ἀπολύεσθε codd.

FIRST TETRALOGY. III. 8-11

of him. He objects that murderers are not those who were to be expected to commit murder, but those who actually did so. Now he would be quite right, provided that those who did commit it were known to us ; but as they are not, proof must be based on what was to be expected : and that shows that the defendant, and the defendant alone, is the murderer. Crimes of this kind are committed in secret, not in front of witnesses.

As he has been proved guilty of the murder so conclusively from his own defence, he is simply asking you to transfer his own defilement to yourselves. We make no requests : we merely remind you that if neither inferences from probability nor the evidence of witnesses prove the defendant guilty to-day, there remains no means of proving any defendant guilty. As you see, there is no doubt about the circumstances of the murder : suspicion points plainly to the defendant^a : and the evidence of the slave is to be trusted ; so how can you in fairness acquit him ? And if you acquit him unfairly, it is not upon us that the dead man's curse will lie : it is upon you that he will bring disquiet.^b So with this in mind come to the victim's aid, punish his murderer, and cleanse the city. Do this, and you will do three beneficial things : you will reduce the number of deliberate criminals ; you will increase that of the godfearing ; and you will yourselves be rid of the defilement which rests upon you in the defendant's name.

^a Lit. : " the tracks left by suspicion lead in the direction of the defendant." *ὑποψία* is half personified and regarded as itself moving towards the person upon whom it is to settle. Cf. τὰ ἔχνη τοῦ φόνου in δ, § 10.

^b See Introduction, p. 39.

ΕΞ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ Ο ΥΣΤΕΡΟΣ

- 1 Ἴδου ἐγὼ τῇ τε ἀτυχίᾳ, ἣν οὐ δικαίως αἰτιῶμαι, ὥς οὐτοί φασιν, ἐκὼν ἑμαυτὸν ἐγχειρίζω, τῇ τε τούτων ἔχθρᾳ, δεδιὼς μὲν τὸ μέγεθος τῆς διαβολῆς αὐτῶν, πιστεύων δὲ τῇ ὑμετέρα γνώμῃ τῇ τε ἀληθείᾳ τῶν ἐξ ἐμοῦ πραχθέντων. ἀποστερούμενος δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῶν μηδὲ τὰς παρούσας ἀτυχίας ἀνακλαύσασθαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀπορῶ εἰς ἣντινα
- 2 ἄλλην σωτηρίαν χρή με καταφυγεῖν. καινότατα γὰρ δὴ, εἰ χρή καινότατα μᾶλλον ἢ κακουργότατα εἰπεῖν, διαβάλλουσί με. κατήγοροι γὰρ καὶ τιμωροὶ φόνου προσποιούμενοι εἶναι, ὑπεραπολογούμενοι τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑποψίας ἀπάσης, διὰ τὴν ἀπορίαν τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος αὐτόν, ἐμὲ φονέα φασὶν εἶναι· δρῶντες δὲ τὰναντία ὧν προστέτακται αὐτοῖς, φανερόν ὅτι ἀδίκως ἐμὲ μᾶλλον ἀποκτείνειν ζητοῦσιν ἢ τὸν
- 3 φονέα τιμωρεῖσθαι. ἐμὲ δὲ προσῆκεν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ πρὸς τὴν μαρτυρίαν τοῦ ἀκολουθούτου ἀπολογηθῆναι· οὐ γὰρ μηνυτῆς οὐδ' ἐλεγκτὴρ τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων εἰμί, ἀλλὰ διωκόμενος ἀποκρίνομαι. ὅμως δὲ περιεργαστέον, ἵνα ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου τούτους τε ἐπιβουλεύοντάς μοι ἑμαυτὸν τε ἀπολυόμενον ἐπι-
- 4 δείξω τῆς ὑποψίας. τὴν μὲν οὖν ἀτυχίαν ἣ με διαβάλλουσιν, εἰς εὐτυχίαν αἰτοῦμαι μεταστῆναι· ἀξιώ δ' ὑμᾶς ἀπολύσαντάς με μακαρίσαι μᾶλλον ἢ καταλαβόντας ἐλεῆσαι.

Φασὶ δὲ τῶν μὲν ἐντυχόντων παιομένοις αὐτοῖς οὐδένα ὄντινα οὐκ εἰκότερον εἶναι σαφῶς πυθό-

FIRST TETRALOGY, IV. 1-4

IV

SECOND SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE

See, I have chosen to place myself at the mercy of the misfortune which you have been told that I blame unfairly, and at the mercy of my enemies here ; for much as I am alarmed by their wholesale distortion of the facts, I have faith in your judgement and in the true story of my conduct ; though if the prosecution deny me even the right of lamenting before you the misfortunes which have beset me, I do not know where to fly for refuge, so utterly startling—or should I say villainous ?—are the methods which are being used to misrepresent me. They pretend that they are prosecuting to avenge a murder ; yet they defend all the true suspects, and then assert that I am a murderer because they cannot find the criminal. The fact that they are flatly disregarding their appointed duty shows that their object is not so much to punish the murderer as to have me wrongfully put to death. I myself ought simply to be replying to the evidence of the attendant, for I am not here to inform you of the murderers or prove them guilty : I am answering a charge which has been brought against me. However, in order to make it completely clear that the prosecution have designs upon my life and that no suspicion can attach itself to me, I must, quite unnecessarily, go further. I ask only that my misfortune, which is being used to discredit me, may turn to good fortune ; and I call upon you to acquit and congratulate me rather than condemn and pity me.

According to the prosecution, those who came up during the assault were one and all more likely to

μενον τοὺς διαφθείραντας αὐτοὺς εἰς οἶκον ἀγγεῖ-
 5 λαι ἢ ἀπολιπόντα οἷχεσθαι. ἐγὼ δὲ οὐδένα οὕτω
 θερμὸν καὶ ἀνδρεῖον ἄνθρωπον εἶναι δοκῶ, ὅντινα
 οὐκ ἂν ἄωρὶ τῶν νυκτῶν¹ νεκροῖς ἀσπαίρουσι συν-
 τυχόντα· πάλιν ὑποστρέψαντα φεύγειν μᾶλλον ἢ
 πυνθανόμενον τοὺς κακούργους περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς
 κινδυνεύσαι. τούτων δὲ μᾶλλον ἂ εἰκὸς ἦν δρασάν-
 των, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἱματίοις διαφθείραντες αὐτοὺς
 οὐκ ἂν ἔτι εἰκότως ἀφίοιντο, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπήλλαγμαί
 τῆς ὑποψίας.

6 Εἰ δὲ ἐκηρύσσοντο ἢ μὴ ἄλλοι τινὲς κακούργοι
 ἅμα τῷ τούτων φόνῳ, τίς οἶδεν; οὐδενὶ γὰρ ἐπι-
 μελὲς ἦν σκοπεῖν ταῦτα. ἀφανοῦς δὲ ὄντος τοῦ
 κηρύγματος, οὐδὲ ὑπὸ τούτων τῶν κακούργων
 ἄπιστον διαφθαρῆναι αὐτόν.

7 Τοῦ δὲ θεράποντος πῶς χρὴ πιστοτέραν τὴν
 [120] μαρτυρίαν ἢ τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἡγεῖσθαι; οἱ μὲν γὰρ
 ἀτιμοῦνται τε καὶ χρήμασι ζημιοῦνται, ἔὰν μὴ
 τάληθῇ δοκῶσι μαρτυρῆσαι· ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἔλεγχον
 παρασχὼν οὐδὲ βάσανον—ποῦ² δίκην δώσει; ἢ τίς³
 ἔλεγχος ἔσται; ἀκινδύνως τε οὗτός γε μέλλων

¹ τῶν νυκτῶν N: τῆς νυκτὸς A.

² ποῦ Reiske: οὐ A: τι οὐ N pr., τινα οὐ N corr.²

³ ἢ τίς Reiske: εἴ τις codd.

^a Immediately intended as an answer to γ, § 2 *init.*, where it is maintained that if the murder was the work of footpads, the passers-by who appeared on the scene would have obtained information about their identity from the victims. The reply here given is: (a) if a group of footpads had in fact been engaged in the murder, the passers-by would have run away. (b) The passers-by would in that case have been unable to supply information about the identity of the criminals. (c) As no passer-by has come forward with such information, all the passers-by must have run away. (d) It follows from (a) that the murderers must have been a group

FIRST TETRALOGY, IV. 4-7

inquire exactly who the murderers were and carry the news to the victims' home than to take to their heels and leave them to their fate. But I, for my part, do not believe that there exists a human being so reckless or so brave that, on coming upon men writhing in their death agony in the middle of the night, he would not turn round and run away rather than risk his life by inquiring after the malefactors responsible. Now since it is more likely that the passers-by behaved in a natural manner, you cannot logically continue to treat the footpads who murdered the pair for their clothing as innocent, any more than suspicion can still attach itself to me.^a

As to whether or not proclamation of some other outrage was made at the time of the murder, who knows? Nobody felt called upon to inquire; and as the question is an open one, it is quite possible to suppose that the malefactors concerned in such an outrage committed the murder.

Why, moreover, should the evidence of the slave be thought more trustworthy than that of free men?^b Free men are disfranchised and fined, should their evidence be considered false; whereas this slave, who gave us no opportunity of either cross-examining or torturing him—when can he be punished? Nay, when can he be cross-examined? He could make a state-of footpads. A portentous *petitio principii*, which of course entirely neglects the fact that passers-by had come forward with very different information.

^b Or "of the free men." A puzzling sentence which has been treated by some as evidence of the incompleteness of this *Tetralogy* in its present form. No "free men" have given evidence in favour of the defence, and we can hardly suppose that the speaker is referring to himself. I have taken the words in a purely general sense, although I feel it to be unsatisfactory.

μαρτυρεῖν, οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν ἔπαθεν ὑπὸ τῶν κυρίων
ἐχθρῶν μοι ὄντων πεισθεὶς καταψεύδεσθαι μου.
ἐγὼ τε ἀνόσι' ἂν πάσχοιμι, εἰ μὴ πιστῶς κατα-
μαρτυρηθεὶς διαφθαρείην ὑφ' ὑμῶν.

- 8 Μὴ παραγενέσθαι δέ με τῷ φόνῳ ἀπιστότερον ἢ
παραγενέσθαι φασὶν εἶναι. ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ ἐκ τῶν
εἰκότων ἀλλ' ἔργῳ δηλώσω οὐ παραγενόμενος.
ὅποσοι γὰρ δοῦλοί μοι ἢ δοῦλαι εἰσι, πάντας παρα-
δίδωμι βασανίσαι· καὶ ἐὰν μὴ φανῶ ταύτῃ τῇ
νυκτὶ ἐν οἴκῳ καθεύδων ἢ ἐξελθὼν ποι,¹ ὁμολογῶ
φονεὺς εἶναι. ἡ δὲ νύξ οὐκ ἄσημος· τοῖς γὰρ
Διπολείοις ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀπέθανε.

- 9 Περὶ δὲ τῆς εὐδαιμονίας, ἧς ἔνεκα τρέμοντά μέ
φασιν εἰκότως ἀποκτεῖναι αὐτόν, πολὺ τάναντία
ἐστί. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἀτυχοῦσι νεωτερίζειν² συμφέρει·
ἐκ γὰρ τῶν μεταβολῶν ἐπίδοξος ἢ δυσπραγία
μεταβάλλειν αὐτῶν ἐστί· τοῖς δ' εὐτυχοῦσιν ἀτρεμί-
ζειν καὶ φυλάσσειν τὴν παροῦσαν εὐπραγίαν.
μεθισταμένων γὰρ τῶν πραγμάτων δυστυχεῖς ἐξ
εὐτυχούντων καθίστανται.

- 10 Ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰκότων προσποιούμενοί με ἐλέγχειν,
οὐκ εἰκότως ἀλλ' ὄντως φονέα μέ φασι τοῦ ἀνδρὸς
εἶναι. τὰ δὲ εἰκότα ἄλλα πρὸς ἐμοῦ μᾶλλον ἀπο-
δέδεικται ὄντα. ὁ τε γὰρ καταμαρτυρῶν μου
ἄπιστος ἐλήλεγκται ὦν, ὁ τε ἔλεγχος οὐκ ἔστι· τὰ

¹ ποι Reiske: που codd.
² ἀτυχοῦσι νεωτερίζειν Ald.: ἀτυχοῦσιν ἐταρίζειν codd.

* A festival in honour of Zeus, celebrated in the first week of June.

^b The ἄλλα is answered by ὁ τε γὰρ, which explains away the one fact which might have been unfavourable to the de-

FIRST TETRALOGY, IV. 7-10

ment in perfect safety ; so it is only natural that he was induced to lie about me by his masters, who are enemies of mine. On the other hand, it would be nothing short of impious were I put to death by you on evidence which was untrustworthy.

According to the prosecution, it is harder to believe that I was absent from the scene of the crime than that I was present at it. But I myself, by using not arguments from probability but facts, will prove that I was not present. All the slaves in my possession, male or female, I hand over to you for torture ; and if you find that I was not at home in bed that night, or that I left the house, I agree that I am the murderer. The night can be identified, as the murder was committed during the Diipoleia.^a

As regards my wealth, my fears for which are said to have furnished a natural motive for the murder, the facts are precisely the opposite. It is the unfortunate who gain by arbitrary methods, as they expect changes to cause a change in their own sorry plight. It pays the fortunate to safeguard their prosperity by living peaceably, as change turns their good fortune into bad.

Again, although the prosecution pretend to base their proof of my guilt on inferences from probability, they assert not that I am the probable, but that I am the actual murderer. Moreover, those inferences^b have in fact been proved to be in my favour rather than theirs—for not only has the witness for the prosecution been proved untrustworthy, but he cannot fence. The connexion of thought is: "The inferences are all in my favour; and, after all, it is only inferences that we have to consider in this case. There can be no question of evidence of fact, as the one possible witness has been proved prejudiced." The construction is thus elliptical.

τε τεκμήρια ἐμά, οὐ τούτων¹ ὄντα ἐδήλωσα· τά τε ἵχνη τοῦ φόνου οὐκ εἰς ἐμέ φέροντα, ἀλλ' εἰς τοὺς ἀπολνομένους ἀποδέδεικται ὑπ' αὐτῶν. πάντων δὲ τῶν κατηγορηθέντων ἀπίστων ἐλεγχθέντων, οὐκ ἂν ἀποφύγω οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξ ὧν ἐλεγχθήσονται οἱ κακουργοῦντες, ἀλλ' ἂν καταληφθῶ,² οὐδεμία ἀπολογία τοῖς διωκομένοις ἀρκοῦσά ἐστιν.

- 11 Οὕτω δὲ ἀδίκως διώκοντές με, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἀνοσίως ἀποκτεῖναι ζητοῦντες καθαροὶ φασιν εἶναι, ἐμέ δέ, ὃς εὐσεβεῖν ὑμᾶς πείθω, ἀνόσια δρᾶν λέγουσιν. ἐγὼ δὲ καθαρὸς ὧν πάντων τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ὑπὲρ <μὲν>³ ἑμαντοῦ ἐπισκῆπτω αἰδεῖσθαι τὴν τῶν μηδὲν ἀδικούντων εὐσέβειαν, ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ ἀποθανόντος ἀναμνησκῶν τὴν ποινὴν παραινῶ ὑμῖν μὴ τὸν ἀναίτιον καταλαβόντας τὸν αἷτιον ἀφεῖναι· ἀποθανόντος γὰρ ἐμοῦ οὐδεὶς ἔτι τὸν αἷτιον ζητήσῃ.
- 12 ταῦτα οὖν σεβόμενοι ὀσίως καὶ δικαίως ἀπολύετε με, καὶ μὴ μετανοήσαντες τὴν ἁμαρτίαν γνῶτε· ἀνίατος γὰρ ἢ μετάνοια τῶν τοιούτων ἐστίν.

¹ τούτων Jernstedt: τούτου codd.

² καταληφθῶ Spengel: ἐλεγχθῶ codd.

³ μὲν add. Bekker.

^a τεκμήρια are here distinguished from εἰκότα; but the distinction is hardly observed by Antiphon in practice.

FIRST TETRALOGY, IV. 10-12

be cross-examined. Similarly, I have shown that the presumptions ^a are in my favour and not in favour of the prosecution; and the trail of guilt has been proved to lead not to me, but to those whom the prosecution are treating as innocent. Thus the charges made against me have been shown without exception to be unfounded. But it does not follow that there is no way of convicting criminals, if I am acquitted; it does follow that there is no way of effectively defending persons accused, if I am sentenced.

You see how unjustifiably my accusers are attacking me. Yet notwithstanding the fact that it is they who are endeavouring to have me put to death in so impious a fashion, they maintain that they themselves are guiltless; according to them, it is I who am acting impiously—I, who am urging you to show yourselves godfearing men. But as I am innocent of all their charges, I adjure you on my own behalf to respect the righteousness of the guiltless, just as on the dead man's behalf I remind you of his right to vengeance and urge you not to let the guilty escape by punishing the innocent; once I am put to death, no one will continue the search for the criminal. Respect these considerations, and satisfy heaven and justice by acquitting me. Do not wait until remorse proves to you your mistake; remorse in cases such as this has no remedy.

Since an accident involves liability on the part of the person responsible, the object of the present discussion and debate throughout is to prove that the liability lay with the other side. *Proprio* is the Italian for 'proper' or 'as one should be', and as one should be, so one should not be. It is the same as the English 'ought' or 'should'.

The second Tetralogy is composed of four parts. The first part is the *Prolegomena*, which is a preliminary discussion of the law of liability. The second part is the *Enunciatio*, which is a statement of the law. The third part is the *Expositio*, which is an explanation of the law. The fourth part is the *Conclusio*, which is a conclusion of the law.

III THE SECOND TETRALOGY

The second Tetralogy is composed of four parts. The first part is the *Prolegomena*, which is a preliminary discussion of the law of liability. The second part is the *Enunciatio*, which is a statement of the law. The third part is the *Expositio*, which is an explanation of the law. The fourth part is the *Conclusio*, which is a conclusion of the law.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE second *Tetralogy* is concerned not with establishing facts but with interpreting them. X was practising with the javelin in the gymnasium. Y ran in front of the target just as X was making a cast, and was killed. Y's father prosecutes X for accidentally causing his son's death.

To understand the case as developed in the four speeches made by the prosecution and defence, it is necessary to bear in mind the oddly inelastic conception of blood-guilt upon which they are based. Homicide, whether wilful or not, involves blood-guilt ; and that blood-guilt must rest upon someone ; in the last resort it may even be assumed to rest upon the inanimate instrument of death. Here, then, the question at issue is not whether X is guilty of wilful murder or manslaughter, nor again whether Y met his end by misadventure. It is acknowledged from the start that Y's death was purely accidental. The point is that a life has been lost ; and as only two persons, X and Y, were concerned, the blood-guilt must rest upon the one or the other. If it can be shown to rest upon Y himself, due atonement has already been made, as Y has paid with his life. If, however, it proves to rest upon X, X must be punished. Otherwise X's defilement will bring down divine vengeance not only upon himself but upon the community at large.

SECOND TETRALOGY

Since an accident involves ἀμαρτία on the part of the person responsible, the object of the prosecution and defence throughout is to prove that the ἀμαρτία lay with the other side. ἀμαρτία is the failure to perform an act as one intended to perform it, owing to circumstances outside of one's control; it is "error." But owing to the conception of blood-guilt mentioned, a ἀμάρτημα which results in another's death carries a certain moral responsibility with it. It was only the fact that the agent was performing the act at all that made it possible for the error to occur: and so he must bear the blame. In γ, § 8 it is implied that at least in some cases a ἀμάρτημα is due to the direct intervention of heaven; the agent has committed a sin, and the divine Nemesis takes the form of his being so blinded that he becomes guilty of a ἀμάρτημα, for which he is punished; it is the familiar notion of ὕβρις and ἄτη thinly disguised. Presumably in other cases the ἀμαρτία is due simply to τύχη; but the author of the *Tetralogy* is not concerned to work out the theory in detail.

ΤΕΤΡΑΛΟΓΙΑ Β

α

ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ ΦΟΝΟΥ ΑΚΟΥΣΙΟΥ

- 1 Τὰ μὲν ὁμολογούμενα τῶν πραγμάτων ὑπὸ τε τοῦ νόμου κατακέκριται ὑπὸ τε τῶν ψηφισαμένων, οἱ κύριοι πάσης τῆς πολιτείας εἰσὶν· ἐὰν δέ τι ἀμφισβητήσιμον ᾖ, τοῦτο ὑμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες πολῖται, προστέτακται διαγνῶναι. οἶμαι μὲν οὖν οὐδὲ ἀμφισβητήσειν πρὸς ἐμὲ τὸν διωκόμενον· ὁ γὰρ παῖς μου ἐν γυμνασίῳ ἀκοντισθεὶς διὰ τῶν πλευρῶν
- [121] ὑπὸ τούτου τοῦ μειρακίου παραχρῆμα ἀπέθανεν.
- 2 ἐκόντα μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἐπικαλῶ ἀποκτείνει, ἄκοντα δέ. ἐμοὶ δὲ οὐκ ἐλάσσω τοῦ ἐκόντος ἄκων τὴν συμφορὰν κατέστησε. τῷ δὲ ἀποθανόντι αὐτῷ μὲν οὐδὲν ἐνθύμιον, τοῖς δὲ ζῶσι προσέθηκεν. ὑμᾶς δὲ ἀξιῶ ἐλεοῦντας μὲν τὴν ἀπαιδίαν τῶν γονέων, οἰκτίροντας δὲ τὴν ἄωρον τοῦ ἀποθανόντος τελευτήν, εἴργοντας ὧν ὁ νόμος εἴργει τὸν ἀποκτείναντα μὴ περιορᾶν ἅπασαν τὴν πόλιν ὑπὸ τούτου μιαινομένην.

* For ἐνθύμιος see General Introduction, p. 39.

THE SECOND TETRALOGY

I

PROSECUTION FOR ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE

CASES in which the facts are agreed upon are settled in advance either by the law or by the statutes of the Assembly, which between them control every branch of civic life. But should matter for dispute occur, it is your task, gentlemen, to give a decision. However, I do not imagine that any dispute will in fact arise between the defendant and myself. My son was struck in the side by a javelin thrown by yonder lad in the gymnasium, and died instantly. I accuse him not of killing my son deliberately, but of killing him by accident—though the loss which I have suffered is not thereby lessened. But if he has not caused the dead boy himself disquiet, he has caused disquiet to the living^a; and I ask you to pity that dead boy's childless parents: to show your sorrow for his own untimely end: to forbid his slayer to set foot where he is forbidden to set foot by the law^b: and to refuse to allow him to defile the whole city.

^a See *Choreutes*, Introd. §§ 34 sqq. for the meaning of εἰργασθαι τῶν νομίμων.

ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΦΟΝΟΥ ΑΚΟΥΣΙΟΥ

- 1 Νῦν δὴ φανερόν μοι ὅτι αὐταὶ αἱ συμφοραὶ καὶ
 χρειᾷ τούς τε ἀπράγμονας εἰς ἀγῶνας (κατα-
 στῆναι)¹ τούς τε ἡσυχίους τολμᾶν τά τε ἄλλα
 παρὰ φύσιν λέγειν καὶ δρᾶν βιάζονται. ἐγὼ γὰρ
 ἤκιστα τοιοῦτος ὢν καὶ βουλόμενος εἶναι, εἰ μὴ
 πολὺ γε ἔψευσμαι, ὑπ' αὐτῆς τῆς συμφορᾶς ἠναγ-
 κάσθην νῦν παρὰ τὸν ἄλλον τρόπον ὑπὲρ πραγ-
 μάτων ἀπολογεῖσθαι, ὢν ἐγὼ χαλεπῶς μὲν τὴν
 ἀκρίβειαν ἔγνω, ἔτι δὲ ἀπορωτέρως διάκειμαι ὥς
- 2 χρὴ ὑμῖν ἐρμηνεύσαι ταῦτα. ὑπὸ δὲ σκληρᾶς
 ἀνάγκης βιαζόμενος, καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς τὸν ὑμέτερον
 ἔλεον, ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί, καταπεφευγὼς δέομαι
 ὑμῶν, εἰ μὴ ἀκριβέστερον ἢ ὥς σύνθητες ὑμῖν δόξω
 εἰπεῖν, μὴ διὰ τὰς προειρημένας τύχας (δυσχερῶς)²
 ἀποδεξαμένους μου τὴν ἀπολογίαν δόξῃ καὶ μὴ
 ἀληθείᾳ τὴν κρίσιν ποιήσασθαι. ἡ μὲν γὰρ δόξα
 τῶν πραχθέντων πρὸς τῶν λέγειν δυναμένων ἐστίν,
 ἡ δὲ ἀλήθεια πρὸς τῶν δίκαια καὶ ὅσια πρᾶσ-
 σόντων.
- 3 Ἐδόκουν μὲν οὖν³ ἔγωγε ταῦτα παιδεύων τὸν
 υἱὸν ἐξ ὧν μάλιστα τὸ κοινὸν ὠφελεῖται, ἀμφοῖν τι
 ἡμῖν ἀγαθὸν ἀποβήσεσθαι. συμβέβηκε δέ μοι πολὺ
 παρὰ γνώμην τούτων. τὸ γὰρ μεράκιον οὐχ ὕβρει
 οὐδὲ ἀκολασίᾳ, ἀλλὰ μελετῶν μετὰ τῶν ἡλικίων

¹ καταστῆναι add. Maetzn̄r.

² δυσχερῶς add. Gebauer.

³ μὲν οὖν edd. : μὲν A, γοῦν N.

^a For τολμᾶν used absolutely in this sense cf. γ. 2.

SECOND TETRALOGY, II. 1-3

II

REPLY TO A CHARGE OF ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE

I now see that sheer misfortune and necessity can force those who hate litigation to appear in court and those who love peace to show boldness^a and generally belie their nature in word and deed; for I myself, who, unless I am sorely mistaken, am very far from finding or wanting to find such a task congenial, have to-day been forced by sheer misfortune to depart from my habits and appear as defendant in a case in which I found it hard enough to arrive at the exact truth, but which leaves me still more perplexed when I consider how I should present it to you. I am driven by pitiless necessity: and I, like my opponents, gentlemen of the jury, seek refuge in your sympathy. I beg of you: if my arguments appear more subtle than those generally presented to you, do not allow the circumstances already mentioned^b so to prejudice you against my defence as to make you base your verdict upon apparent fact instead of upon the truth; apparent fact puts the advantage with the clever speaker, but truth with the man who lives in justice and righteousness.

In training my son in those pursuits from which the state derives most benefit I imagined that both of us would be rewarded; but the result has sadly belied my hopes. For the lad—not from insolence or wantonness, but while at javelin-practice in the gymnasium

^a *i.e.* the fact that he was not accustomed to appearing in courts of law, which should make it *a priori* probable that he is a simple and straightforward man who would not resort to subtleties of argument if his case were a sound one.

ἀκοντίζειν ἐν¹ τῷ γυμνασίῳ ἔβαλε μὲν, οὐκ ἀπέκτεινε δὲ οὐδένα κατὰ γε τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὧν ἔπραξεν, ἄλλου δ' εἰς αὐτὸν ἀμαρτόντος εἰς ἀκουσίους αἰτίας ἦλθεν.

- 4 Εἰ μὲν γὰρ τὸ ἀκόντιον ἔξω τῶν ὄρων τῆς αὐτοῦ πορείας ἐπὶ τὸν παῖδα ἐξενεχθὲν ἔτρωσεν αὐτόν, οὐδεὶς <ἂν>² ἡμῖν λόγος ὑπελείπετο μὴ φονεῦσιν³ εἶναι τοῦ δὲ παιδὸς ὑπὸ τὴν τοῦ ἀκοντίου φορὰν ὑποδραμόντος καὶ τὸ σῶμα προστήσαντος, <ὁ μὲν ἐκωλύθη>⁴ τοῦ σκοποῦ τυχεῖν, ὁ δὲ ὑπὸ τὸ ἀκόντιον ὑπελθὼν ἐβλήθη, καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ
- 5 ἡμετέρων οὔσαν προσέβαλεν ἡμῖν. διὰ δὲ τὴν ὑποδρομὴν βληθέντος τοῦ παιδός, τὸ μὲν μεираκίον οὐ δικαίως ἐπικαλεῖται, οὐδένα γὰρ ἔβαλε τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ σκοποῦ ἀφεστώτων. ὁ δὲ παῖς εἶπερ ἐστὼς φανερός ὑμῖν ἐστι μὴ βληθεὶς, ἐκουσίως <δ'>⁵ ὑπὸ τὴν φορὰν τοῦ ἀκοντίου ὑπελθὼν, ἔτι σαφεστέρως δηλοῦται διὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀμαρτίαν ἀποθανών. οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἐβλήθη ἀτρεμίζων καὶ μὴ διατρέχων.
- 6 Ἀκουσίου δὲ τοῦ φόνου ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ὑμῖν ὁμολογουμένου γενέσθαι, ἐκ τῆς ἀμαρτίας, ὁποτέρου αὐτῶν ἐστίν, ἔτι γε⁶ σαφέστερον <ἂν>⁷ ὁ φονεὺς

¹ ἐν Bekker: ἐπὶ codd.

² ἂν add. Dobree.

³ φονεῦσιν Bekker: φονεὺς codd.

⁴ ὁ μὲν ἐκωλύθη add. Reiske.

⁵ δ' add. Blass.

⁶ ἔτι γε Sauppe: ἔτι δὲ codd. δὲ del. Dobree.

⁷ ἂν add. Dobree.

^a Two interpretations of the text as it stands in the mss. are possible: (1) "He threw (his spear), it is true, but killed no one"; (2) "He struck (someone), it is true, but did not kill him." (1) gives good sense; but elsewhere in the *Tetralogy* βάλλειν means "to hit," not "to throw." (2) avoids

SECOND TETRALOGY, II. 3-6

with his fellows—made a hit, it is true, but killed no one, if one considers his true part in the matter^a: he accidentally^b incurred the blame for the error of another which affected that other's own person.

Had the boy been wounded because the javelin had travelled in his direction outside the area appointed for its flight, we should be left unable to show that we had not caused his death. But he ran into the path of the javelin and placed his person in its way. Hence my son was prevented from hitting the target: while the boy, who moved into the javelin's path, was struck, thereby causing us to be blamed for what we did not do. It was because he ran in front of the javelin that the boy was struck. The lad is therefore accused without just cause, as he did not strike anyone standing clear of the target. At the same time, since it is plain to you that the boy was not struck while standing still, but was struck only after deliberately moving into the path of the javelin, you have still clearer proof that his death was due to an error on his own part. Had he stood still and not run across, he would not have been struck.

Both sides are agreed, as you see, that the boy's death was accidental; so by discovering which of the two was guilty of error, we should prove still more this difficulty; but it has been urged (*e.g.* by Blass, who favours emendation) that the words τὸν μὲν βάλοντα καὶ ἀποκτείναντα οὔτε τρώσαι οὔτε ἀποκτείνειν φησι in γ. 5 (*cf.* also γ. 6 *sub fin.*) prove that the speaker in the present passage had not admitted that X struck Y. The contradiction, however, is only apparent. The speaker here is saying in effect that the responsibility for the blow must rest with Y, although X dealt it; in γ. 5 and 6 his opponents argue that the responsibility must rest with X, because X dealt it.

^a For ἀκονοίως *cf.* p. 68, note c.

ἐλεγχθείη. οἱ τε γὰρ ἀμαρτάνοντες ὡς¹ ἂν ἐπι-
νοήσωσί τι² δράσαι, οὗτοι πράκτορες τῶν ἀκουσίων
εἰσὶν· οἱ τε³ ἐκούσιόν τι δρῶντες ἢ πάσχοντες, οὗτοι
τῶν παθημάτων αἷτιοι γίνονται.

7 Τὸ μὲν τοῖνυν μεράκιον περὶ οὐδένα οὐδὲν ἤμαρ-
τεν. οὔτε γὰρ ἀπειρημένον ἀλλὰ προστεταγμένον
ἐξεμελέτα, οὔτε ἐν γυμναζομένοις ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ τῶν
ἀκοντιζόντων τάξει ἠκόντιζεν, οὔτε τοῦ σκοποῦ
ἀμαρτῶν, εἰς τοὺς ἀφεστῶτας ἀκοντίσας, τοῦ
παιδὸς ἔτυχεν, ἀλλὰ πάντα ὀρθῶς ὡς ἐπενόει δρῶν
ἔδρασε μὲν οὐδὲν ἀκούσιον, ἔπαθε δὲ διακωλυθεὶς
τοῦ σκοποῦ τυχεῖν.

[122] Ὁ δὲ παῖς βουλόμενος προδραμεῖν, τοῦ καιροῦ⁴

8 διαμαρτῶν ἐν ᾧ διατρέχων οὐκ ἂν ἐπλήγη, περι-
έπεσεν οἷς οὐκ ἤθελεν, ἀκουσίως δὲ ἀμαρτῶν εἰς
ἑαυτὸν οἰκείαις συμφοραῖς κέχρηται, τῆς δ' ἀμαρ-
τίας τετιμωρημένός ἑαυτὸν ἔχει τὴν δίκην, οὐ
συνηδομένων μὲν οὐδὲ συνεθελόντων ἡμῶν, συν-
αλγούντων δὲ καὶ συλλυπουμένων.

Τῆς δὲ ἀμαρτίας εἰς τοῦτον⁵ ἠκούσης, τό <τ'>⁶
ἔργον οὐχ ἡμέτερον ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐξαμαρτόντος ἐστί,
τό τε πάθος εἰς τὸν δράσαντα ἐλθὼν ἡμᾶς μὲν
ἀπολύει τῆς αἰτίας, τὸν δὲ δράσαντα δικαίως ἅμα
τῇ ἀμαρτίᾳ τετιμώρηται.

¹ ὡς Wilamowitz: ὦν codd.

² ὦν . . . [τι] δράσαι Maetzner.

³ τε Spengel: δὲ codd.

⁴ καιροῦ Spengel: χώρου codd.

⁵ τοῦτον Reiske: τοῦτο codd.

⁶ τ' add. Spengel.

^a The argument is: (1) It is agreed that death was acci-
dental. (2) But accidents are always due to ἀμαρτία on the
part of someone. (3) Therefore if the person guilty of
ἀμαρτία is discovered, we have *eo ipso* discovered the person
responsible for the boy's death.

SECOND TETRALOGY, II. 6-8

conclusively who killed him. For it is those guilty of error in carrying out an intended act who are responsible for accidents^a: just as it is those who voluntarily do a thing or allow it to be done to them who are responsible for the effects suffered.

Now the lad, on his side, was not guilty of error in respect of anyone: in practising he was not doing what he was forbidden but what he had been told to do, and he was not standing among those engaged in gymnastics when he threw the javelin, but in his place among the other throwers: nor did he hit the boy because he missed the target and sent his javelin instead at those standing clear. He did everything correctly, as he intended; and thus he was not the cause of any accident, but the victim of one, in that he was prevented from hitting the target.

The boy, on the other hand, who wished to run forward, missed the moment at which he could have crossed without being hit, with results which he by no means desired. He was accidentally guilty of an error which affected his own person, and has thus met with a disaster for which he had himself alone to thank. He has punished himself for his error, and is therefore duly requited; not that we rejoice at or approve of it—far from it: we feel both sympathy and sorrow.

It is thus the dead boy who proves to have been guilty of error; so the act which caused his death is to be attributed not to us, but to him, the party guilty of error: just as the recoiling of its effects upon the agent not only absolves us from blame, but has caused the agent to be punished as he deserved directly his error was committed.

- 9 Ἀπολύει δὲ καὶ ὁ νόμος ἡμᾶς, ὃ πιστεύων, εἵργοντι μήτε ἀδίκως μήτε δικαίως ἀποκτείνειν, ὡς φονέα με διώκει. ὑπὸ μὲν γὰρ τῆς αὐτοῦ τοῦ τεθνεώτος ἁμαρτίας ὃδε ἀπολύεται μηδὲ ἀκουσίως ἀποκτεῖναι αὐτόν· ὑπὸ δὲ τοῦ διώκοντος οὐδ' ἐπι-καλούμενος ὡς ἐκὼν ἀπέκτεινεν, ἀμφοῖν ἀπολύεται τοῖν ἐγκλημάτοι, <μήτ' ἄκων>¹ μήθ' ἐκὼν ἀπο-κτεῖναι.
- 10 Ἀπολυόμενος δὲ ὑπὸ τε τῆς ἀληθείας τῶν πραχ-θέντων ὑπὸ τε τοῦ νόμου καθ' ὃν διώκεται, οὐδὲ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων ἔνεκα δίκαιοι τοιούτων κακῶν ἀξιούσθαι ἔσμεν. οὗτός τε γὰρ ἀνόσια πείσεται τὰς οὐ προσηκούσας φέρων ἁμαρτίας, ἐγὼ τε μάλ-λον μὲν οὐδέν, ὁμοίως δὲ τούτῳ ἀναμάρτητος ὢν, εἰς πολλαπλασίους τούτου συμφορὰς ἦξω· ἐπὶ τε γὰρ τῇ τούτου διαφθορᾷ ἀβίωτον τὸ λειπόμενον τοῦ βίου διάξω, ἐπὶ τε τῇ ἐμαυτοῦ ἀπαιδία ζῶν ἔτι κατορυχθήσομαι.²
- 11 Ἐλεοῦντες οὖν τοῦδε μὲν τοῦ νηπίου τὴν ἀναμάρτητον συμφορὰν, ἐμοῦ δὲ τοῦ γηραιοῦ καὶ ἀθλίου τὴν ἀπρασδόκητον κακοπάθειαν, μὴ κατα-ψηφισάμενοι δυσμόρους ἡμᾶς καταστήσητε, ἀλλ' ἀπολύοντες εὐσεβεῖτε. ὃ τε γὰρ ἀποθανὼν συμ-φοραῖς περιπεσὼν οὐκ ἀτιμώρητός ἐστιν, ἡμεῖς τε οὐ δίκαιοι τὰς τούτων ἁμαρτίας συμφέρειν
- 12 ἔσμέν. τὴν τε οὖν εὐσέβειαν τούτων τῶν πραχ-θέντων καὶ τὸ δίκαιον αἰδούμενοι ὁσίως καὶ δικαίως ἀπολύετε ἡμᾶς, καὶ μὴ ἀθλιωτάτῳ δύο,

¹ μήτ' ἄκων add. Ald.

SECOND TETRALOGY, II. 9-12

Furthermore, our innocence is attested by the law upon which my accuser relies in charging me with the boy's death, the law which forbids the taking of life whether wrongfully or otherwise. For the fact that the victim himself was guilty of error clears the defendant here of having killed him by accident: while his accuser does not even suggest that he killed him deliberately. Thus he is cleared of both charges, of killing the boy by accident and of killing him deliberately.

Not only do the true facts of the case and the law under which he is being prosecuted attest my son's innocence; but our manner of life is equally far from justifying such harsh treatment of us. Not only will it be an outrage, if my son is to bear the blame for errors which he did not commit; but I myself, who am equally innocent, though assuredly not more so, will be visited with woes many times more bitter. Once my son is lost, I shall pass the rest of my days longing for death: once I am left childless, mine will be a life within the tomb.

Have pity, then, on this child, the victim of calamity, though guilty of no error: and have pity on me, an old man in distress, stricken thus suddenly with sorrow. Do not bring a miserable fate upon us by condemning us: but show that you fear God by acquitting us. The dead boy is not unavenged for the calamity which befell him: nor ought we ourselves to share the responsibility for errors due to our accusers. So respect the righteousness which the facts before you have revealed: respect justice: and acquit us as godly and just men should. Do not bring upon a father and a son, two of the most

πατέρα καὶ παῖδα, αὔροις συμφοραῖς περι-
βάλῃτε.¹

γ

ΕΚ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑΣ Ο ΥΣΤΕΡΟΣ

- 1 Ὅτι μὲν αὐτὴ ἡ χρεία παρὰ φύσιν καὶ λέγειν καὶ
δρᾶν ἅπαντας ἀναγκάζει, ἔργῳ καὶ οὐ λόγῳ δοκεῖ
μοι σημαίνειν οὗτος· ἥκιστα γὰρ ἔν γε τῷ ἔμ-
προσθεν χρόνῳ ἀναιδῆς καὶ τολμηρὸς ὢν, νῦν
ὑπ' αὐτῆς τῆς συμφορᾶς ἠνάγκασται λέγειν οἶα
- 2 οὐκ ἂν ποτε ὤμην ἐγὼ τοῦτον εἰπεῖν. ἐγὼ τε γὰρ
πολλῇ ἀνοίᾳ χρώμενος οὐκ ἂν ὑπέλαβον τοῦτον
ἀντειπεῖν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν ἓνα λόγον ἀντὶ δυοῖν² λέξας
τὸ ἡμῖς τῆς κατηγορίας ἐμαυτὸν ἂν ἀπεστέρησα·
οὗτός τε μὴ τολμῶν οὐκ ἂν προεῖχε τῷ διπλασίῳ
μου, ἓνα μὲν πρὸς ἓνα λόγον ἀπολογηθεῖς, ἃ δὲ
κατηγόρησεν ἀναποκρίτως εἰπών.
- 3 Τοσοῦτον δὲ προέχων ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἡμῶν, ἔτι
δὲ ἐν οἷς ἔπρασσε πολλαπλάσια τούτων, οὗτος μὲν
οὐχ ὁσίως δεῖται ὑμῶν εὐμενῶς³ τὴν ἀπολογίαν
ἀποδέχεσθαι αὐτοῦ· ἐγὼ δὲ δράσας⁴ μὲν οὐδὲν

¹ περιβάλῃτε N, περιβάλοιτε A.

² ἀντὶ δυοῖν Reiske: ἀντιδουῖς ἡ codd.

³ εὐμενῶς Reiske: συχνῶς codd.

⁴ δὲ δράσας Reiske: δ' ἔδρασα codd.

° I take the speaker to mean: "The case seemed so simple that instead of developing any argument in my first speech for the prosecution, I merely stated the bare facts. The defendant, however, has made an elaborate reply, and will doubtless do the same again in his second speech; this is equivalent to his making two speeches to my one. Further, he will be able to use his second speech to answer my one

SECOND TETRALOGY, II. 12—III. 3

wretched of beings, sorrows which the years of neither can well bear.

III

SECOND SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION

That sheer necessity can force all men to belie their nature in both word and deed is a fact of which the defendant seems to me to be giving very real proof. Whereas in the past he was the last to show impudence or audacity, his very misfortune has to-day forced him to say things which I for one would never have expected of him. I, in my great folly, imagined that he would not reply; otherwise I would not have deprived myself of half of my opportunities as prosecutor by making only one speech instead of two; and he, but for his audacity, would not have had the twofold advantage over me of using one speech to answer the one speech for the prosecution and making his accusations when they could not be answered.^a

With his great advantage over us in the matter of the speeches, and with the far greater one which his methods have given him in addition,^b it is outrageous that the accused should entreat you to listen kindly to his defence. I myself, on the other serious speech for the prosecution (*ένα πρὸς ένα λόγον ἀπολογηθείς*); while I cannot effectively answer the attack which he made upon me in his first speech (*ἀ κατηγορήσεν ἀναποκρίτως εἰπών*), because, as prosecutor, I must now devote myself to attacking him."

^b Referring apparently to the artifices employed by the defence for working upon the feelings of the court (*cf. β. 1 ff.*).

κακόν, παθὼν δὲ ἄθλια καὶ δεινά, καὶ νῦν ἔτι
 δεινότερα τούτων, ἔργῳ καὶ οὐ λόγῳ εἰς τὸν ὑμέ-
 τερον ἔλεον καταπεφευγὼς δέομαι ὑμῶν, ὦ ἄνδρες
 ἀνοσίων ἔργων τιμωροί, ὁσίων δὲ διαγνώμονες, μὴ
 <παρ'>¹ ἔργα φανερά ὑπὸ πονηρᾶς λόγων ἀκριβείας
 πεισθέντας ψευδῇ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῶν πραχθέντων
 4 ἡγήσασθαι· ἡ μὲν γὰρ πιστότερον ἢ ἀληθέστερον
 σύγκειται, ἡ δ' ἀδολώτερον καὶ ἀδυνατώτερον
 λεχθήσεται.

Τῷ μὲν οὖν δικαίῳ πιστεύων ὑπερορῶ τῆς ἀπο-
 λογίας· τῇ δὲ σκληρότητι τοῦ δαίμονος ἀπιστῶν
 ὀρρωδῶ μὴ οὐ μόνον τῆς χρείας τοῦ παιδὸς ἀπο-
 [123] στερηθῶ, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐθέντην προσκαταγνωσθέντα
 5 ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἐπίδω αὐτόν. εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ τόλμης καὶ
 ἀναιδείας ἡκει, ὥστε τὸν μὲν βαλόντα καὶ ἀπο-
 κτείναντα οὔτε τρῶσαι οὔτε ἀποκτεῖναί φησι, τὸν
 δὲ οὔτε ψαύσαντα τοῦ ἀκοντίου οὔτε ἐπινοήσαντα
 ἀκοντίσαι, ἀπάσης μὲν γῆς ἁμαρτόντα, πάντων δὲ
 σωμάτων, διὰ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πλευρῶν διαπήξαι τὸ
 ἀκόντιον λέγει. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐκουσίως κατηγορῶν ἀπο-
 κτεῖναι αὐτὸν πιστότερος ἂν μοι δοκῶ εἶναι ἢ
 οὗτος, <ὅς>² μήτε βαλεῖν μήτε ἀποκτεῖναί φησι τὸ
 μειράκιον.

6 Ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ κελευόμενος³ ὑπὸ
 τοῦ παιδοτρίβου, ὃς ὑπεδέχετο τοῖς ἀκοντίζουσι
 τὰ ἀκόντια, ἀναιρεῖσθαι, διὰ τὴν τοῦ βαλόντος
 ἀκολασίαν πολεμίῳ τῷ τούτου βέλει περίπεσών,
 οὐδὲν οὐδ' εἰς ἓν⁴ ἁμαρτῶν, ἀθλίως ἀπέθανεν· ὁ δὲ

¹ παρ' addidi: παρὰ τὰ Gernet: alii alia. ² ὅς add. Ald.

³ κελευόμενος scripsi: καλούμενος codd. ex δ. 4. Verba ὃς
 ὑπεδέχετο κτλ. potius corrupta esse plerique arbitrantur. Sic
 ὡς ὑποδέχοιτο Blass, ὃ ὑπεδέχετο Thalheim. ἀναιρεῖσθαι secl.
 Franke. ⁴ ἓν Franke: ἐν codd.

SECOND TETRALOGY, III. 3-6

hand, far from causing any harm, have been the victim of cruel affliction, and am to-day being treated still more cruelly. It is as one who seeks more than a pretended refuge in your sympathy that I make my own request of you. You who take vengeance for unrighteous deeds and determine wherein is righteousness, do not, I beg of you, let worthless subtleties of speech induce you to disregard plain facts and treat the truth as false; for such subtleties result in a tale more plausible than true, whereas the truth, when told, will be less guileful and therefore less convincing.

My faith in justice, then, enables me to despise his defence. Yet my distrust of the pitiless will of fate makes me fear that I may not only lose the benefit of my child, but that I may see him convicted by you of taking his own life in addition. For the defendant has had the audacity and shamelessness to say that he who struck and killed neither wounded nor killed, whereas he who neither touched the javelin nor had any intention of throwing it missed every other point on earth and every other person, and pierced his own side with the javelin. Why, I should myself sound more convincing, I think, were I accusing the lad of wilful murder, than does the defendant in claiming that the lad neither struck nor killed.

My son was bidden at that moment by the master in charge, who was taking the javelins of the throwers into his keeping, to pick them up; but thanks to the wantonness of him who cast it, he was greeted by yonder lad's cruel weapon; though guilty of error in respect of no single person, he died a piteous death. The lad, on the other hand,

περὶ τὸν τῆς ἀναιρέσεως καιρὸν πλημμελήσας, οὗ
τοῦ σκοποῦ τυχεῖν ἐκωλύθη, ἀλλ' ἄθλιον καὶ πικρὸν
σκοπὸν ἐμοὶ ἀκοντίσας, ἐκὼν μὲν οὐκ ἀπέκτεινεν,
μᾶλλον δὲ ἐκὼν ἢ οὐτ' ἔβαλεν οὐτ' ἀπέκτεινεν.

7 Ἀκουσίως δὲ οὐχ ἤσسون ἢ ἐκουσίως ἀποκτείναντες¹ μου τὸν παῖδα, τὸ παράπαν δ' ἀρνούμενοι² μὴ ἀποκτεῖναι αὐτόν, οὐδ' ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου καταλαμβάνεσθαί φασιν,³ ὃς ἀπαγορεύει μήτε δικαίως μήτε ἀδίκως ἀποκτείνειν. ἀλλὰ τίς ὁ βαλὼν; εἰς τίν' ὁ φόνος ἀνήκει;⁴ εἰς τοὺς θεωμένους ἢ εἰς τοὺς παιδαγώγους, ὧν οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν κατηγορεῖ; οὐ γὰρ ἀφανὴς ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν φανερός ἔμοιγε αὐτοῦ ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν. ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν νόμον ὀρθῶς ἀγορεύειν φημὶ τοὺς ἀποκτείναντας κολάζεσθαι. ὃ τε γὰρ ἄκων ἀποκτείνας ἀκουσίῳ κακοῖς περιπεσεῖν δίκαιός ἐστιν, ὃ τε διαφθαρεὶς οὐδὲν ἤσσον ἀκουσίως ἢ ἐκουσίως βλαφθεὶς ἀδικοῦτ' ἂν ἀτιμώρητος γενόμενος.

8 Οὐ δίκαιος δὲ ἀποφυγεῖν ἐστὶ διὰ τὴν ἀτυχίαν τῆς ἁμαρτίας. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ μηδεμιᾶς ἐπιμελείας τοῦ θεοῦ ἢ ἀτυχία γίγνεται, ἁμάρτημα οὐσα τῷ ἁμαρτύνοντι συμφορὰ δικάια γενέσθαι ἐστίν· εἰ δὲ αὖ θεία⁵ κηλὶς τῷ δράσαντι προσπίπτει ἀσε-

¹ ἀποκτείναντες Blass: -αντος A pr. N: ἀπέκτεινε A corr.²

² ἀρνούμενοι Blass: ἀρνούμενου A pr. N: -μενος A corr.³

SECOND TETRALOGY, III. 6-8

who mistook the moment at which the javelins were being picked up, was not prevented from making a hit. To my bitter sorrow, he struck a target; and although he did not kill my son deliberately, there are better grounds for maintaining that he did than for asserting that he neither struck nor killed.

Although it was by accident that they killed my son, the effects were the same as those of wilful murder. Yet they deny that they killed him at all, and even maintain that they are not amenable to the law which forbids the taking of life whether wrongfully or otherwise. Then who did throw the javelin? To whom is the boy's death in fact to be attributed? To the spectators or the masters in charge—whom no one accuses at all? The circumstances of my son's death are no mystery: to me, for one, they are only too clear; and I maintain that the law is right when it orders the punishment of those who have taken life; not only is it just that he who killed without meaning to kill should suffer punishment which he did not mean to incur; but it would also be an injustice to the victim, whose injury is not lessened by being accidental, were he deprived of vengeance.

Nor does he deserve acquittal because of his misfortune in committing the error which he did. If, on the one hand, the misfortune is not due to any dispensation of heaven, then, as an error pure and simple, it is right that it should prove disastrous to him who was guilty of it; and if, on the other hand, a defilement from heaven has fallen upon the slayer by

² φασιν Blass: φησιν codd.

⁴ τίς ὁ βαλὼν; ἐς τίν' ὁ φόνος ἀνήκει Bekker: τίς ὁ βάλλον ἐστίν; ὁ φόμος ὃν ἀνήκει codd.: βαλὼν A corr.³

⁵ εἰ δὲ αὖ θεία Jernstedt: ἡ δὲ ἀλήθεια A pr. N: ἡ δὲ θεία A corr.²

βοῦντι, οὐ δίκαιον τὰς θείας προσβολὰς διακωλύειν γίνεσθαι.

- 9 Ἐλεξαν δὲ καὶ ὡς οὐ πρόπει χρηστὰ ἐπιτηδεύοντας αὐτοὺς κακῶν ἀξιοῦσθαι· ἡμεῖς δὲ πῶς ἀνπρέποντα πάσχοιμεν, εἰ μηδὲν ὑποδεέστερα τούτων μελετῶντες θανάτῳ ζημιούμεθα;

Φάσκων δὲ ἀναμάρτητος εἶναι, καὶ ἀξιῶν τὰς συμφορὰς τῶν ἀμαρτόντων εἶναι καὶ μὴ εἰς τοὺς ἀναμαρτήτους ἐκτρέπεσθαι, ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν λέγει. ὁ τε γὰρ παῖς μου εἰς οὐδένα οὐδὲν ἀμαρτῶν, ὑπὸ τούτου τοῦ μεираκίου ἀποθανών, ἀδικοῖτ' ἀνἀτιμώρητος γενόμενος· ἐγὼ τε τοῦδε μᾶλλον ἀναμάρτητος ὢν· δεινὰ πείσομαι, ἃ ὁ νόμος ἀποδίδωσί μοι μὴ τυχῶν παρ' ὑμῶν.

- 10 Ὡς δὲ οὐδὲ τῆς ἀμαρτίας οὐδὲ τοῦ¹ ἀκουσίως ἀποκτείνειν, ἐξ ὧν αὐτοὶ λέγουσιν, ἀπολύεται, ἀλλὰ κοινὰ ἀμφότερά ταῦτα ἀμφοῖν αὐτοῖν ἐστι, δηλώσω. εἴπερ ὁ παῖς διὰ τὸ ὑπὸ τὴν φορὰν τοῦ ἀκοντίου ὑπελθεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀτρέμας ἐστάναι φονεὺς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ δίκαιος εἶναί ἐστιν, οὐδὲ τὸ μεираκίον καθαρὸν τῆς αἰτίας ἐστίν, ἀλλ' εἴπερ τούτου μὴ ἀκοντίζοντος ἀλλ' ἀτρέμα ἐστῶτος ἀπέθανεν ὁ παῖς. ἐξ ἀμφοῖν δὲ τοῦ φόνου γενομένου, ὁ μὲν παῖς εἰς αὐτὸν ἀμαρτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ἑαυτὸν τε-

¹ οὐδὲ τοῦ Sauppe: τοῦδε τοῦ A pr. N: τοῦδε τῷ A corr.²

^a i.e. it might be argued that the lad was ἀτυχής in committing the ἀμαρτία which he did, and therefore deserves acquittal. But the prosecution produce a dilemma: (a) If the ἀτυχία was a piece of divine retribution for some past offence, he deserves punishment all the more, as it is God's will that he should be punished. (b) If it is not due to God, then to say that the lad was the victim of ἀτυχία is only a more

SECOND TETRALOGY, III. 8-10

reason of some act of sin, then it is wrong for us to impede the visitation of God.^a

They also maintained that it is wrong for those who have lived as honourably as they to be treated with severity. But what of us? Should we be treated aright, if we are punished with death when our life has been as praiseworthy as theirs?

When he argues that he is not guilty of error and claims that the consequences must be borne by those who are, instead of being diverted to the innocent, he is pleading our case for us. Not only would it be an injustice to my son, who was killed by yonder lad, though guilty of error in respect of no one, were he deprived of vengeance; but it will be an outrage, if I myself, who am even more guiltless than he, fail to obtain from you the recompense which the law assigns me.

Further, the defence's own statements show that the accused cannot be acquitted either of error or of accidentally taking life, but that he and my son are equally guilty of both; I will prove this.^b Assume that because my son moved into the path of the javelin instead of standing still, he deserves to be treated as his own slayer. Then the lad is not free from blame either; he is only innocent if he was standing still and not throwing his javelin when the boy was killed. The boy's death was therefore due to both of them. Now the boy, whose error affected his own person, has punished himself even

polite way of saying that he was guilty of *ἀμαρτία* (*ἀμαρτήματα*), and we are back where we started.

^b An attempt to show the two-edged character of the arguments used by the defence. "If," say the prosecution, "the dead boy has been proved guilty by the defence, then *eo ipso* the lad has been proved guilty too."

τιμώρηται, τέθηκε γάρ, ὁ δὲ συλλήπτωρ καὶ
κοινωνὸς εἰς τοὺς οὐ προσήκοντας τῆς ἁμαρτίας
γενόμενός πῶς δίκαιος ἀζήμιος ἀποφυγεῖν ἐστίν;
11 Ἐκ δὲ τῆς αὐτῶν τῶν ἀπολογουμένων ἀπολογίας
μετόχου τοῦ μεираκίου τοῦ φόνου ὄντος, οὐκ ἂν
δικαίως οὐδὲ ὀσίως ἀπολύετε αὐτόν. οὔτε γὰρ
ἡμεῖς, οἱ διὰ τὴν τούτων ἁμαρτίαν διαφθαρέντες,
αὐθένται καταγνώσθέντες ὅσια ἀλλ' ἀνόσι' ἂν
πάθοιμεν ὑφ' ὑμῶν· οὐθ' οἱ θανατώσαντες ἡμᾶς μὴ
εἰργόμενοι τῶν προσηκόντων ἑυσεβοῦντ' ἂν¹ ὑπὸ
τῶν ἀπολυσάντων τοὺς ἀνοσίους.

Πάσης δ' ὑπὲρ πάντων τῆς κηλίδος εἰς ὑμᾶς
ἀναφερομένης, πολλὴ εὐλάβεια² ὑμῖν τούτων ποιητέα
ἐστί· καταλαβόντες μὲν γὰρ αὐτόν καὶ εἵρξαντες
ὧν ὁ νόμος εἵργει καθαροὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἔσεσθε,
12 ἀπολύσαντες δὲ ὑπαίτιοι καθίστασθε. τῆς οὖν
[124] ὑμετέρας εὐσεβείας ἔνεκα καὶ τῶν νόμων ἀπ-
άγοντες τιμωρεῖσθε αὐτόν, <καὶ>³ αὐτοὶ τε μὴ
μεταλάβητε τῆς τούτου μιαρίας, ἡμῖν τε τοῖς
γονεῦσιν, οἱ ζῶντες κατορωρύγμεθα⁴ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ,
δόξῃ γοῦν ἐλαφροτέραν τὴν συμφορὰν καταστή-
σατε.

¹ Verba εὐσεβοῦντ' ἂν ut corrupta obelis inclusi.

² εὐλάβεια A corr.²: εὐσέβεια A pr. N.

³ καὶ add. Blass.

⁴ κατορωρύγμεθα Ald.: κατωρύγμεθα codd.

^a The passive of εὐσεβεῖν, while exceedingly rare (it occurs otherwise only at [Plato,] *Axiochus* 4, as far as I know), might be supported here by the parallel use of the passive of ἀσεβεῖν in the phrase τοὺς ἄνω θεοὺς ἀσεβείσθαι, [Lys.] ii. 7. But εὐσεβοῦντ' ἂν could only mean "would be revered"; and that clearly gives an impossible sense to the passage, which

SECOND TETRALOGY, III. 10-12

more harshly than that error warranted : for he has lost his life. So what right has his accomplice, who joined him in committing his unfortunate error, to escape unpunished ?

The accused have themselves proved by their defence that the lad had a share in the slaying. So, as just and godfearing men, you cannot acquit him. If we, who have lost our life through the defendants' error, were found guilty of having taken it ourselves, it would be an act not of righteousness but of wickedness on your part : and if those responsible for our death were not prohibited from setting foot where they should not, [it would be an outrage against heaven :]^a you would have acquitted persons stained with guilt.

As the whole of the defilement, upon whomsoever it rests, is extended to you, you must take the greatest care. If you find him guilty and prohibit him from setting foot where the law forbids him to set foot, you will be free of the charges brought to-day ; but if you acquit him, you become liable to them. So satisfy the claims of heaven and the laws by taking him and punishing him. Do not share his blood-guilt yourselves : but let me, the parent whom he has sent to a living death, at least appear to have had my sorrow lightened.

requires something like "would be rendered εὐσεβείς," or "would be treated as εὐσέβεια requires," if it is to be intelligible. Conceivably there is a lacuna before εὐσεβοῦντ' ἄν, which might be filled by τὰ ἅγια ἂν φέρουντο τῆς αὐτῶν ἀμαρτίας· οὐδὲ αὖ αὐτοὶ οἱ θεοὶ or something similar, giving εὐσεβοῦντ' ἄν the subject it requires. But this would destroy the balance of the two halves of the sentence as they stand in the mss.; and it is more probable that the words εὐσεβοῦντ' ἄν are themselves corrupt.

ΕΞ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ Ο ΎΣΤΕΡΟΣ

- 1 Τούτον μὲν εἰκὸς πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ κατηγορίαν προσέχοντα τὸν νοῦν μὴ μαθεῖν τὴν ἀπολογίαν μου· ὑμᾶς δὲ χρή, γινώσκοντας¹ ὅτι ἡμεῖς μὲν οἱ ἀντί-δικοι κατ' εὖνοιαν κρίνοντες τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰκότως δίκαια ἐκάτεροι αὐτοὺς οἰόμεθα λέγειν, ὑμᾶς δὲ
- 2 ὁσίως ὁρᾶν προσήκει τὰ πραχθέντα· ἐκ τῶν λεγομένων γὰρ ἡ ἀλήθεια σκεπτέα αὐτῶν ἐστίν. ἐγὼ δέ, εἰ μὲν τι ψεῦδος εἴρηκα, ὁμολογῶ καὶ τὰ ὀρθῶς εἰρημένα προσδιαβάλλειν ἄδικοι εἶναι· εἰ δὲ ἀληθῆ μὲν, λεπτὰ δὲ καὶ ἀκριβῆ, οὐκ ἐγὼ ὁ λέγων ἀλλ' ὁ πράξας τὴν ἀπέχθειαν αὐτῶν δίκαιος φέρεσθαι ἐστι.
- 3 Θέλω δὲ ὑμᾶς πρῶτον μαθεῖν, ὅτι οὐκ ἐάν τις φάσκη ἀποκτείνειαι, τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ἐάν τις ἐλεγχθῇ. οὗτος δὲ ὁμολογῶν τὸ ἔργον ὡς ἡμεῖς λέγομεν γενέσθαι, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος ἀμφισβητεῖ, ὃν ἀδύνατον ἀλλαχόθεν ἢ ἐκ τῶν πραχθέν-
- 4 τῶν δηλοῦσθαι. σχετλιάζει δὲ κακῶς ἀκούειν φάσκων τὸν παῖδα, εἰ μήτε ἀκοντίσας μήτ' ἐπινοήσας αὐθέντης ὧν ἀποδέδεικται, καὶ οὐ πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα ἀπολογεῖται. οὐ γὰρ ἀκοντίσαι οὐδὲ βαλεῖν αὐτόν φημι τὸν παῖδα, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τὴν πληγὴν

¹ γινώσκοντας A pr. N: γινώσκειν A corr.²

² The addition of this sentence is necessary for a proper understanding of the connexion of thought. The γάρ is explanatory of the words ὑμᾶς δὲ χρή in l. 3.

SECOND TETRALOGY, IV. 1-4

IV

SECOND SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE

While it is only to be expected that the pre-occupation of my opponent with his speech for the prosecution should prevent his understanding my defence, the same is not true of yourselves. You should bear in mind that while we, the interested parties, take a biassed view of the case, each naturally thinking that his own version of it is fair, your duty is to consider the facts conscientiously; and so you must give your attention to me as much as you did to him^a: as it is in what is said that the true facts are to be sought. For my part, if I have told any falsehoods, I am content that you should treat the truth which I have spoken as itself a piece of equally dishonest pleading. On the other hand, if my arguments have been honest, but close and subtle, it is not I who used them, but he whose conduct made them necessary, upon whom the displeasure which they have caused should properly fall.

I would have you understand to begin with that it requires not mere assertion, but proof, to show that someone has killed someone else. Now our accuser agrees with us as to how the accident happened, but disagrees as to the person responsible; yet it is only from what happened that that person can be determined. He complains bitterly, because, according to him, it is a slur upon his son's memory that he should have been proved a slayer when he neither threw the javelin nor had any intention of so doing. That complaint is not an answer to my arguments. I am not maintaining that his son threw the javelin or struck

τοῦ ἀκοντίου ὑπελθόντα οὐχ ὑπὸ τοῦ μεираκίου ἀλλ' ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ διαφθαρῆναι· οὐ γὰρ ἀτρεμίζων ἀπέθανε. τῆς δὲ διαδρομῆς αἰτίας ταύτης γιγνομένης, εἰ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδοτρίβου καλούμενος διέτρεχεν, ὁ παιδοτρίβης ἂν ἀποκτείνας αὐτὸν εἴη, εἰ δ' ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ πεισθεὶς ὑπήλθεν, αὐτὸς ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ διέφθαρται.

5 Θέλω δὲ μὴ πρότερον ἐπ' ἄλλον λόγον ὀρμῆσαι, ἢ τὸ ἔργον ἔτι φανερώτερον καταστήσαι, ὅποτέρου αὐτῶν ἐστί. τὸ μὲν μεираκίον οὐδενὸς μᾶλλον τῶν συμμελετώντων ἐστὶ τοῦ σκοποῦ ἁμαρτόν, οὐδὲ τῶν ἐπικαλουμένων τι διὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτίαν δέδρακεν· ὁ δὲ παῖς οὐ ταῦτά τοῖς συνθεωμένοις δρῶν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ ἀκοντίου ὑπελθών,¹ σαφῶς δηλοῦται παρὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτίαν περισσοτέροις ἀτυχήμασι² τῶν ἀτρεμίζόντων περιπεσών. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀφείς οὐδὲν ἂν ἤμαρτε, μηδενὸς ὑπὸ τὸ βέλος ὑπελθόντος αὐτῷ· ὁ δ' οὐκ³ ἂν ἐβλήθη μετὰ τῶν θεωμένων ἐστῶς.

6 Ὡς δ' οὐδενὸς μᾶλλον τῶν συνακοντιζόντων μέτοχός ἐστι τοῦ φόνου, διδάξω. εἰ γὰρ διὰ τὸ τοῦτον ἀκοντίζειν ὁ παῖς ἀπέθανε, πάντες ἂν οἱ συμμελετώντες συμπράκτορες εἴεν τῆς αἰτίας·

¹ ὑπελθών N: ἐπελθών A.

² ἀτυχήμασι A corr.²: ἁμαρτήμασι A pr. N.

³ αὐτῷ· ὁ δ' οὐκ Blass: ὑπελθόντος· αὐτὸς δ' οὐκ codd.

^a It is at first sight odd that so little is made of the part played by the παιδοτρίβης, who would be a vitally important witness, were the case being tried in a modern court of law. But it should not be forgotten that the writer is throughout endeavouring to exhibit the possibilities of the πίστις ἐντεχνος as such. See Gen. Introd, p. 34.

^b A highly artificial piece of sophistry. (1) The lad did

SECOND TETRALOGY, IV. 4-6

himself. I am maintaining that since he moved within range of the javelin, his death was due not to the lad, but to himself; for he was not killed standing in his place. As this running across was his undoing, it follows that if it was at his master's summons that he ran across, the master would be the person responsible for his death ^a; but if he moved into the way of his own accord, his death was due to himself.

Before proceeding to any further argument, I wish to show still more clearly which of the two was responsible for the accident. The lad no more missed the target than any of those practising with him ^b: nor has he rendered himself guilty of any of the acts with which he is charged owing to error on his own part. On the other hand, the boy did not do the same as the other onlookers; he moved into the javelin's path. And this is clear proof that it was through his own error that he met with a disaster which those who stood still did not. The thrower would not have been guilty of an error in any respect, ^c had no one moved into the path of his spear: while the boy would not have been hit, had he remained in his place among the onlookers.

Further, my son was not more concerned in the boy's death than any one of those throwing javelins with him, as I will show. If it was owing to the fact that my son was throwing a javelin that the boy was killed, then all those practising with him must share in the guilt of the deed, as it was not owing to their

exactly the same as the other throwers: so, as they did not miss the target, neither can he have done. (2) On the other hand, the boy did *not* do the same as the other spectators; and so he is *not* blameless, as they are.

^c A curious admission that the *μειράκιον* was guilty of *ἀμαρτία* to at least some extent.

οὔτοι γὰρ οὐ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀκοντίζειν οὐκ ἔβαλον αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ μηδενὶ ὑπὸ τὸ ἀκόντιον ὑπελθεῖν· ὁ δὲ νεανίσκος οὐδὲν περισσώτερον² τούτων ἁμαρτῶν, ὁμοίως τούτοις οὐκ ἂν ἔβαλεν αὐτὸν ἀτρέμα σὺν τοῖς θεωμένοις ἐστῶτα.

7 Ἔστι δὲ οὐδὲ τὸ ἁμάρτημα τοῦ παιδὸς μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ἀφυλαξία. ὁ μὲν γὰρ οὐδένα ὁρῶν διατρέχοντα, πῶς ἂν ἐφυλάξατο μηδένα βαλεῖν; ὁ δ' ἰδὼν τοὺς ἀκοντίζοντας εὐπετῶς ἂν ἐφυλάξατο μὴ διαδραμεῖν³. ἐξῆν γὰρ αὐτῷ ἀτρέμα ἐστάναι.

8 Τὸν δὲ νόμον ὃν παραφέρουσιν, ἐπαινεῖν δεῖ. ὀρθῶς γὰρ καὶ δικαίως τοὺς ἀκουσίως ἀποκτείναντας ἀκουσίοις παθήμασι κολάζει. τὸ μὲν οὖν μειράκιον ἀναμάρτητον ὃν οὐκ ἂν δικαίως ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἁμαρτόντος κολάζοιτο· ἱκανὸν γὰρ αὐτῷ ἐστὶ τὰς αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτίας φέρειν· ὁ δὲ παῖς ταῖς αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτίαις διαφθαρεῖς, ἅμα ἡμαρτέ τε καὶ ὑφ' ἐαυτοῦ ἐκολάσθη. κεκολασμένου δὲ τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος, οὐκ ἀτιμώρητος ὁ φόνος ἐστίν.

9 Ἐχοντός γε δὴ τὴν δίκην τοῦ φονέως,⁴ οὐκ εἰάν
[125] ἀπολύσητε ἡμᾶς, ἀλλ' εἰάν καταλάβητε, ἐνθύμιον ὑπολείψεσθε. ὁ μὲν γὰρ⁵ αὐτὸς τὰς αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτίας φέρων, οὐδενὶ οὐδὲν προστρόπαιον καταλείψει· ὁ δὲ καθαρὸς τῆς αἰτίας ὧν⁶ εἰάν διαφθαρή, τοῖς καταλαμβάνουσι μείζον τὸ ἐνθύμιον γενήσεται.

¹ μηδενὶ Reiske: μηδένα codd.

² περισσώτερον Sakorraphos, coll. Plat. Ap. 20 c (cf. § 5. supra): περισσόν codd.

³ μὴ διαδραμεῖν Wilamowitz: μὴ βληθῆναι Kayser: μηδένα μὴ βαλεῖν codd.

⁴ Verba ἔχοντος . . . φονέως huc rettulit Jernstedt. Praecedentibus adiungunt codd.

⁵ γὰρ om. N.

⁶ ὧν Scheibe: ὅς δὲ NA.

SECOND TETRALOGY, IV. 6-9

failure to throw that they did not strike him, but owing to the fact that he did not move into the path of the javelin of any one of them. Similarly the young man, who was no more guilty of error than they, would not have hit the boy any more than they did, had the boy stood still with the onlookers.

Again, not only was the boy guilty of the error committed ; he was also to blame for the failure to take due precautions. My son saw no one running across, so how could he have taken precautions against striking anyone ? The boy, on the other hand, upon seeing the throwers, might easily have guarded against running across, as he was quite at liberty to remain standing still.

The law which they quote is a praiseworthy one ; it is right and fair that it should visit those who have killed without meaning to do so with chastisement which they did not mean to incur. But the lad is not guilty of error ; and it would therefore be unjust that he should suffer for him who is. It is enough that he should bear the consequences of his own errors. On the other hand, the boy, who perished through his own error, punished himself as soon as he had committed that error. And as the slayer has been punished, the slaying has not gone unavenged.

The slayer has paid the penalty ; so it is not by acquitting us, but by condemning us that you will leave a burden upon your consciences. The boy, who is bearing the consequence of his own error, will leave behind him nothing that calls for atonement from anyone ; but if my son, who is innocent, is put to death, the conscience of those who have condemned him will be more heavily burdened than ever.

Εἰ δὲ αὐθέντης ἐκ τῶν λεγομένων ἐπιδείκνυται,
 οὐχ ἡμεῖς αὐτῷ οἱ λέγοντες αἰτιοί ἐσμεν, ἀλλ' ἡ
 10 πρᾶξις τῶν ἔργων. ὀρθῶς δὲ τῶν ἐλέγχων ἐλεγ-
 χόντων τὸν παῖδα αὐθέντην ὄντα, ὁ νόμος ἀπολύων
 ἡμᾶς τῆς αἰτίας τὸν ἀποκτείναντα καταλαμβάνει.
 μήτε οὖν ἡμᾶς εἰς μὴ προσηκούσας συμφορὰς
 ἐμβάλητε, μήτε αὐτοὶ ταῖς τούτων ἀτυχίαις βοη-
 θοῦντες ἐναντία τοῦ δαίμονος γνῶτε, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ
 ὅσιον καὶ δίκαιον, μεμνημένοι τοῦ πάθους, ὅτι διὰ
 τὸν ὑπὸ τὴν φορὰν τοῦ ἀκοντίου ὑπελθόντα ἐγένετο,
 ἀπολύετε ἡμᾶς· οὐ γὰρ αἰτιοὶ τοῦ φόνου ἐσμέν.

SECOND TETRALOGY, IV. 9-10

If the arguments put forward prove the dead boy his own slayer, it is not we who have stated them whom he has to thank, but the fact that the accident happened as it did. Since examination proves beyond doubt that the boy was his own slayer, the law absolves us from blame, and condemns him who was guilty. See, then, that we are not plunged into woes which we do not deserve, and that you yourselves do not defy the powers above by a verdict succouring my opponents in their misfortunes. Remember, as righteousness and justice require you to do, that the accident was caused by him who moved into the javelin's path. Remember, and acquit us ; for we are not guilty of his death.

[illegible]

IN PROGRESS - NOTE

IV

THE THIRD TETRALOGY

their appearance.

$$100(\hat{C}_0 - \hat{C}_1) / (\hat{C}_0 + \hat{C}_1) \text{ to } 100(\hat{C}_2 - \hat{C}_3) / (\hat{C}_2 + \hat{C}_3) \text{ and } 100(\hat{C}_4 - \hat{C}_5) / (\hat{C}_4 + \hat{C}_5)$$

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE third *Tetralogy* treats of φόνος in yet another of its aspects, that of homicide in self-defence. As in the second *Tetralogy*, the facts are not disputed ; the problem is one of interpretation. An old man, X, quarrels with a young one, Y, as they sit drinking. They come to blows : and X is seriously injured in consequence. He receives medical attention, but ultimately dies. The relatives of X prosecute Y for wilful murder. He, however, pleads provocation and attempts to show that he was acting in self-defence.

The argumentation is considerably more involved than in the second *Tetralogy*, where the issue resolved itself immediately into the question whether the ἀμαρτία committed lay with X or Y. Here the original charge is wilful murder, and the prosecution make some effort to sustain it throughout. On the other hand, the defence meet it by attempting to prove justifiable homicide ; while it is simultaneously suggested that death was entirely due to the incompetence of the medical attention received. Besides this, the possibility that death was purely accidental is admitted, and both sides use arguments similar to those developed at greater length in *Tetralogy II* to show that the ἀμαρτία committed must rest with their opponents.

In spite of the complication of the issue, the object

THIRD TETRALOGY

of the author is clearly to exhibit the lines along which a plea of justifiable homicide should be supported or attacked. On the side of the defence it is argued that the responsibility for the fatal blow must be thrust back beyond the striker to the aggressor, because Y, the striker, was acting under compulsion. On the side of the prosecution it is urged that responsibility for a given act must remain with the agent himself; Y struck the blow which caused death, therefore Y is to blame for it. This principle is forgotten, however, when the physician comes under discussion. The question of his competence is treated as irrelevant, and it is maintained that the responsibility for death must be thrust back to Y, whose blows made medical attention necessary in the first place. But the inconsistency is intelligible, if it is remembered that the purpose of the *Tetralogy* as a whole is to illustrate the opportunities offered the advocate by a pseudo-philosophical analysis of the terms, motive and will.

A touch of realism is added in δ , where it is stated that the accused has taken advantage of his right to throw up the case half-way through. The last speech is delivered by his friends on his behalf.

THE THIRD TETRALOGY

I

PROSECUTION FOR MURDER OF ONE WHO PLEADS THAT HE WAS ACTING IN SELF-DEFENCE

It is very rightly laid down that in cases of murder prosecutors must take especial care to observe justice in making their charge and presenting their evidence : they must neither let the guilty escape nor bring the innocent to trial. For when God was minded to create the human race and brought the first of us into being, he gave us the earth and sea to sustain and preserve us, in order that we might not die for want of the necessities of life before old age brought us to our end. Such being the value placed upon our life by God, whoever unlawfully slays his fellow both sins against the gods and confounds the ordinances of man. For the victim, robbed of the gifts bestowed by God upon him, naturally leaves behind him the angry spirits of vengeance,^a God's instruments of punishment, spirits which they who prosecute and

^a For the ἀλιτήριοι see General Introduction, p. 39.

^b σωτήρας add. Thalheim. Nonnihl huiusmodi videtur excidisse. 179 Α' 1000's τὸν ἀποκτείνοντα καὶ τὸν ἀποκτείνοντα

ANTIPHON

- δίκαιον κρίνοντες ἢ μαρτυροῦντες, συνασεβοῦντες τῷ ταῦτα δρῶντι, οὐ προσήκον μίasma εἰς τοὺς
- 4 ἰδίους οἴκους εἰσάγονται· ἡμεῖς τε οἱ τιμωροὶ τῶν διεφθαρμένων, εἰ δι' ἄλλην τινὰ ἔχθραν τοὺς ἀναιτίους διώκοιμεν, τῷ μὲν ἀποθανόντι οὐ τιμωροῦντες δεινούς ἀλιτηρίους ἔξομεν τοὺς τῶν ἀποθανόντων προστροπαίους, τοὺς δὲ καθαρούς ἀδίκως ἀποκτείνοντες ἔνοχοι τοῦ φόνου τοῖς ἐπιτιμίαις ἐσμέν, ὑμᾶς δὲ¹ ἄνομα δρᾶν πείθοντες καὶ τοῦ ὑμετέρου ἁμαρτήματος ὑπαίτιοι γιγνόμεθα.
- 5 Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν δεδιώς ταῦτα, εἰς ὑμᾶς παράγων τὸν ἀσεβήσαντα καθαρὸς τῶν ἐγκλημάτων εἰμί· ὑμεῖς δὲ ἀξίως τῶν προειρημένων τῇ κρίσει προσέχοντες τὸν νοῦν, ἀξίαν δίκην τοῦ πάθους τῷ εἰργασμένῳ ἐπιθέντες,² ἅπασαν τὴν πόλιν καθαρὰν τοῦ
- 6 μιάσματος καταστήσετε. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἄκων ἀπέκτεινε τὸν ἄνδρα, ἄξιος ἂν ἦν συγγνώμης τυχεῖν τινός· ὕβρει δὲ καὶ ἀκολασίᾳ παροινῶν εἰς ἄνδρα πρεσβύτην, τύπτων τε καὶ πνίγων ἕως τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπεστέρησεν αὐτόν, ὥς μὲν ἀποκτείνας τοῦ φόνου τοῖς ἐπιτιμίαις ἔνοχός ἐστιν, ὥς δὲ συγχέων ἅπαντα τῶν γεραιότερων τὰ νόμιμα οὐδενὸς ἁμαρτεῖν, οἷς οἱ τοιοῦτοι κολάζονται, δίκαιός ἐστιν.
- 7 Ὁ μὲν τοίνυν νόμος ὀρθῶς ὑμῖν τιμωρεῖσθαι παραδίδωσιν αὐτόν· τῶν δὲ μαρτύρων ἀκηκόατε, οἳ παρήσαν παροινοῦντι αὐτῷ. ὑμᾶς δὲ χρὴ τῇ τε ἀνομίᾳ τοῦ παθήματος ἀμύνοντας, τὴν τε ὕβριν

¹ δὲ Schaefer: τε codd.

² ἀξίαν δίκην τῶν εἰργασμένων ἐπιθ. A pr.

THIRD TETRALOGY, I. 3-7

testify without giving heed to justice bring into their own homes, defiling them with the defilement of another, because they share in the sin of him who did the deed. And similarly, should we, the avengers of the dead, accuse innocent persons because of some private grudge, not only will our failure to avenge the murdered man cause us to be haunted by dread demons to whom the dead will turn for justice, but by wrongfully causing the death of the innocent we are liable to the penalties prescribed for murder, and because we have persuaded you to break the law, the responsibility for your mistake also becomes ours.

For my part, my fear of such consequences has led me to bring the true sinner before you, and thus the stain of none of the charges which I am making rests upon me; and if you yourselves give that attention to the trial which the considerations I have put before you demand, and inflict upon the criminal a punishment proportionate to the injury which he has done, you will cleanse the entire city of its defilement. Had he killed his victim accidentally, he would have deserved some measure of mercy. But he wantonly committed a brutal assault upon an old man when in his cups; he struck him and throttled him until he robbed him of life. So for killing him he is liable to the penalties prescribed for murder: and for violating every right to respect enjoyed by the aged he deserves to suffer in full the punishment usual in such cases.

Thus the law rightly hands him over to you for punishment; and you have listened to the witnesses who were present during his drunken assault. It is your duty to take vengeance for the injury which he so lawlessly inflicted: to punish such brutal violence

κολάζοντας ἀξίως τοῦ πάθους, τὴν βουλευσασάν
ψυχὴν ἀνταφελέσθαι αὐτόν.

β

[126] ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΦΟΝΟΥ, ΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΟΜΕΝΟΣ
ΑΠΕΚΤΕΙΝΕΝ

1 Ὅτι μὲν βραχεῖς τοὺς λόγους ἐποίησαντο, οὐ
θαυμάζω αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ὡς μὴ πάθωσιν ὁ κίνδυνος
αὐτοῖς ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐμὲ μὴ δικαίως δι' ἔχθραν
διαφθείρωσιν. ὅτι δ' ἐξισοῦν τοῖς μεγίστοις ἐγ-
κλήμασιν ἤθελον τὸ πρᾶγμα, οὐδ' ὁ ἀποθανὼν αὐτῷ
αἴτιος καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ἐγὼ ἐγένετο, εἰκότως ἂν ἀγα-
νάκτεῖν μοι δοκῶ. ἄρχων γὰρ χειρῶν ἀδίκων, καὶ
παροινῶν εἰς ἄνδρα πολὺ αὐτοῦ σωφρονέστερον,
οὐχ αὐτῷ μόνον τῆς συμφορᾶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμοὶ
αἴτιος τοῦ ἐγκλήματος γέγονεν.

2 Οἶμαι μὲν οὖν ἔγωγε οὔτε δίκαια τούτους οὔθ'
ἄσια δρᾶν ἐγκαλοῦντας ἐμοί. τὸν γὰρ ἄρξαντα τῆς
πληγῆς, εἰ μὲν σιδήρῳ ἢ λίθῳ ἢ ξύλῳ ἡμυνάμην
αὐτόν, ἡδίκουν μὲν οὐδ' οὕτως—οὐ γὰρ ταῦτά ἀλλὰ
μείζονα καὶ πλείονα δίκαιοι οἱ ἄρχοντες ἀντιπᾶσ-
χειν εἰσὶν—ταῖς δὲ χερσὶ τυπτόμενος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ,
ταῖς χερσὶν ἅπερ ἔπασχον ἀντιδρῶν, πότερα
ἡδίκουν·

πότερα ἂν ἡδίκουν A pr. N: ἂν in A erasum.

THIRD TETRALOGY, I. 7—II. 2

as harshly as the harm which it has caused requires : to deprive him in his turn of a life which was used to plot another's death.

II

REPLY TO A CHARGE OF MURDER, ARGUING THAT THE ACCUSED KILLED IN SELF-DEFENCE

The fact that their speech was brief does not surprise me : because for them the danger is, not that they may come to some harm, but that they may fail to gratify their animosity by sending me to a death which I do not deserve. On the other hand, that they should want to treat the present matter, in which the victim had himself to blame more than me, as a case of the greatest gravity, gives me, I think, some excuse for indignation. By resorting to violence as he did and making a drunken assault upon a man far more in control of himself than he, he was responsible not only for the disaster which befell himself, but for the accusation which has been brought against me.

In my opinion, the prosecution are setting both God and man at defiance in accusing me. He was the aggressor ; and even if I had used steel or stone or wood to beat him off, I was acting within my rights ; an aggressor deserves to be answered with, not the same, but more and worse than he gave. Actually, when he struck me with his fists, I used my own to retaliate for the blows which I received. Was that unjustified ?

- 3 Εἰεν· ἐρεῖ δέ, “ ἄλλ’ ὁ νόμος εἴργων μήτε δικαίως μήτε ἀδίκως ἀποκτείνειν ἔνοχον τοῦ φόνου τοῖς ἐπιτιμίοις ἀποφαίνει σε ὄντα· ὁ γὰρ ἀνὴρ τέθνηκεν.” ἐγὼ δὲ δεύτερον καὶ τρίτον οὐκ ἀποκτεῖναί φημι. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πληγῶν ὁ ἀνὴρ παραχρῆμα ἀπέθανεν, ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ μὲν δικαίως δ’ ἂν ἐτεθνήκει— οὐ γὰρ ταῦτ’ ἀλλὰ μείζονα καὶ πλείονα οἱ ἄρξαντες
- 4 δίκαιοι ἀντιπάσχειν εἰσὶ—νῦν δὲ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις ὕστερον μοχθηρῶ¹ ἱατρῶ ἐπιτρεφθεὶς διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἱατροῦ μοχθηρίαν καὶ οὐ διὰ τὰς πληγὰς ἀπέθανε. προλεγόντων γὰρ αὐτῷ τῶν ἄλλων ἱατρῶν, εἰ ταύτην τὴν θεραπείαν θεραπεύσοιτο, ὅτι ἰάσιμος ὢν διαφθαρήσοιτο, δι’ ὑμᾶς τοὺς συμβούλους διαφθαρεὶς ἐμοὶ ἀνόσιον ἔγκλημα² προσέβαλεν.
- 5 Ἀπολύει δέ με καὶ ὁ νόμος καθ’ ὃν διώκομαι. τὸν γὰρ ἐπιβουλεύσαντα κελεύει φονέα εἶναι.³ ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν πῶς ἂν ἐπιβουλεύσαιμι αὐτῷ ὃ τι μὴ⁴ καὶ ἐπεβουλεύθην ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ; τοῖς γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἀμυνόμενος αὐτὸν καὶ τὰ αὐτὰ δρῶν ἅπερ ἔπασχον, σαφές ὅτι τὰ αὐτὰ ἐπεβούλευσα καὶ ἐπεβουλεύθην.
- 6 Εἰ δέ τις ἐκ τῶν πληγῶν τὸν θάνατον οἰόμενος γενέσθαι φονέα με αὐτοῦ ἡγεῖται εἶναι, ἀντιλογισάσθω ὅτι διὰ τὸν ἄρξαντα αἱ πληγαὶ γενόμεναι τοῦτον αἴτιον τοῦ θανάτου καὶ οὐκ ἐμὲ ἀποφαινονσιν ὄντα· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἡμυνάμην μὴ τυπτόμενος ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ.

¹ μοχθηρῶ N: πονηρῶ A.

³ εἶναι om. N.

² ἔγκλημα om. N.

⁴ ὅτι μὴ Schoell: εἰ μὴ codd.

THIRD TETRALOGY, II. 3-6

Well and good. "But," he will object, "the law which forbids the taking of life whether justifiably or not shows you to be liable to the penalty prescribed for murder ; for the man is dead." I repeat for a second and a third time that I did not kill him. Had the man died on the spot from the blows which he received, his death would have been due to me, not but what I would have been justified—an aggressor deserves to be answered with not the same, but more and worse than he gave ;—but in fact he died several days later, after being placed under an incompetent physician. His death was due to the incompetence of the physician, and not to the blows which he received. The other physicians warned him that though he was not beyond cure, he would die if he followed this particular treatment. Thanks to your advice, he did die, and thereby caused an outrageous charge to be brought against myself.

Further, the very law under which I am being accused attests my innocence ; it lays down that the guilt of a murder shall rest upon that party which acted from design. Now what designs could I have on his life which he did not also have on mine ? I resisted him with his own weapons, and returned him blow for blow ; so it is clear that I only had the designs upon his life which he had on mine.

Furthermore, if anyone thinks that his death was the result of the blows which he received and that therefore I am his murderer, let him set against that the fact that it was the aggressor who was the cause of those blows, and that they therefore point to him, not to me, as the person responsible for his death ; I would not have defended myself unless I had been struck by him.

- Ἀπολυόμενος δὲ ὑπὸ τε τοῦ (νόμου ὑπὸ τέ τοῦ)¹
 ἄρξαντος τῆς πληγῆς, ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ
 φονεὺς αὐτοῦ εἰμι, ὁ δὲ ἀποθανών, εἰ μὲν ἀτυχία
 τέθνηκεν, τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀτυχία κέχρηται—ἡτύχησέ
 γὰρ ἄρξας τῆς πληγῆς—εἰ δ' ἀβουλία τινί, τῇ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀβουλία διέφθαρται· οὐ γὰρ εὖ φρονῶν ἔτυπτέ με.
- 7 Ὡς μὲν οὖν οὐ δικαίως κατηγοροῦμαι, ἐπι-
 δέδεικται μοι· ἐθέλω δὲ τοὺς κατηγοροῦντάς μου
 πᾶσιν οἷς ἐγκαλοῦσιν ἐνόχους αὐτοὺς² ὄντας ἀπο-
 δεῖξαι. καθαρῶ μὲν μοι τῆς αἰτίας ὄντι φόνον
 ἐπικαλοῦντες,³ ἀποστεροῦντες δέ με τοῦ βίου ὃν ὁ
 θεὸς παρέδωκέ μοι, περὶ τὸν θεὸν ἀσεβοῦσιν·
 ἀδίκως δὲ θάνατον ἐπιβουλεύοντες τά τε νόμιμα
 συγχέουσι φονῆς τέ μου γίνονται· ἀνοσίως δ'
 ἀποκτείνειν ὑμᾶς με πείθοντες καὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας
 εὐσεβείας ταῦτοί φονῆς†⁴ εἰσὶ.
- 8 Τούτοις μὲν οὖν ὁ θεὸς ἐπιθείη τὴν δίκην· ὑμᾶς
 δὲ χρή τὸ ὑμέτερον σκοποῦντας ἀπολῦσαί με μάλ-
 λον ἢ καταλαβεῖν βούλεσθαι. ἀδίκως μὲν γὰρ
 [127] ἀπολυθεῖς, διὰ τὸ μὴ ὀρθῶς ὑμᾶς διδαχθῆναι
 ἀποφυγών, τοῦ μὴ διδάξαντος καὶ οὐχ ὑμέτερον
 τὸν προστρόπαιον τοῦ ἀποθανόντος καταστήσω· μὴ
 ὀρθῶς δὲ καταληφθεὶς ὑφ' ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν καὶ οὐ τούτῳ
 τὸ μήνιμα τῶν ἀλιτηρίων προστρέψομαι.⁵
- 9 Ταῦτ' οὖν εἰδότες, τουτοισὶ τὸ ἀσέβημα τοῦτο

¹ νόμου ὑπὸ τε τοῦ add. Reiske.

² αὐτοὺς om. N.

³ ἐπικαλοῦντες Kayser: ἐπιβουλ(-βολ-)εῦντες codd.

⁴ Obells inclusi. αὐτοὶ φονῆς Blass: ἀνατροπῆς ci. Thalheim.

⁵ προστρέψομαι Gernet, coll. Plat. *Leg.* ix. 866 B: προσ-
 τρίψομαι codd.

^a See note on γ, 4, *ad fin.*

^b The ms. text is clearly corrupt here. αὐτοὶ cannot be
 right; and φονῆς is hardly tolerable after the φονῆς of the

THIRD TETRALOGY, II. 6-9

Thus my innocence is attested both by the law and by the fact that my opponent was the aggressor ; in no way am I his murderer. As to the dead man, if his death was due to mischance, he had himself to thank for that mischance : for it consisted in his taking the offensive.^a Similarly, if his death was due to a loss of self-control it was through his own loss of self-control that he perished : for he was not in his right mind when he struck me.

I have now proved that I am unjustly accused. But I wish to prove also that my accusers are themselves exposed to all the charges which they are bringing against me. By accusing me of murder when I am free from guilt, and by robbing me of the life which God bestowed upon me, they are sinning against God ; by seeking to compass my death wrongfully, they are confounding the laws of man and becoming my murderers ; and by urging you to commit the sin of taking my life, [they are murdering your consciences also].^b

May God visit them with the punishment which they deserve. You on your side must look to your own interests and be more disposed to acquit than to condemn me. If I am acquitted unjustly, if I escape because you have not been properly informed of the facts, then it is he who failed to inform you, not you, whom I shall cause to be visited by the spirit who is seeking vengeance for the dead. But if I am wrongfully condemned by you, then it is upon you, and not upon my accuser, that I shall turn the wrath of the avenging demons.

In this knowledge, make the prosecution bear the previous sentence. No satisfactory emendation has yet been proposed.

ANTIPHON

ἀναθέντες, αὐτοὶ τε καθαροὶ τῆς αἰτίας γένεσθε,
ἐμέ τε ὁσίως καὶ δικαίως ἀπολύετε· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν
καθαρώτατοι πάντες οἱ πολῖται εἶημεν.

γ

ΕΚ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑΣ Ο ΥΣΤΕΡΟΣ

- 1 Τοῦτόν τε οὐ θαυμάζω ἀνόσια δράσαντα ὅμοια
οἷς εἰργασται λέγειν, ὑμῖν τε συγγιγνώσκω βου-
λομένοις τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τῶν πραχθέντων μαθεῖν
τοιαῦτα ἀνέχεσθαι ἀκούοντας αὐτοῦ, ἃ ἐκβάλλεσθαι
ἄξιά ἐστι. τὸν γὰρ ἄνδρα ὁμολογῶν τύπτειν τὰς
πληγὰς ἐξ ὧν ἀπέθανεν, αὐτὸς μὲν τοῦ τεθνηκότος
οὐ φησι φονεὺς εἶναι, ἡμᾶς δὲ τοὺς τιμωροῦντας
αὐτῷ ζῶν τε καὶ βλέπων φονέας αὐτοῦ φησιν εἶναι.
θέλω δὲ καὶ τᾶλλα παραπλήσια ἀπολογηθέντα
τούτοις ἐπιδείξαι αὐτόν.
- 2 Εἶπε δὲ πρῶτον μὲν, εἰ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πληγῶν ἀπ-
έθανεν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὥς οὐκ ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτόν· τὸν γὰρ
ἄρξαντα τῆς πληγῆς, τοῦτον αἴτιον τῶν πραχθέν-
των γενόμενον καταλαμβάνεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου,
ἄρξαι δὲ τὸν ἀποθανόντα. μάθετε δὴ πρῶτον μὲν
ὅτι ἄρξαι καὶ παροινεῖν τοὺς νεωτέρους τῶν πρεσ-
βυτέρων εἰκότερόν ἐστι· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἢ τε μεγαλο-
φροσύνη τοῦ γένους ἢ τε ἀκμὴ τῆς ῥώμης¹ ἢ τε
ἀπειρία τῆς μέθης ἐπαίρει τῷ θυμῷ χαρίζεσθαι,

¹ ῥώμης A corr. N: ὦ...s (sc. ὥρας) A pr.

* ἡ μεγαλοφροσύνη τοῦ γένους ought to mean "pride of birth": but the speaker is not limiting his remarks to

THIRD TETRALOGY, II. 9—III. 2

consequences of their sin; cleanse yourselves of guilt: and acquit me as righteousness and justice require you to do. Thus may all of us citizens best avoid defilement.

III

SECOND SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION

I am not surprised that the defendant, who has committed so outrageous a crime, should speak as he has acted; just as I pardon you, who are desirous of discovering the facts exactly, for tolerating such utterances from his lips as deserve to be greeted with derision. Thus, he admits that he gave the man the blows which caused his death; yet he not only denies that he himself is the dead man's murderer, but asserts, alive and well though he is, that we, who are seeking vengeance for the victim, are his own murderers. And I wish to show that the remainder of his defence is of a similar character.

To begin with, he said that even if the man did die as a result of the blows, he did not kill him: because it is the aggressor who is to blame for what happens: it is he whom the law condemns; and the aggressor was the dead man. First, let me tell you that young men are more likely to be the aggressors and make a drunken assault than old. The young are incited by their natural arrogance,^a their full vigour, and the unaccustomed effects of wine to give free play to anger: whereas old men are sobered by young aristocrats. γένος must be used in the sense of "class" or "type."

τοὺς δὲ ἢ τε ἐμπειρία τῶν παροινουμένων¹ ἢ τε ἀσθένεια τοῦ γήρως ἢ τε δύναμις τῶν νέων φοβοῦσα σωφρονίζει.

- 3 Ὡς δὲ οὐδὲ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἐναντιωτάτοις ἡμύνατο αὐτόν, αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον σημαίνει. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀκμαζούσῃ τῇ ῥώμῃ τῶν χειρῶν χρώμενος ἀπέκτεινεν· ὁ δὲ ἀδυνάτως τὸν κρείσσονα ἀμυνόμενος, οὐδὲ σημεῖον οὐδὲν ὧν ἡμύνατο ὑπολιπών,² ἀπέθανεν. εἰ δὲ ταῖς χερσὶν ἀπέκτεινε καὶ οὐ σιδήρῳ, ὅσον αἱ χεῖρες τοῦ σιδήρου οἰκειότεραι τούτῳ εἰσὶ, τοσοῦτῳ μᾶλλον φονεύς ἐστιν.

- 4 Ἐτόλμησε δὲ εἰπεῖν ὥς ὁ ἄρξας τῆς πληγῆς καὶ μὴ διαφθείρας μᾶλλον τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος φονεύς ἐστι· τοῦτον γὰρ βουλευτὴν τοῦ θανάτου φησὶ γενέσθαι. ἐγὼ δὲ πολὺ τὰναντία τούτων φημί. εἰ γὰρ αἱ χεῖρες ἂν διανοούμεθα ἐκάστῳ ἡμῶν ὑπουργοῦσιν, ὁ μὲν πατάξας καὶ μὴ ἀποκτείνας τῆς πληγῆς βουλευτὴς ἐγένετο, ὁ δὲ θανασίμως τύπτων τοῦ θανάτου· ἐκ γὰρ ὧν ἐκεῖνος διανοηθεὶς ἔδρασεν, ὁ ἀνὴρ τέθνηκεν.

Ἔστι δὲ ἡ μὲν ἀτυχία τοῦ πατάξαντος, ἡ δὲ συμφορὰ τοῦ παθόντος. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐξ ὧν ἔδρασεν ἐκεῖνος διαφθαρεῖς, οὐ τῇ ἐαυτοῦ ἀμαρτίᾳ ἀλλὰ τῇ τοῦ πατάξαντος χρησάμενος ἀπέθανεν³. ὁ δὲ μείζω

¹ παροινουμένων Reiske: παρανομουμένων codd.

² ὧν ἡμύνατο ὑπολείπων N: ὑπολιπών ὧν ἡμύνατο A.

³ ἀπέθανεν A: ἔπαθεν N.

THIRD TETRALOGY, III. 2-4

their experience of drunken excesses, by the weakness of age, and by their fear of the strength of the young.

Further, it was not with the same, but with vastly different weapons that the accused withstood him, as the facts themselves show. The one used hands which were in the fullness of their strength, and with them he slew; whereas the other defended himself but feebly against a stronger man, and died without leaving any mark of that defence behind him. Moreover, if it was with his hands and not with steel that the defendant slew, then the fact that his hands are more a part of himself than is steel makes him so much the more a murderer.

He further dared to assert that he who struck the first blow, even though he did not slay, is more truly the murderer than he who killed; for it is to the aggressor's wilful act that the death was due, he says. But I maintain the very opposite. If our hands carry out the intentions of each of us, he who struck without killing was the wilful author of the blow alone: the wilful author of the death was he who struck and killed: for it was as the result of an intentional act on the part of the defendant that the man was killed.

Again, while the victim suffered the ill-effect of the mischance, it is the striker who suffered the mischance itself; for the one met his death as the result of the other's act, so that it was not through his own mistake, but through the mistake of the man who struck him, that he was killed; whereas the other did more than he meant to do, and he had only himself to blame for the mischance

ὦν ἤθελε πράξας, τῇ ἐαυτοῦ ἀτυχίᾳ ὃν οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀπέκτεινεν.

5 Ὑπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἱατροῦ φάσκων αὐτὸν ἀποθανεῖν, θαυμάζω ὅτι [οὐχ]¹ ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν συμβουλευσάντων ἐπιτρεφθῆναί φησιν αὐτὸν διαφθαρῆναι. καὶ γὰρ ἂν εἰ μὴ ἐπετρέψαμεν, ὑπ' ἀθεραπείας ἂν ἔφη διαφθαρῆναι αὐτόν. εἰ δέ τοι καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἱατροῦ ἀπέθανεν, ὡς οὐκ ἀπέθανεν, ὁ μὲν ἱατρὸς οὐ φονεὺς αὐτοῦ ἐστίν, ὁ γὰρ νόμος ἀπολύει αὐτόν, διὰ δὲ τὰς τούτου πληγὰς ἐπιτρεψάντων ἡμῶν αὐτῷ, πῶς ἂν ἄλλος τις ἢ ὁ βιασάμενος ἡμᾶς χρῆσθαι αὐτῷ φονεὺς εἴη ἂν;

6 Οὕτω δὲ φανερώς ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου ἐλεγχόμενος ἀποκτεῖναι τὸν ἄνδρα, εἰς τοῦτο τόλμης καὶ ἀναιδείας ἤκει, ὥστ' οὐκ ἄρκοῦν αὐτῷ ἐστίν ὑπὲρ τῆς

¹ οὐχ del. Hemstege. Cf. β. 4.

* A reply to the arguments of the defence in β. 6. The terms ἀτυχία, ἁμαρτία, and συμφορά represent the logically distinguishable elements which constitute an "unfortunate accident." Owing to ἀτυχία the agent commits an error (ἁμαρτία), i.e. performs an act which he either had no intention of performing at all or intended to perform differently, and the result is a συμφορά, which may fall either upon the agent himself or upon some second person. In the present paragraph it is assumed for the moment, as it had been assumed by the defence in β. 6, that death was purely accidental. Blood-guilt will still rest upon one of the two parties: but it will rest upon the party guilty of ἁμαρτία (cf. *Tetralogy II*). Now the defence had argued in β. 6 that X, the aggressor, had been responsible for the ἁμαρτία; it had consisted in his taking the offensive: and he was ἀτυχής in doing so. The resultant συμφορά had fallen on himself. The prosecution here reply that while the συμφορά indeed fell on X, the ἀτυχία and the ἁμαρτία lay with Y, because Y had given a harder blow than he intended.

¹ If the οὐχ of the mss. is retained, we have a flat con-

THIRD TETRALOGY, III. 4-6

whereby he killed a man whom he did not mean to slay.^a

I am surprised that, in alleging the man's death to have been due to the physician,^b he should assign the responsibility for it to us, upon whose advice it was that he received medical attention ; for had we failed to place him under a physician, the defendant would assuredly have maintained that his death was due to neglect. But even if his death was due to the physician, which it was not, the physician is not his murderer, because the law absolves him from blame. On the other hand, as it was only owing to the blows given by the defendant that we placed the dead man under medical care at all, can the murderer be anyone save him who forced us to call in the physician ?

Although it has been proved so clearly and so completely that he killed the dead man, his impudence and shamelessness are such that he is not content with defending his own act of wickedness : he

tradition of β. 4, where the defence do in fact accuse the prosecution of having caused the man's death. Further, the argument of the present paragraph becomes exceedingly elliptical. It will presumably run thus : " The defendant accuses the physician ; but he ought logically to accuse us instead. He would undoubtedly have accused us of having been responsible for the man's death through neglect, had we not sought medical aid at all ; so he should similarly accuse us of murder, if we sent the patient to a bad physician instead of to a good one." If the οὐχ is deleted, we get consistency with β. 4, and the argument is as in the text. οὐχ was probably inserted by a reader who thought that the first sentence of § 5 was self-contradictory. Note that this first sentence (ὕπὸ δὲ . . . διαφθαρήναι) does not imply merely that the defence have contradicted themselves by accusing first the physician and then the prosecution ; this is clear from the καὶ γὰρ αὖ κτλ. which follows, giving the true reason for the speaker's surprise.

αὐτοῦ ἀσεβείας ἀπολογεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμᾶς, οἱ
[128] τὸ τούτου μίasma ἐπεξερχόμεθα, ἀθέμιστα καὶ
ἀνόσια δρᾶν φησι.

- 7 Τούτῳ μὲν οὖν πρέπει καὶ ταῦτα καὶ ἔτι τούτων
δεινότερα λέγειν, τοιαῦτα δεδρακότι· ἡμεῖς δὲ τὸν
<τε>¹ θάνατον φανερόν ἀποδεικνύντες, τὴν τε
πληγὴν ὁμολογουμένην ἐξ ἧς ἀπέθανε, τὸν τε νόμον
εἰς τὸν πατάξαντα τὸν φόνον ἀνάγοντα, ἀντὶ τοῦ
παθόντος ἐπισκῆπτομεν ὑμῖν, τῷ τούτου φόνῳ τὸ
μήνυμα τῶν ἀλιτηρίων ἀκεσαμένους πᾶσαν τὴν
πόλιν καθαρὰν τοῦ μιάσματος καταστήσαι.

δ

ΕΞ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ Ο ΎΣΤΕΡΟΣ

- 1 Ὁ μὲν ἀνὴρ, οὐ καταγνοὺς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ
τὴν σπουδὴν τῶν κατηγορῶν φοβηθείς, ὑπαπέστη·
ἡμῖν δὲ τοῖς φίλοις ζῶντι ἢ ἀποθανόντι εὐσεβέσ-
τερον ἀμύνειν αὐτῷ. ἄριστα μὲν οὖν αὐτὸς ἂν
ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἀπελογεῖτο· ἐπεὶ δὲ τάδε ἀκινδυνότερα
ἔδοξεν εἶναι, ἡμῖν,² οἷς μέγιστον ἂν πένθος γένοιτο
στερηθεῖσιν αὐτοῦ, ἀπολογητέον.

- 2 Δοκεῖ δέ μοι περὶ τὸν ἄρξαντα τῆς πληγῆς τὸ
ἀδίκημα εἶναι. ὁ μὲν οὖν διώκων οὐκ εἰκόσι
τεκμηρίοις χρώμενος τοῦτον τὸν ἄρξαντά φησιν
εἶναι. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὥσπερ βλέπειν μὲν τοῖν ὀφθαλ-
μοῖν, ἀκούειν δὲ τοῖς ὠσίν, οὕτω κατὰ φύσιν ἦν

¹ τε add. Blass.

² εἶναι, ἡμῖν Hirschig: ἡμῖν εἶναι codd.

1. * A touch of realism. It was recognized that the defend-
ant in a δίκη φόνου had the right of withdrawing into exile

THIRD TETRALOGY, III. 6—IV. 2

actually accuses us, who are seeking expiation of the defilement which rests upon him, of acting like unscrupulous scoundrels.

Assertions as outrageous as this, or even more so, befit one guilty of such a crime as he. We, on our side, have clearly established how the death took place : we have shown that there are no doubts about the blow which caused it : and we have proved that the law fixes the guilt of the murder upon him who gave that blow. So in the name of the victim we charge you to appease the wrath of the spirits of vengeance by putting the defendant to death, and thereby cleanse the whole city of its defilement.

IV

SECOND SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE

The defendant, not because he has judged himself guilty, but because he was alarmed by the vehemence of the prosecution, has withdrawn.^a As to us, his friends, we are discharging our sacred duty to him more fitly by aiding him while he is alive than by aiding him after he is dead. Admittedly, he himself would have pleaded his own case best ; but since the present course appeared the safer, it remains for us, to whom his loss would be a very bitter grief, to defend him.

To my mind, it is with the aggressor that the blame for the deed rests. Now the presumptions from which the prosecution argues that the defendant was the aggressor are unreasonable. If brutal violence on the part of the young and self-control on the part of the old were as natural as seeing with the eyes and half-way through the trial, if he saw no hope of an acquittal. Cf. *Herodes*, *Introd.*

ὑβρίζειν μὲν τοὺς νέους, σωφρονεῖν δὲ τοὺς γέροντας, οὐδὲν ἂν τῆς ὑμετέρας κρίσεως ἔδει· αὐτὴ γὰρ <ἂν>¹ ἡ ἡλικία τῶν νέων κατέκρινε· νῦν δὲ πολλοὶ μὲν νέοι σωφρονοῦντες, πολλοὶ δὲ πρεσβῦται παροιοῦντες, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον τῷ διώκοντι ἢ τῷ φεύγοντι τεκμήριον γίνονται.

3 Κοινοῦ δὲ τοῦ τεκμηρίου ἡμῖν ὄντος <καὶ>² τοῦτω, τῷ παντὶ προέχομεν· οἱ γὰρ μάρτυρες τοῦτόν φασιν ἄρξαι τῆς πληγῆς. ἄρξαντος δὲ τούτου, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων <τῶν>³ κατηγορουμένων ἀπολύεται τῆς αἰτίας. εἶπερ⁴ γὰρ ὁ πατάξας, διὰ τὴν πληγὴν βιασάμενος ὑμᾶς ἐπιτρέφθῆναι ἰατρῷ, μᾶλλον τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος φονεὺς ἐστίν, ὁ ἄρξας τῆς πληγῆς φονεὺς γίγνεται. οὗτος γὰρ ἠνάγκασε τόν τε ἀμυνόμενον ἀντιτύπτειν τόν τε πληγέντα ἐπὶ τὸν ἰατρὸν ἐλθεῖν. ἀνόσια γὰρ <ἂν>⁵ ὁ διωκόμενος πάθοι, εἰ μὴτε ἀποκτείνας ὑπὲρ⁷ τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος μὴτε ἄρξας ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἄρξαντος φονεὺς ἔσται.

4 Ἔστι δὲ οὐδὲ ὁ ἐπιβουλεύσας οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ὁ διωκόμενος τοῦ διώκοντος. εἰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν ἄρξας τῆς πληγῆς τύπτειν καὶ μὴ ἀποκτείνειν διανοήθη, ὁ δὲ ἀμυνόμενος ἀποκτείνειν, οὗτος ἂν ὁ ἐπιβουλεύσας εἴη. νῦν δὲ καὶ ὁ ἀμυνόμενος τύπτειν καὶ οὐκ ἀποκτείνειν διανοηθεὶς ἡμαρτεν, εἰς ἃ οὐκ
5 ἐβούλετο πατάξας. τῆς μὲν οὖν πληγῆς βουλευτῆς

¹ ἂν probat Blass.

² καὶ add. Blass.

³ τῶν add. Bekker.

⁴ εἶπερ Ignatius: εἴτε codd.

⁵ ἂν add. Sauppe.

⁶ ὁ Reiske: ὁ τε A pr. N, ὁ γε A corr.

⁷ ὑπὲρ A corr.²: ὑπὸ A pr. N.

^a τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος is of course the physician.

THIRD TETRALOGY, IV. 2-5

hearing with the ears, then there would be no need for you to sit in judgement ; the young would stand condemned by their mere age. In fact, however, many young men are self-controlled, and many old men are violent in their cups ; and so the presumption which they furnish favours the defence no less than the prosecution.

As the presumption supports us as much as it does the dead man, the balance is in our favour ; for according to the witnesses, it was he who was the aggressor. This being so, the defendant is cleared of all the other charges brought against him as well. For once it is argued that, because it was only the blow given by the striker which obliged you to seek medical attention at all, the murderer is the striker rather than the person immediately responsible for the man's death,^a it follows that the murderer was he who struck the very first blow of all : because it was he who compelled both his adversary to strike back in self-defence and the victim struck to go to the physician. It would be outrageous, were the defendant, who was neither slayer nor aggressor, to be held a murderer in place of the true slayer and the true aggressor.

Nor again is the intention to kill to be attributed to the accused rather than to his accuser. If it had been the case that, whereas he who struck the first blow had meant not to kill, but to strike, he who was defending himself had meant to kill, then it would have been this last who was guilty of the intention to kill. As it was, he who was defending himself likewise intended to strike, not to kill ; but he committed an error, and struck where he did not mean to strike. He was thus admittedly the wilful author of the blow ;

ἐγένετο, τὸν δὲ θάνατον πῶς ἂν ἐπεβούλευσεν, ὅς γε¹ ἀκουσίως ἐπάταξεν;

Οἰκείον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἁμάρτημα τῷ ἄρξαντι μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ ἀμυνομένῳ ἐστίν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἁ ἐπάσχεν ἀντιδρᾶν ζητῶν, ὑπ' ἐκείνου βιαζόμενος ἐξήμαρ-
τεν· ὁ δὲ διὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀκολασίαν πάντα δρῶν καὶ
πάσχων, καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ² καὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἁμαρτίας
(αἴτιος ὢν)³ δίκαιος φονεὺς εἶναί ἐστιν.

6 Ὡς δὲ οὐδὲ κρείσσονως⁴ ἀλλὰ πολὺ ὑποδεεστέως
ὢν ἐπάσχεν ἡμύνετο, διδάξω. ὁ μὲν ὑβρίζων καὶ
παροινῶν πάντ' ἔδρα καὶ οὐδὲν ἡμύνατο· ὁ δὲ μὴ
πάσχειν ἀλλὰ ἀπωθεῖσθαι ζητῶν, ἁ τε ἐπάσχεν
ἀκουσίως ἐπάσχεν, ἁ τ' ἔδρασε τὰ παθήματα
βουλόμενος διαφυγεῖν ἐλασσόνως ἢ κατ' ἀξίαν τὸν
ἄρξαντα ἡμύνετο, καὶ οὐκ ἔδρα.

7 Εἰ δὲ κρείσσων ὢν τὰς χεῖρας κρείσσονως ἡμύ-
νετο ἢ ἐπάσχεν, οὐδ' οὕτω δίκαιος ὑφ' ὑμῶν κατα-
λαμβάνεσθαι ἐστι. τῷ μὲν γὰρ ἄρξαντι πανταχοῦ
μεγάλα ἐπιτίμια ἐπίκειται, τῷ δὲ ἀμυνομένῳ οὐ-
δαμοῦ οὐδὲν ἐπιτίμιον γέγραπται.

8 Πρὸς δὲ τὸ μήτε δικαίως μήτε ἀδίκως ἀποκτεί-
νειν ἀποκέκριται· οὐ γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πληγῶν ἀλλ'
ὑπὸ τοῦ ἱατροῦ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀπέθανεν, ὡς οἱ μάρτυρες

¹ ὅς γε Sauppe: ὃν γε codd. ² καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ om. N.

³ αἴτιος ὢν add. Maetzner: ἀμ. δίκαιος φονεὺς tentavit Thalheim.

⁴ κρείσσονως Reiske: κρείσσον (-ων) ὢν codd.

THIRD TETRALOGY, IV. 5-8

but how can he have killed wilfully, when he struck otherwise than he intended ?

Further, it is with the aggressor rather than with him who was defending himself that the responsibility for the error itself rests. The one was seeking to retaliate for the blows which he was receiving, when he committed his error : he was being forced to act by his attacker ; whereas with the other, it was his own lack of self-control which caused him to give and receive the blows which he did : and so, since he is responsible both for his own error and for his victim's, he deserves the name of murderer.

Again, his defence was not more vigorous than the attack made upon him, but much less so : as I will show. The one was truculent, drunken, and violent ; he took the offensive throughout, and was never on the defensive at all. The other was seeking to avoid his blows and repel him ; the blows which he received, he received from no choice of his own : and the blows which he gave were given in defence of himself against the aggressor, and much less vigorously than that aggressor deserved, because his only object was to avoid the hurt which was being done him ; he did not take the offensive at all.

Even supposing that his defence was more vigorous than the attack made upon him, because there was more vigour in his hands, you cannot justly condemn him. Heavy penalties are invariably provided for the aggressor : whereas no penalty is ever prescribed for him who defends himself.

The objection that the taking of life, whether justifiably or not, is forbidden, has been answered ; it was not to the blows, but to the physician, that the man's death was due, as the witnesses state in their

μαρτυροῦσιν· ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ τύχη τοῦ ἄρξαντος καὶ οὐ τοῦ ἀμυνομένου. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀκουσίως πάντα δράσας καὶ παθὼν ἀλλοτρίᾳ τύχῃ κέχρηται· ὁ δὲ
[129] ἐκουσίως πάντα πράξας, ἐκ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἔργων τὴν τύχην προσαγόμενος,¹ τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀτυχίᾳ ἤμαρτεν.

9 Ὡς μὲν οὖν² οὐδενὶ ἔνοχος τῶν κατηγορημένων ὁ διωκόμενός ἐστιν, ἀποδέδεται. εἰ δέ τις κοινὴν μὲν τὴν πράξιν, κοινὴν δὲ τὴν ἀτυχίαν αὐτῶν ἡγούμενος εἶναι, μηδὲν ἀπολύσιμον μᾶλλον ἢ καταλήψιμον ἐκ τῶν λεγομένων γινώσκει αὐτὸν ὄντα, καὶ οὕτως ἀπολύειν μᾶλλον ἢ καταλαμβάνειν δίκαιός³ ἐστι. τὸν τε γὰρ διώκοντα οὐ δίκαιον καταλαμβάνειν, μὴ σαφῶς διδάξαντα ὅτι ἀδικεῖται· τὸν τε φεύγοντα ἀνόσιον ἀλῶναι, μὴ φανερώς ἐλεγχθέντα ἂ ἐπικαλεῖται.

10 Οὕτωςι δὲ ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἀπολυομένου τοῦ ἀνδρός, ἡμεῖς ὀσιώτερον ὑμῖν ἐπισκῆπτομεν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ, μὴ τὸν φονέα ζητοῦντας κολάζειν τὸν καθαρὸν ἀποκτείνειν. ὁ τε γὰρ †ἀποκτείνας τοῦ ἀποθανόντος†⁴ οὐδὲν ἦσσαν τοῖς αἰτίοις προστρόπαιος ἔσται,⁵ οὗτός τε ἀνοσίως διαφθαρεῖς διπλάσιον καθίστησι τὸ μίasma⁶ τῶν

¹ προσαγόμενος Reiske: προαγόμενος codd.

² οὖν om. N.

³ δίκαιος N: δίκαιον A.

⁴ Locus vix sanus: ἀλιτήριος pro ἀποκτείνας Thalheim, fortasse recte.

⁵ ἔσται Kayser: ἐστιν codd.

⁶ μίasma] μήνιμα Briegleb.

^a There is clearly some corruption here. Some reference is wanted to the spirits of vengeance who will continue to

THIRD TETRALOGY, IV. 8-10

evidence. Further, it is the aggressor, and not he who was defending himself, who was responsible for the accident. The one gave and received the blows which he did from no choice of his own, and therefore the accident in which he had a part was not of his own causing. The other did what he did of his own free will, and it was by his own actions that he brought the accident upon himself; hence he had himself to blame for the mischance whereby he committed his error.

It has been shown, then, that not one of the charges made concerns the defendant; and even if both parties are thought equally responsible alike for the actual crime and for the mischance which led to it, and it is decided from the arguments put forward that there is no more reason for acquitting the defendant than for condemning him, he still has a right to be acquitted rather than condemned. Not only is it unjust that his accuser should secure his conviction without clearly showing that he has been wronged; but it is a sin that the accused should be sentenced, if the charges made against him have not been proved conclusively.

As the defendant has been cleared so completely of the charges made, we lay upon you in his name a more righteous behest than did our opponents: in seeking to punish the murderer, do not put him who is blameless to death. If you do, [the slayer no less than the slain will bring the wrath of heaven upon the guilty:]^a and if the defendant is put to death without scruple, he causes the defilement brought upon his slayers by the spirits of vengeance to become haunt the guilty until due reparation has been made to the dead. See *app. crit.*

11 ἀλιτηρίων τοῖς ἀποκτείνασιν αὐτόν. ταῦτα οὖν
 δεδιότες, τὸν μὲν καθαρὸν ὑμέτερον ἡγείσθε¹ εἶναι
 ἀπολύειν τῆς αἰτίας, τὸν δὲ μιαρὸν τῷ χρόνῳ ἀπο-
 δόντες φῆναι τοῖς ἔγγιστα τιμωρεῖσθαι ὑπολείπετε·
 οὕτω γὰρ ἄν² δικαιοτάτα καὶ ὀσιώτατα πράξαιτ'
 ἄν.

¹ ἡγείσθε A corr.²: ἡγείσθαι A pr. N. ² ἄν om. A.

^a Briegleb's μήνιμα is unnecessary. It is clear from a. 3
sub fin. that the writer felt the *δυσμένεια τῶν ἀλιτηρίων* and

THIRD TETRALOGY, IV. 11

twofold.^a Hold that defilement in fear : and consider it your duty to absolve him who is guiltless. Him upon whom the stain of blood rests you may let time reveal, even as you may leave his punishment to his victim's kin. It is thus that you will best observe justice and the will of heaven.

the *μίασμα φόνου* to be complementary aspects of one and the same thing. The *ἀλιτῆριοι* were the positive forces which gave effect to the *μίασμα*. Hence such a phrase as *μίασμα σῶν ἀλιτηρίων* in the present passage is perfectly orthodox; it is the "pollution to which the spirits of vengeance give expression."

...the emperor had a great number of his subjects
...the hope that he would have a happy success in
...the war, and that he would be able to conquer
...the whole of the empire, and that he would be able to
...the whole of the empire, and that he would be able to

...the emperor had a great number of his subjects
...the hope that he would have a happy success in
...the war, and that he would be able to conquer
...the whole of the empire, and that he would be able to

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V

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES

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INTRODUCTION

ANCIENT criticism regarded the *Murder of Herodes* as one of the most notable products of Antiphon's period of maturity. The year in which it was delivered cannot be determined with absolute accuracy : but it was not much earlier or much later than 415 ; thus we learn that the revolt of Lesbos (428-427) had occurred when the speaker was still a mere child, and he has now just reached manhood (§ 74) : while it is clear that the Athenian disaster in Sicily is still a thing of the future (§ 81). The facts are as follows.

A wealthy young Mytilenean, Euxitheus,^a and an Athenian, Herodes—probably one of the Cleruchs settled in Lesbos after the revolt—embarked together at Mytilene for Aenus on the Thracian coast. They were unfortunate enough to meet with bad weather before completely rounding Lesbos and were forced to run for a bay on the north coast of the island near Methymna. Other ships had done the same ; and Herodes, Euxitheus, and their fellow-passengers took the opportunity of sheltering from the rain on one bound for Mytilene, as their own vessel was open to the sky. A convivial evening followed ; and in the course of it Herodes, who had drunk more than was good for him, went ashore. From that moment he was never seen again. A search was made in the

^a Cf. Sopater, *ap. Rhet. Graeci*, iv. 316.

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neighbourhood and a message sent back to Mytilene in the hope that he had made his way thither; but both were without result. Finally, he was given up for lost, and the remainder of the passengers resumed their voyage to Aenus in the original vessel.

The family of Herodes, who had been informed of his disappearance, were convinced that he had been the victim of foul play, and suspected Euxitheus; so directly the boat which Herodes had left so strangely reached Mytilene, they boarded it to make investigations for themselves. Some bloodstains came to light; but they turned out to be due to a sacrifice. A member of the crew^a was examined under torture; but he stoutly maintained that Euxitheus had remained on board throughout the night in question. A second member of the crew, a slave, was purchased from his owners for similar examination. However, before he had been tortured, a note was discovered purporting to be a message from Euxitheus to a certain Lycinus to the effect that Euxitheus had murdered Herodes. Then the slave was examined, and the confession wrung from him that he had helped Euxitheus to commit the murder. He alleged that Euxitheus had struck Herodes on the head with a stone, the pair of them had carried the body down to a boat, and then he himself had rowed out to sea and thrown it overboard. In consequence of this admission the accusers put the slave to death as a party to the crime. They next seem to have obtained authority for the arrest of Euxitheus by lodging an information against him, whether locally or with the Eleven at Athens; and, in accordance with the warrant, he was taken to Athens and

^a See further, note, p. 180.

thrown into prison to await trial, bail being refused.

At the trial Euxitheus adopts two main lines of defence. First, he maintains that the case should have taken the form of a δίκη φόνου instead of an ἀπαγωγή for κακούργια; and secondly he shows that the evidence of his guilt produced by the prosecution is self-contradictory. In connexion with this second line of argument he examines the case against Lycinus, who, it had been suggested, had paid him to commit the murder, and endeavours to rehabilitate his own father, whose supposed anti-Athenian activities during the past dozen years had been used to prejudice the court.

The main problem presented by the speech is that of the validity of the objection raised by the defendant to the action of his accusers in prosecuting him as a κακούργος before a Heliastic court, instead of as a φονεύς before the Areopagus. The procedure generally followed in cases of murder was that of the δίκη φόνου, which had remained unchanged since the days of Draco. The form which it took is known from the *Choreutes*.^a The prosecution had first to register their charge with the Basileus (ἀπογράφεισθαι τὴν δίκην). If he consented to admit it, the accused was *ipso facto* debarred from the Agora and from all temples—was forbidden in fact to take any part whatsoever in the public and religious life of the community; and proclamation was made to this effect by his prosecutors (πρόρρησις). No one who was under suspicion of having the blood of another on his hands could be allowed to contaminate his fellows or defile sacred buildings. Next the Basileus issued

^a See *Choreutes*, Introd. p. 238.

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writes to secure the attendance of the accused and the necessary witnesses. There followed a preliminary inquiry (*προδικασία*), which opened with the administration of a peculiarly solemn oath to the prosecutor, defendant, and witnesses by the court official known as the *ὀρκώτης*. A goat, a ram, and a bull were sacrificed, and all had to lay their hands on the offerings and swear, *ἐξωλείαν αὐτοῖς καὶ γένει καὶ οἰκίᾳ ἐπαρώμενοι*,^a to tell nothing but the truth and to confine themselves to the question at issue. Two other *προδικασίαι* were held within the three months following the registration of the charge, and it was not until the fourth month that the case came before the Areopagus. At the trial proper each side spoke twice, and the penalty upon conviction was death. However, the defendant had the right to throw up his case and withdraw into exile after making his first speech.

Clearly this was a cumbersome procedure; and it became lengthier still if the Basileus had less than three months of office left when the prosecutor applied for permission to register the charge. As he was forbidden by tradition to hand over the case half-finished to his successor, the entire proceedings had to be postponed to the next archonship. But what if the accused were not an Athenian citizen? Could the *δίκη φόνου* operate at all? Direct evidence is lacking; but it seems most doubtful. The *δίκη φόνου* was essentially a local institution. It was the instrument whereby the community of archaic Attica had sought to rid itself of the pollution brought upon it by the blood-guilt of one of its

^a "Invoking utter destruction upon themselves, their family, and their house."

members. Hence the elaborate precautions to insure that none came into contact with the accused. But if the *φονεύς* had no part in the *πόλις* of the victim, his blood-guilt lost this social importance; what now required satisfaction was the wrong done to a member of the community by one outside it. And for such a purpose the *δίκη φόνου* had never been intended.

It would seem likely *a priori* that some alternative procedure should appear to meet this difficulty, particularly after the growth of her empire forced Athens to some definition of the legal status of her subjects in relation to herself; and the methods used against Euxitheus meet it admirably. An alien, or at least, an alien from a subject-state, charged with the murder of an Athenian citizen can be treated as a *κακοῦργος*; and a charge of *κακουργία* allows the summary arrest of the accused and his close confinement until the day of his trial. When that day arrives, he is brought before an ordinary Heliastic court and tried as a "malefactor," his particular malefaction being murder.

This is, I think, the reasonable conclusion from (a) the fact that the *δίκη φόνου* was parochial in its operation, and (b) the definite statement of Euxitheus that he was being tried as a *κακοῦργος* before the Heliaea, instead of as a *φονεύς* before the Areopagus. But we must be wary of identifying the use here made of *ἐνδειξις* and *ἀπαγωγή* with their use in certain other cases of *φόνος*; if a common legal principle can be detected at work, it was a fluid one, as a brief examination will show.

There are three such instances: (1) Lysias, *In*

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Agoratum. Here Dionysius arrests Agoratus for causing the death of his brother, Dionysódorus, under the Thirty by turning informer. Dionysius proceeds by lodging an information against Agoratus with the Eleven. They, however, refuse to permit his arrest until Dionysius has added the qualification ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ληφθεὶς^a to his formal charge of murder. The case is tried before a Heliastic court and the penalty upon conviction is death. (2) Demosthenes, *In Aristocratem* (§§ 641 ff.). Here there is a detailed description of the five courts competent to try the various forms of homicide, followed by the statement that there was a sixth means of proceeding against a murderer in cases where none of the others was possible or convenient. This was by ἀπαγωγή. If the criminal was seen in the Agora or in a temple, he could be arrested at sight and thrown into prison to await trial. Should he be found guilty, the penalty was death. (3) Lycurgus, *In Leocratem* (§ 112). The friends of Phrynichus arrest and imprison his murderers. A clear case of ἀπαγωγή, although the absence of further details makes it impossible to say under what head the accused were tried.

Originally ἀπαγωγή was limited in its application to crimes of violence where the criminal was caught *in flagrante delicto*. For judicial purposes these crimes formed a single group and were known as κακουργήματα. Thieves, footpads, cutpurses, temple-robbers, kidnappers, were all κακοῦργοι, and, if caught in the act (ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ), could be summarily arrested and in most cases punished by the Eleven on their own authority. If the crime was too serious to fall within

^a i.e. "taken in the act."

the jurisdiction of the Eleven, however, they kept the prisoner in close confinement until his trial before a Heliastic court.

Now it is clear from Lysias that Agoratus, who was charged with murder, was similarly subjected to ἀπαγωγή; and the fact that his arrest was authorized by the Eleven only on the condition that the clause ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ληφθείς was added to the written ἐνδείξις presented to them by the prosecutor, makes it reasonably certain that by the end of the fifth century murder itself could be treated as a κακουργήμα, provided that the criminal was taken ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ. Agoratus, it is important to remember, had some sort of civic rights, in spite of the statement to the contrary in § 64 of Lysias' speech. The allegation that he was "a slave and of slave parentage" is a rhetorical exaggeration which is tacitly acknowledged as false in the next paragraph, where we are told that Agoratus had made a living as a συκοφάντης and had been very heavily fined for it. No slave could have conducted prosecutions in this fashion.

The case mentioned by Demosthenes, on the other hand, is somewhat different. It is true that the criminal is in a sense taken ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ; he is caught in the act of entering the Agora or a temple when his defilement has deprived him of the right to do so. But he is not arrested *qua* κακοῦργος, because he is not caught in the act of committing the murder which has brought about his defilement. The justification for his ἀπαγωγή must be sought elsewhere. Now it is highly probable, if not certain, that ἀπαγωγή was permissible, if a person against whom proceedings were being instituted for murder before the Basileus disobeyed the formal πρόρρησις of his

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accuser which forbade him to frequent public places ; and it is here that we must look for the origin of the type of ἀπαγωγή described in the *In Aristocratem*. It looks as though the πρόρρησις had been dispensed with by the middle of the fourth century, allowing the use of ἀπαγωγή without any of the preliminaries before the Archon. In fact, it is a convenient, because quicker, alternative to the δίκη φόνου from which it had been evolved. It must have emerged after 400 B.C., as τὸ ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λαβεῖν is still the one condition of the ἀπαγωγή of murderers in the time of Agoratus. No doubt it quickly superseded this older form of ἀπαγωγή, which treated the φονεὺς as a κακοῦργος and required him to be caught ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ, because of its wider application.

It remains to determine the relation between the arrest of Agoratus and that of Euxitheus. Both were apparently κακοῦργοι in the eyes of the law. But whereas it was necessary in the case of Agoratus that he should be taken ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ, no such condition was observed in the case of Euxitheus. Now Euxitheus was a ξένος from Lesbos, a subject-state ; Agoratus had civic rights of some kind and lived in Athens. Clearly the conclusion is that ἀπαγωγή was permissible in the case of Athenians only if they were caught ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ; while ξένοι suspected of murder could be arrested as κακοῦργοι, even if they were not so caught, for the reason that ἀπαγωγή was found to be the only practicable method of bringing them to trial.

A second difficulty in connexion with the objections raised by Euxitheus to the procedure of the prosecution is the statement in § 10 that the case was τιμητός, i.e. that in the event of a verdict of guilty,

alternative penalties would be proposed by the prosecution and defence, and the court would decide between them. In § 10 it is stated that this penalty would take the form of a fine. Later in the speech, however, the only penalty envisaged is death (*e.g.* §§ 59, 71, etc.).

We cannot treat Euxitheus' words in § 10 as a piece of sheer falsehood. Both he and the jury must have known whether or not the case was *τιμητός*, and if it was not, if the penalty was fixed at death, Euxitheus would hardly have been so ingenuous as to imagine that he could talk his hearers into forgetting the fact. He must mean what he says; and the explanation would appear to be this. In the case of a citizen there were various courts to try the various kinds of homicide which he might commit, and the penalties which each was empowered to impose differed in severity according to the seriousness of the offence with which the court in question dealt. But these courts were largely unsuited to try *ξένοι*, and the alternative procedure of *ἀπαγωγή* followed by a trial before a Heliastic court seems frequently to have replaced them. The various types of offence were here all tried in identical fashion; and as no common penalty was possible, the difficulty must have been surmounted by treating any case of homicide tried by the Heliaea as an *ἀγὼν τιμητός* which admitted of an adjustment of the penalty to suit circumstances.

The further fact that Euxitheus contradicts himself later in the speech by treating the penalty as fixed at death is intelligible if it is remembered that he is arguing in § 10 for the transference of the case to the Areopagus. As there was never any alternative to death as the penalty for conviction before the

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Areopagus, Euxitheus gives great emphasis to the possibility of his merely being fined by the Heliaea in order to prove the incompetence of such a court to try his case as it should be tried; that the prosecution have in fact determined upon the death penalty is carefully kept in the background at this stage.

The fact that bail was refused cannot be accounted for with absolute certainty owing to the incompleteness of the evidence as to *ἐνδειξις* and *ἀπαγωγή*. It is clear from § 17 that the right of furnishing sureties (*ἐγγυηταί*) was recognized by law in certain cases, probably in the case of citizens only. The Eleven very likely had powers of discretion when the prisoner was an alien, and if the accuser could show good reason for supposing that the accused would default if allowed his liberty, bail would be refused.

ANALYSIS

- §§ 1-7. Preliminary request for a fair hearing.
- §§ 8-19. Objections to the procedure adopted by the prosecution.
- (i) The defendant cannot legally be tried as a *κακούργος*.
 - (ii) The trial is being held in the wrong place.
 - (iii) The trial has been made an *ἀγὼν τιμητός*.
 - (iv) The *δωμοσύη* has been omitted.
 - (v) The defendant has been deprived of the right of throwing up his case and going into exile.
 - (vi) Bail has been refused.
- §§ 20-24. Brief account of the circumstances of Herodes' disappearance.
- §§ 25-28. *A priori* conclusions to be drawn from that account as to the innocence of the defendant.
- §§ 29. The attempt of the prosecution to collect evidence by a personal investigation.
- §§ 30-41. Examination of the value of the evidence of the first witness tortured by the prosecution, a slave who had admitted that he had helped the defendant to commit the murder.

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- §§ 42-52. Examination of the value of the evidence of the second witness tortured by the prosecution, a free man who had not incriminated the defendant. Arguments establishing the comparative trustworthiness of the two witnesses.
- §§ 53-56. Discussion of a letter from the defendant to Lycinus admitting his guilt, which had been produced in evidence by the prosecution.
- §§ 57-59. Proof that no adequate motive for committing the murder has been or can be suggested.
- §§ 60-63. Examination of the case against Lycinus.
- §§ 64-73. Unfairness of expecting the defendant to explain the mystery of Herodes' disappearance. Historical parallels.
- §§ 74-80. Defence of the defendant's father, who had been violently attacked by the prosecution for his anti-Athenian activities.
- §§ 81-84. Proof of the defendant's innocence drawn from the "signs from heaven."
- §§ 85-96. Final appeal for acquittal on the ground that the case can be properly tried only by means of a δίκη φόνου.

fourthly, we will discuss the influence of

- ⁴ αἰτήσομαι δὲ N: δὲ erasum in A.

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I COULD have wished, gentlemen, that my powers of speech and my experience of the world^a were as great as the misfortune and the severities with which I have been visited. Instead, I know more of the last two than I should, and am more wanting in the first than is good for me. When I had to submit to the bodily suffering which this unwarranted charge brought with it, experience afforded me no help; while now that my life depends upon my giving a truthful account of the facts, my case is being prejudiced by my inability to speak. Poor speakers have often before now been disbelieved because they spoke the truth, and the truth itself has been their undoing because they could not make it convincing: just as clever speakers have often gained credit with lies, and have owed their lives to the very fact that they lied. Thus the fate of one who is not a practised pleader inevitably depends less upon the true facts and his actual conduct than upon the version of them given by his accusers.

I shall therefore ask you, gentlemen, not indeed

speaker means that had he been less ignorant in such matters, he might have effectively protested against the employment of *ἐνδειξις* and *ἀπαγωγή*, which involved the close confinement of the defendant before his trial, instead of the more regular *δίκη φόνου* before the Areopagus. See *Intro.* p. 150.

ANTIPHON

οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ἀκροᾶσθαι σφῶν αὐ-
 τῶν αἰτοῦνται, σφίσι μὲν αὐτοῖς ἀπιστοῦντες, ὑμῶν
 δὲ προκατεγνωκότες ἄδικόν τι—εἰκὸς γὰρ ἐν
 ἀνδράσι γε ἀγαθοῖς καὶ ἄνευ τῆς αἰτήσεως τὴν
 ἀκρόασιν ὑπάρχειν τοῖς φεύγουσιν, οὐπερ καὶ οἱ
 5 διώκοντες ἔτυχον ἄνευ αἰτήσεως—τάδε δὲ δέομαι
 ὑμῶν, τοῦτο μὲν εἰάν τι τῇ γλώσση ἀμάρτω, συγ-
 γνώμην ἔχειν μοι,² καὶ ἡγεῖσθαι ἀπειρία αὐτὸ μάλ-
 λον ἢ ἀδικία ἡμαρτηῆσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ εἰάν τι ὀρθῶς
 εἶπω, ἀληθεία μᾶλλον ἢ δεινότητι εἰρησθαι. οὐ
 γὰρ δίκαιον οὐτ' ἔργῳ ἀμαρτόντα διὰ ῥήματα
 [130] σωθῆναι, οὐτ' ἔργῳ ὀρθῶς πράξαντα διὰ ῥήματα
 ἀπολέσθαι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ῥῆμα τῆς γλώσσης ἀμάρ-
 6 τημά ἐστι, τὸ δ' ἔργον τῆς γνώμης. ἀνάγκη δὲ
 κινδυνεύοντα περὶ αὐτῷ καὶ πού τι καὶ ἐξαμαρτεῖν.
 οὐ γὰρ μόνον τῶν λεγομένων ἀνάγκη ἐνθυμεῖσθαι,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐσομένων· ἅπαντα γὰρ τὰ ἐν ἀδήλῳ
 ἔτ' ὄντα ἐπὶ τῇ τύχῃ μᾶλλον ἀνάκειται ἢ τῇ
 προνοίᾳ. ταῦτ' οὖν ἔκπληξιν πολλὴν παρέχειν
 7 ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ τῷ κινδυνεύοντι. ὁρῶ γὰρ ἔγωγε καὶ
 τοὺς πάντῃ ἐμπείρους τοῦ ἀγωνίζεσθαι πολλῷ χει-
 ρον ἑαυτῶν λέγοντας, ὅταν ἔν τινι κινδύνῳ ᾧσιν·
 ὅταν δ' ἄνευ κινδύνων τι διαπράσσωνται, μᾶλλον
 ὀρθομένους.

8 Ἡ μὲν οὖν αἴτησις, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ νομίμως καὶ
 ὁσίως ἔχουσα, καὶ ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ δικαίῳ οὐχ
 ἥσσον ἢ ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ· περὶ δὲ τῶν κατηγορημένων
 ἀπολογήσομαι καθ' ἕκαστον.

Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν, ὥς παρανομώτατα καὶ βιαιό-

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for a hearing, as do the majority of those on trial, who lack confidence in themselves and presume you to be biassed ; for with an honest jury the defence is naturally assured of a hearing even without appealing for it, seeing that that same jury accorded the prosecution a hearing unasked—no, my request of you is this. If, on the one hand, I make any mistake in speaking, pardon me and treat it as due to inexperience rather than dishonesty ; and if, on the other hand, I express a point well, treat it as due to truthfulness rather than skill. For it is no more right that mere words should be the undoing of a man who is in fact innocent than that they should be the salvation of a man who is in fact guilty ; the tongue is to blame for a word : whereas the will is to blame for an act. Moreover, a man in personal danger is sure to make some mistake ; he cannot help thinking of his fate as well as of his argument, as the decision of an issue which is still in doubt always depends more upon chance than upon human effort. Hence a man in danger is bound to be not a little distraught. Even speakers with a long experience of the courts are far from being at their best, I notice, when in any danger ; they are more successful when conducting a case in safety.

So much for my request, gentlemen ; it breaks no law, human or divine : and it takes into account what you have a right to expect from me as much as what I have a right to expect from you. And now for the charges made, which I will answer one at a time.

To begin with, I shall prove to you that the methods

¹ δὲ om. A pr. N : add. A corr.²

² συγγνώμην ἔχειν μοι ante τοῦτο μὲν codd. : huc transtulit Baiter.

ταῦτά εἰς τόνδε τὸν ἀγῶνα καθέστηκα, τοῦτο ὑμᾶς διδάξω, οὐ τῷ φεύγειν ἂν τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ὑμέτερον, ἐπεὶ κἂν ἀνωμότοις ὑμῖν καὶ μὴ κατὰ νόμον μηδένα ἐπιτρέψαιμι περὶ τοῦ σώματος τοῦ ἐμοῦ διαψηφίσασθαι, ἔνεκά γε τοῦ πιστεύειν ἐμοί τε μηδὲν ἐξημαρτηῆσθαι εἰς τόδε τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ ὑμᾶς γνῶσθαι τὰ δίκαια, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἡ τεκμήρια ὑμῖν¹ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πραγμάτων [καὶ]² τῶν εἰς ἐμέ ἢ τούτων βιαιότης καὶ παρανομία.

- ⁹ Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ κακοῦργος ἐνδεδειγμένος φόνου δίκην φεύγω, ὃ οὐδεὶς πώποτ' ἔπαθε, τῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ. καὶ ὥς μὲν οὐ κακοῦργός εἰμι οὐδ' ἔνοχος τῷ τῶν κακοῦργων νόμῳ, αὐτοὶ οὗτοι τούτου γε μάρτυρες γεγένηται. περὶ γὰρ τῶν κλεπτῶν καὶ λωποδυτῶν ὁ νόμος κεῖται, ὧν οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ προσὸν ἀπέδειξαν. οὕτως εἰς γε ταύτην τὴν ἀπαγωγὴν νομιμωτάτην καὶ δικαιοτάτην πεποιή-
¹⁰ κασιν ὑμῖν τὴν ἀποψήφισίν μου. φασὶ δὲ αὐτὸ τό γε³ ἀποκτείνειν μέγα κακοῦργημα εἶναι, καὶ ἐγὼ ὁμολογῶ μέγιστόν γε, καὶ τὸ ἱεροσυλεῖν καὶ τὸ προδιδόναι τὴν πόλιν· ἀλλὰ χωρὶς περὶ αὐτῶν ἐκάστου οἱ νόμοι κεῖνται. ἐμοὶ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν, οὐ τοῖς ἄλλοις εἶργεσθαι προαγορεύουσι τοῖς τοῦ φόνου φεύγουσι τὰς δίκας, ἐνταυθοὶ πεποιήκασι τὴν κρίσιν, ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ἔπειτα τίμησίν μοι ἐποίησαν, ἀνταποθανεῖν τοῦ νόμου κειμένου τὸν ἀποκτείναντα,

¹ ὑμῖν A corr. N: ἐμοὶ A pr.

² καὶ del. Sauppe.

³ αὐτὸ τό γε Sauppe: αὐτὸ τό τε codd.

^a For the meaning of this and the following paragraph see *Introd.* ad 1. *ἔπειτα* καὶ *ἐνταυθοὶ* αὐτὸν καὶ *ἐνταυθοὶ* αὐτὸν

^b A deliberate ambiguity. τῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ can mean

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 8-10

used to involve me in to-day's proceedings were entirely illegal and arbitrary. Not that I wish to evade trial before a popular court; as far as my belief in my innocence of the present charge and in the justice of your verdict is concerned, I would place my life in your hands even if you were not on oath and I were being tried under no particular law. No, my object is to let the arbitrary and illegal behaviour of the prosecution furnish you with a presumption as to the character of the rest of their case against me.

First,^a whereas an information has been lodged against me as a malefactor, I am being tried for murder: a thing which has never before happened to anyone in this country.^b Indeed, the prosecution have themselves borne witness to the fact that I am not a malefactor and cannot be charged under the law directed against malefactors, as that law is concerned with thieves and footpads, and they have omitted to prove my claim to either title. Thus, as far as this arrest of mine goes, they have given you every right and justification to acquit me. They object, however, that murder is a malefaction, and a grave one. I agree, a very grave one; so is sacrilege; so is treason; but the laws which apply to each of them differ. In my case the prosecution have first of all caused the trial to be held in the one place from which those charged with murder are always debarred by proclamation, the Agora: and secondly, although it is laid down by law that a murderer shall pay with his life, they have entered a claim for damages.^c

(a) Athenian citizens, (b) persons who happen to be in Attica. Taken in sense (a) the statement is true. Taken in sense (b) it is probably false.

^c For an explanation of the phrase *τίμησιν ποιεῖν* see *Intro.* pp. 155-156.

οὐ τοῦ ἐμοὶ συμφέροντος ἔνεκα, ἀλλὰ τοῦ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς λυσιτελοῦντος, καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἔλασσον ἔνειμαν¹ τῷ τεθνηκότι τῶν ἐν τῷ νόμῳ κειμένων· οὐ δ' ἔνεκα, γνώσεσθε προϊόντος τοῦ λόγου.

- 11 Ἐπειτα δέ, ὃ πάντας οἶμαι ὑμᾶς ἐπίστασθαι, ἅπαντα τὰ δικαστήρια ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ δικάζει τὰς δίκας τοῦ φόνου, οὐδενὸς ἄλλου ἔνεκα ἢ ἵνα τοῦτο μὲν οἱ δικασταὶ μὴ ἴωσιν εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ τοῖς μὴ καθαροῖς τὰς χεῖρας, τοῦτο δὲ ὁ διώκων τὴν δίκην τοῦ φόνου ἵνα μὴ ὁμωρόφιός γίγνηται τῷ αὐθέντῃ. σὺ δὲ τοῦτο μὲν παρελθὼν τοῦτον τὸν νόμον τοῦναντίον τοῖς ἄλλοις πεποίηκας· τοῦτο δὲ δέον σε διομόσασθαι ὄρκον τὸν μέγιστον καὶ ἰσχυρότατον, ἰξώλειαν σαυτῷ² καὶ γένει καὶ οἰκίᾳ τῇ σῇ ἐπαρώμενον, ἢ μὴν μὴ ἄλλα κατηγορήσῃς ἐμοῦ ἢ εἰς αὐτὸν τὸν φόνον, ὥς ἔκτεινα, ἐν ᾧ οὐτ' ἂν κακὰ πολλὰ εἰργασμένος ἡλίσκόμην ἄλλῳ ἢ αὐτῷ τῷ πράγματι, οὐτ' ἂν πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ εἰργασμένος τοῦ-
- 12 τοῖς ἂν ἐσωζόμην τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς· ἃ σὺ παρελθὼν,³ αὐτὸς σεαυτῷ νόμους ἐξευρών, ἀνώμοτος μὲν αὐτὸς ἐμοῦ κατηγορεῖς, ἀνώμοτοι δὲ οἱ μάρτυρες καταμαρτυροῦσι, δέον αὐτοὺς τὸν αὐτὸν ὄρκον σοὶ διομοσαμένους καὶ ἀπτομένους τῶν σφαγίων καταμαρτυρεῖν ἐμοῦ. ἔπειτα κελεύεις τοὺς δικαστὰς ἀνωμότοις πιστεύσαντας τοῖς μαρτυροῦσι φόνου δίκην καταγνῶναι, οὓς σὺ αὐτὸς ἀπίστους κατ-

¹ ἔνειμαν A corr²: ἂν ἔνειμαν ἂν A pr.: ἔνειμαν ἂν N.

² σαυτῷ N: αὐτῷ A.

³ σὺ παρελθὼν A: συμπαρελθὼν N.

^a A promise which is never adequately fulfilled. The only further reference to the subject is § 79, *ad fin.*

^b The *διωμοσία*, or preliminary oath, taken by the prose-

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 10-12

—not as a kindness to me, but for their own benefit—and by so doing they have grudged the dead man his lawful due. Their motives you will learn in the course of my speech.^a

Secondly, as of course you all know, every court judges cases of murder in the open air, and for good reasons: first, that the jurors may avoid entering the same building as those whose hands are unclean: and secondly, that he who is conducting the prosecution for murder may avoid being under the same roof as the murderer. No one but yourself has ever dreamed of evading this law. And not only that: you should, as a preliminary, have taken the most solemn and binding oath known,^b swearing, under pain of causing yourself, your kin, and your house to perish from the earth, that you would accuse me only in connexion with the murder itself, to the effect that I committed it; whereby, however numerous my crimes, I could have been condemned only on the charge before the court, and however numerous my good deeds, none of those good deeds could have gained me an acquittal. This requirement you have evaded. You have invented laws to suit yourself. You, the prosecutor, are not on oath; nor are the witnesses, who are giving evidence against me which they should have given only after taking the same preliminary oath as yourself, their hands on the sacrifice as they did so. You bid the court, moreover, believe your witnesses, in spite of their not being on oath, and pass sentence for murder—

cutor, the defendant, and the witnesses of each, was peculiar to the *δίκη φόνου*; the equivalent elsewhere was the *ἀνταμοσία* taken by both plaintiff and defendant at the *ἀνάκρισις* before the Archon. From this witnesses were exempt.

έστησας παρελθὼν τοὺς κειμένους νόμους, καὶ ἡγή-
 χρῆναι αὐτοῖς τὴν σὴν παρανομίαν κρείσσω γενέ-
 σθαι αὐτῶν τῶν νόμων.

- 13 Λέγεις δὲ ὡς οὐκ ἂν παρέμεινα εἰ ἐλελύμην,
 ἀλλ' ὥχόμην ἂν ἀπιών,² ὥσπερ εἰ ἄκοντά με ἀναγ-
 κάσας εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν γῆν ταύτην. καίτοι ἐμοὶ
 εἰ μηδὲν διέφερε στέρεσθαι τῆσδε τῆς πόλεως, ἴσον
 [131] ἦν μοι καὶ προσκληθέντι μὴ ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐρήμην
 ὀφλεῖν τὴν δίκην,³ τοῦτο δ' ἀπολογησαμένῳ τὴν
 προτέραν ἐξεῖναι ἐξελθεῖν. ἅπασι γὰρ τοῦτο κοινόν
 ἐστι. σὺ δέ, ὃ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλήσι κοινόν ἐστιν,
 ἰδία ζητεῖς με μόνον ἀποστερεῖν, αὐτὸς σαυτῷ
 νόμον θέμενος.

- 14 Καίτοι τοὺς γε νόμους οἱ κεῖνται περὶ τῶν τοιού-
 των, πάντας ἂν οἶμαι ὁμολογήσαι κάλλιστα νόμων
 ἀπάντων κεῖσθαι καὶ ὀσιώτατα. ὑπάρχει μὲν γε
 αὐτοῖς ἀρχαιοτάτοις εἶναι ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ, ἔπειτα
 τοὺς αὐτοὺς αἰεὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν, ὅπερ μέγιστόν
 ἐστι σημεῖον νόμων καλῶς κειμένων. ὁ γὰρ χρόνος
 καὶ ἡ ἐμπειρία τὰ μὴ καλῶς ἔχοντα ἐκδιδάσκει
 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. ὥστε οὐ δεῖ ὑμᾶς⁴ ἐκ τῶν τοῦ
 κατηγοροῦ λόγων τοὺς νόμους καταμανθάνειν, εἰ
 καλῶς ὑμῖν κεῖνται ἢ μή, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν νόμων τοὺς

¹ ἡγή Dryander: εἴ γε A, ἦ γε N.

² ἂν ἀπιών A corr.²: ἀνάπτων A pr. N.

³ τὴν δίκην om. N.

⁴ ὑμᾶς A: ἡμᾶς N.

^a i.e. the prosecution justify their choice of an ἀπαγωγή rather than a δίκη φόνου by claiming that only thus could the defendant be prevented from slipping through their fingers. The defendant objects to this on two grounds: (a) The prosecution have no reason to assume that he would not have faced a δίκη φόνου if left at liberty. In fact, he cut himself off from

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 12-14

when your own evasion of the laws of the land has destroyed the trustworthiness of those witnesses. Yes, you imagine that, in the eyes of the court, the laws themselves should have less authority than your own actions in defiance of them.

You reply that if I had been allowed my freedom, I should have made off without awaiting my trial—as though you had forced me to enter this country against my will. Yet if I attached no importance to being debarred from Athens for the future, it was equally open to me either to disregard the summons to appear in court and so lose the case by default, or to avail myself of the right given to every one of leaving the country after making the first speech for the defence.^a You, however, for purely personal reasons, are trying to rob me, and me alone, of a privilege accorded to every Greek, by framing a law to suit yourself.

Yet it would be unanimously agreed, I think, that the laws which deal with cases such as the present are the most admirable and righteous of all laws. Not only have they the distinction of being the oldest in this country, but they have changed no more than the crime with which they are concerned; and that is the surest token of good laws, as time and experience show mankind what is imperfect. Hence you must not use the speech for the prosecution to discover whether your laws are good or bad: you must use the laws to discover whether or not the speech

Athens by so defaulting, and that was a strong deterrent.

(b) In any case, it was recognized that the defendant in a δίκη φόνου had the right of withdrawing into exile either before or during the trial. The speaker is of course careful not to remind the court that he is an alien, whose position is not necessarily the same as that of an Athenian citizen charged with murder.

Μ. 119 A.

τοῦ κατηγόρου λόγους, εἰ ὀρθῶς καὶ νομίμως ὑμᾶς διδάσκουσι¹ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἢ οὐ.

- 15 Οὕτως οἱ γε νόμοι κάλλιστα κεῖνται οἱ περὶ φόνου, οὓς οὐδεὶς πώποτε ἐτόλμησε κινήσαι· σὺ δὲ μόνος δὴ τετόλμηκας γενέσθαι νομοθέτης ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα,² καὶ ταῦτα παρελθὼν ζητεῖς με ἀδίκως ἀπολέσαι. ἃ δὲ σὺ παρανομεῖς, αὐτὰ ταῦτά μοι μέγιστα μαρτύριά³ ἐστίν· εὖ γὰρ ᾔδεις ὅτι οὐδεὶς ἂν ᾗ σοι ὅς ἐκείνους τὸν ὄρκον διομοσάμενος ἐμοῦ κατεμαρτύρησεν.

- 16 Ἐπειτα δὲ οὐχ ὥς πιστεύων τῷ πράγματι ἀναμφισβητήτως ἔνα τὸν ἀγῶνα περὶ τοῦ πράγματος ἐποιήσω, ἀλλὰ ἀμφισβήτησιν καὶ λόγον ὑπελίπου ὥς καὶ τοῖσδε τοῖς⁴ δικασταῖς ἀπιστήσων. ὥστε μηδὲν μοι ἐνθάδε [μηδὲ]⁵ πλέον εἶναι μηδ' ἀποφυγόντι, ἀλλ' ἐξεῖναί σοι λέγειν ὅτι κακοῦργος ἀπέφυγον, ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦ φόνου τὴν δίκην· ἐλὼν δ' αὖ ἀξιώσεις⁶ με ἀποκτεῖναι ὥς τοῦ φόνου τὴν δίκην ὠφληκότα. καίτοι πῶς ἂν εἴη τούτων δεινότερα μηχανήματα, εἰ ὑμῖν μὲν ἅπαξ τουτουσὶ πείσασιν κατείργασται ἃ βούλεσθε, ἐμοὶ δ' ἅπαξ ἀποφυγόντι ὁ αὐτὸς κίνδυνος ὑπολείπεται;

- 17 Ἐπι δὲ μάλ' ἐδέσθην, ὦ ἄνδρες, παρανομώτατα ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων. ἐθέλοντος γάρ μου ἐγγνητὰς τρεῖς καθιστάναι κατὰ τὸν νόμον, οὕτως οὗτοι

¹ διδάσκουσι Reiske: διδάξουσι A: διδάξει N.

² πονηρότερα N: πονηρότατα A.

³ μαρτύρια A: μαρτυρία N (μεγίστη N corr.²).

⁴ τοῖσδε τοῖς Pahle: τοῖς τότε codd.: κἀν τοῖς τότε δικασταῖς ἀμφισβητήσων Sauppe.

⁵ μηδὲ del. Reiske.

⁶ αὖ ἀξιώσεις Bekker: ἂν ἀξιώσεις A corr.²: ἂν ἀξιώσης A pr. N.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 14-17

for the prosecution is giving you a correct and lawful interpretation of the case.^a

The laws concerned with the taking of life are thus excellent, and no one has ever before ventured to interfere with them. You alone have had the audacity to turn legislator and substitute worse for better; and the object of this arbitrary behaviour of yours is to have me put to death without just cause. In fact, your infringement of the law is itself decisive evidence in my favour, because you well knew that you would find no one to testify to my guilt once he had taken that preliminary oath.

Furthermore, instead of acting like a man confident of his case and arranging that it should be tried once and indisputably, you have left yourself grounds for dispute and argument, as though you proposed to show your distrust of even the present court. The result is that even if I am acquitted to-day, I am no better off; you can say that it was as a malefactor that I was acquitted, not on a charge of murder. On the other hand, if you win your case, you will claim my life, on the ground that it is on a charge of murder that I have been tried and found guilty. Could anything more unfair be devised? You and your associates have only to convince this court once, and your object is gained; whereas I, if I am acquitted once, am left in the same peril as before.

Then again, gentlemen, my imprisonment was an act of illegality quite without parallel. I was ready to furnish the three sureties required by law; yet

^a This paragraph reappears in *Choreutes*, § 2 (cf. §§ 87-89 and *Chor.* §§ 3-4). The employment of such *loci communes* was frequent, and there is no reason to suspect the genuineness of the present passage.

διεπράξαντο τοῦτο ὥστε μὴ ἐγγενέσθαι μοι¹ ποιῆσαι.
τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ξένων ὅστις πώποτε ἠθέλησε κατα-
στῆσαι ἐγγυητάς, οὐδεὶς πώποτ' ἐδέθη. καίτοι οἱ
ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν κακούργων τῷ αὐτῷ χρῶνται νόμῳ
τούτῳ. ὥστε καὶ οὗτος κοινὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσιν
ὧν ἐμοὶ μόνῳ ἐπέλιπε μὴ ἀπολῦσαι τοῦ δεσμοῦ.²

18 τούτοις γὰρ ἦν τοῦτο συμφέρον, πρῶτον μὲν
ἀπαρασκευότατον γενέσθαι με, μὴ δυνάμενον δια-
πράσσεσθαι αὐτὸν τὰμαντοῦ πράγματα, ἔπειτα
κακοπαθεῖν τῷ σώματι, τοὺς τε φίλους προθυμο-
τέρους ἔχειν τοὺς ἐμαντοῦ τούτοις τὰ ψευδῇ μαρτυ-
ρεῖν ἢ ἐμοὶ τᾷληθῇ λέγειν, διὰ τὴν τοῦ σώματος
κακοπάθειαν. ὀνειδὸς τε αὐτῷ τε³ ἐμοὶ περιέθεσαν
καὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς προσήκουσιν εἰς τὸν βίον ἅπαντα.

19 Οὕτωςί μὲν δὴ πολλοῖς ἐλασσωθεῖς⁴ τῶν νόμων
τῶν ὑμετέρων καὶ τοῦ δικαίου καθέστηκα εἰς τὸν
ἀγῶνα· ὅμως μέντοι γε καὶ ἐκ τούτων πειράσομαι
ἐμαντὸν ἀναίτιον ἐπιδείξαι. καίτοι χαλεπὸν γε
τὰ ἐκ πολλοῦ κατεψευσμένα καὶ ἐπιβεβουλευμένα,
ταῦτα παραχρῆμα ἀπελέγχειν· ἃ γάρ τις μὴ προσ-
εδόκησεν, οὐδὲ φυλάξασθαι ἐγχωρεῖ.

20 Ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν μὲν πλοῦν ἐποίησάμην ἐκ τῆς
Μυτιλήνης, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ πλέων ὦ
Ἡρώδης οὗτος, ὃν φασιν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀποθανεῖν·
ἐπλέομεν δὲ εἰς τὴν Αἴνον, ἐγὼ μὲν ὡς τὸν πατέρα

¹ μοι A: με N.

² ἀπολῦσαι τοῦ δεσμοῦ Thalheim: ὠφελῆσαι τοῦδε κόσμου
A pr. N: ὠφελεῖσθαι τοῦδε τοῦ νόμου A corr.²

³ τε Reiske: γε codd.

⁴ ἐλασσωθεῖς A pr. N: ἔλος σωθεῖς A corr.: ἔλος σωθεῖς
deteriores.

^a i.e. the Eleven, who were the magistrates concerned in

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the prosecution took steps to ensure that I should be prevented from doing so. Hitherto no alien willing to furnish sureties has ever been imprisoned; and, moreover, the law concerned applies to the custodians of malefactors^a as it does to others. Here again, then, we have a law by which every one benefits: and it has failed to release me, and me alone, from confinement. The reason was that it was to the prosecution's advantage, first, that I should be prevented from looking after my interests in person, and so be quite unable to prepare for my trial: and secondly, that I should undergo bodily suffering, and by reason of that bodily suffering find my friends readier to tell lies as witnesses for the prosecution than the truth as witnesses for the defence.^b In addition to which, lifelong disgrace has been brought upon me and mine.

Such are the manifold respects in which I have had to submit to a loss^c of the rights accorded me by your laws and by justice before appearing in court. However, in spite of that disadvantage, I will try to prove my innocence: although it is hard to refute at a moment's notice false charges so carefully framed, as one cannot prepare oneself against the unexpected.

I sailed from Mytilene, gentlemen, as a passenger on the same boat as this Herodes whom, we are told, I murdered. We were bound for Aenus, I to visit my

the ἐνδειξίς of a κακοῦργος and who were responsible for his safe custody pending trial.

^b Apparently on the assumption that the rats will leave a sinking ship.

^c From the reading ἔλος σωλείς of the inferior mss. the writer of a (late) Argument, which is found prefixed to the speech in A and N, made the curious deduction that the speaker's name was Ἐλος.

—ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἐκεῖ ὦν τότε—ὁ δ' Ἡρώδης ἀνδράποδα Θραξὶν ἀνθρώποις ἀπολύσων. συνέπλει δὲ τὰ τε ἀνδράποδα ἃ ἔδει αὐτὸν ἀπολύσαι, καὶ οἱ Θράκες οἱ λυσόμενοι. τούτων δ' ὑμῖν τοὺς μάρτυρας παρέξομαι.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

21 Ἡ μὲν πρόφασις ἐκατέρω τοῦ πλοῦ αὕτη· ἐτύχομεν δὲ χειμῶνί τινι χρησάμενοι, ὑφ' οὗ ἠναγκάσθημεν κατασχεῖν εἰς τῆς Μηθυμναίας τι χωρίον, οὗ τὸ πλοῖον ὥρμει τοῦτο εἰς ὃ μετεκβάντα¹ φασὶν ἀποθανεῖν αὐτόν [, τὸν Ἡρώδην].²

{132} Καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὰ ταῦτα σκοπεῖτε, ὅτι (οὐ τῇ ἐμῇ προνοίᾳ³ μᾶλλον ἐγίνετο ἢ τύχῃ. οὔτε γὰρ πείσας τὸν ἄνδρα οὐδαμοῦ ἀπελέγχομαι σύμπλουν μοι γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτόν⁴ τὸν

22 πλοῦν πεποιημένος ἔνεκα πραγμάτων ἰδίων· οὐτ' αὖ ἐγὼ ἄνευ προφάσεως ἱκανῆς φαίνομαι τὸν πλοῦν ποιησάμενος εἰς τὴν Αἶνον, οὔτε κατασχόντες εἰς τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς οὐδεμιᾶς, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκῃ χρησάμενοι· οὐτ' αὖ ἐπειδὴ ὥρμισάμεθα, ἢ μετέκβασις⁵ ἐγένετο εἰς τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον οὐδενὶ μηχανήματι οὐδ' ἀπάτῃ, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκῃ καὶ τοῦτο ἐγίνετο. ἐν ᾧ μὲν γὰρ ἐπλέομεν, ἀστεγαστον ἦν τὸ πλοῖον, εἰς ὃ δὲ μετέβημεν, ἑστεγασμένον· τοῦ δὲ ὑετοῦ ἔνεκα ταῦτ' ἦν. τούτων δ' ὑμῖν μάρτυρας⁶ παρέξομαι.

¹ μετεκβάντα A corr. N: μεταβάντα A.

² τὸν Ἡρώδην secl. Reiske.

³ ὅτι οὐ τῇ ἐμῇ πρ. Jebb: ὅτι οὐ προνοία Maetzner: ὅτι μὴ προνοία codd. ~~οὐτ' αὖ ἐγὼ ἀνευ προφάσεως ἱκανῆς φαίνομαι~~

⁴ καθ' αὐτόν Stephanus: κατ' αὐτόν codd.

⁵ μετέκβασις A corr. N: μετάβασις A.

⁶ μάρτυρας Reiske: μαρτυρίας codd.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 20-22

father, who happened to be there just then, and Herodes to release some slaves ^a to certain Thracians. The slaves whom he was to release were also passengers, as were the Thracians who were to purchase their freedom. I will produce witnesses to satisfy you of this.

Witnesses

Such were our respective reasons for making the voyage. In the course of it, we happened to meet with a storm which forced us to put in at a place within the territory of Methymna, where the boat on to which Herodes transhipped, and on which the prosecution maintain that he met his end, lay at anchor.

Now consider these circumstances in themselves to begin with ; they were due to chance, not to any design on my part. It has nowhere been shown that I persuaded Herodes to accompany me ; on the contrary, it has been shown that I made the voyage independently on business of my own. Nor again, as is clear, was I making my voyage to Aenus without good reason. Nor did we put in at this particular spot by prearrangement of any sort ; we were forced to do so. And the transhipment after coming to anchor was similarly forced upon us, and not part of any plot or ruse. The boat on which we were passengers had no deck, whereas that on to which we transhipped had one ; and the rain was the reason for the exchange. I will produce witnesses to satisfy you of this.

^a Probably prisoners of war who were being ransomed by their relatives. It is surprising that no attempt is made to throw suspicion on one of these Thracians, as a motive would have been easy to find.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

- 23 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ μετεξέβημεν¹ εἰς τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον, ἐπίνομεν, καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐστὶ φανερός ἐκβὰς ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου καὶ οὐκ εἰσβὰς πάλιν· ἐγὼ δὲ τὸ παράπαν οὐκ ἐξέβην ἐκ² τοῦ πλοίου τῆς νυκτὸς ἐκείνης. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία, ἐπειδὴ ἀφανὴς ἦν ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἐζητεῖτο οὐδέν τι μᾶλλον ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἢ καὶ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ· καὶ εἰ τῶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐδόκει δεινὸν εἶναι, καὶ ἐμοὶ ὁμοίως. καὶ εἰς τε τὴν Μυτιλήνην ἐγὼ αἴτιος ἢ πεμφθῆναι
- 24 ἄγγελον, καὶ τῇ ἐμῇ γνώμῃ ἐπέμπετο. καὶ ἄλλου οὐδενὸς ἐθέλοντος βαδίζειν, οὔτε τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου οὔτε τῶν αὐτῷ τῷ Ἡρώδῃ συμπλεόντων, ἐγὼ τὸν ἀκόλουθον τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ πέμπειν ἔτοιμος ἦ· καίτοι οὐ δῆπου γε κατ' ἐμαυτοῦ μηνυτὴν ἔπεμπον εἰδώς. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ οὔτε ἐν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἐφαίνετο ζητούμενος οὔτ' ἄλλοθι οὐδαμοῦ, πλοῦς τε ἡμῖν ἐγίνετο, καὶ τὰλλ' ἀνήγετο πλοῖα ἅπαντα, ὥχόμην καὶ ἐγὼ πλέων. τούτων δ' ὑμῖν τοὺς μάρτυρας παρασχέσομαι.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

- 25 Τὰ μὲν γενόμενα ταῦτ' ἐστίν· ἐκ δὲ τούτων ἤδη σκοπεῖτε τὰ εἰκότα. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ πρὶν ἀνάγεσθαι με εἰς τὴν Αἴνον, ὅτε ἦν ἀφανὴς ὁ ἀνὴρ, οὐδεὶς ἠτιάσατό με ἀνθρώπων, ἤδη πεπυσμένων τούτων τὴν ἀγγελίαν· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτε ὥχόμην πλέων, ἀλλ' εἰς μὲν τὸ παραχρήμα κρεῖσσον ἦν τὸ ἀληθές καὶ τὸ γεγεννημένον τῆς τούτων αἰτιάσεως, καὶ ἅμα ἐγὼ ἔτι ἐπεδήμουν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ τε ὥχόμην

¹ μετεξέβημεν A: μετέβημεν N. ² ἐκ om. N.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 23-25

Witnesses

After crossing into the other boat, we fell to drinking. Now whereas it is established that Herodes quitted the boat and did not board it again, I did not leave the boat at all that night. Next day, when Herodes was missing, I joined in the search as anxiously as any ; if anyone considered the matter serious, I did. Not only was I responsible for the dispatch of a messenger to Mytilene, that is to say, it was upon my suggestion that it was decided to send one, but when none of the passengers or the personal companions of Herodes volunteered to go, I offered to send my own attendant ; and I hardly imagine that I was deliberately proposing to send someone who would inform against me. Finally, when the search had failed to reveal any trace of Herodes either at Mytilene or anywhere else and, with the return of fair sailing-weather, the rest of the boats began standing out to sea, I likewise took my departure. I will produce witnesses to prove these statements to you.

Witnesses

Those are the facts ; now draw the logical conclusions. First, in the interval before I put to sea for Aenus, when Herodes was missing, not a soul accused me, although the prosecution had already heard the news ; otherwise I should never have taken my departure. For the moment the true facts of the matter were too much for any charge which they could bring ; and, moreover, I was still on the island. It was not until I had resumed my voyage, and the

πλέων καὶ οὗτοι ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς συνέθεσαν ταῦτα καὶ ἐμηχανήσαντο κατ' ἐμοῦ, τότε ἡτιάσαντο.

- 26 Λέγουσι δὲ ὡς ἐν μὲν τῇ γῇ ἀπέθανεν ὁ ἀνὴρ, καὶ γὰρ λίθον αὐτῷ ἐνέβαλον¹ εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν, ὃς οὐκ ἐξέβην τὸ παράπαν ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἀκριβῶς οὗτοι ἴσασιν. ὅπως δ' ἠφανίσθη ὁ ἀνὴρ, οὐδενὶ λόγῳ εἰκότι δύνανται ἀποφαίνειν. δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι ἐγγὺς που τοῦ λιμένος εἰκὸς ἦν τοῦτο² γίνεσθαι, τοῦτο μὲν μεθύοντος τοῦ ἀνδρός, τοῦτο δὲ νύκτωρ ἐκβάντος ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου. οὔτε γὰρ αὐτοῦ³ κρατεῖν ἴσως ἂν ἐδύνατο, οὔτε τῷ ἀπάγοντι νύκτωρ μακρὰν ὁδὸν ἢ πρόφασιν ἂν εἰκότως ἐγίγνετο.

- 27 ζητουμένου δὲ τοῦ ἀνδρός δύο ἡμέρας καὶ ἐν τῷ λιμένι καὶ ἄπωθεν τοῦ λιμένος, οὔτε ὁπτήρ οὐδὲ οὐδὲ ἐφάνη οὔτ' αἷμα οὔτ' ἄλλο σημεῖον οὐδέν. καὶ τ' ἐγὼ συγχωρῶ τῷ τούτων λόγῳ, παρεχόμενος μὲν τοὺς μάρτυρας ὡς οὐκ ἐξέβην ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου. εἰ δὲ καὶ ὡς μάλιστα ἐξέβην ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ εἰκὸς ἦν ἀφανισθέντα λαθεῖν τὸν ἀνθρωπον, εἴπερ γέ⁴ μὴ πάνυ πόρρω ἀπῆλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης.

- 28 Ἄλλ' ὡς κατεποντώθη λέγουσιν. ἐν τίνι πλοίῳ; δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ λιμένος ἦν τὸ πλοῖον. πῶς ἂν οὖν οὐκ ἐξηυρέθη; καὶ μὴν εἰκὸς γε ἦν καὶ σημεῖόν τι γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ ἀνδρὸς τεθνεώ-

¹ αὐτῷ ἐνέβαλον N: ἐνέβαλον αὐτῷ A.

² τοῦτο A: αὐτὸ N.

³ αὐτοῦ Taylor: αὐτοῦ codd.

⁴ γε om. A.

* These "witnesses" are not specifically referred to again. If they are included in those cited at the end of the paragraph, it is strange that nothing more is made of their evidence. In all probability the speaker is alluding to the

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 25-28

prosecution had conspired to form this plot of theirs upon my life, that they made their accusation.

Their story is that it was on shore that Herodes was killed, and that I, who did not leave the boat at all, struck him upon the head with a stone. Yet while they have detailed information of this, they cannot give any plausible account of how the man came to disappear. Clearly, the probabilities suggest that the crime was committed somewhere in the neighbourhood of the harbour. On the one hand, Herodes was drunk; and on the other hand, it was at night that he left the boat. He probably would not have been in a condition to control his own movements, nor could anyone who wished to take him a long way off by night have found any plausible excuse for doing so. Yet in spite of a two days' search both in the harbour and at a distance from it, no eyewitness, no blood-stain, and no clue of any other description was found. But I will go further. I accept the prosecution's story. I can indeed produce witnesses to prove that I did not quit the boat.^a But suppose as much as you please that I did quit it; it is still utterly improbable that the man should have remained undiscovered after his disappearance, if he did not go very far from the sea.

However, we are told that he was thrown into the sea. From what boat? Clearly, the boat came from the harbour itself; and in that case, why should it not have been identified? For that matter, we should also have expected to find some traces in the boat, seeing that a dead man had been placed in it

witness for the prosecution who sturdily maintained that Euxitheus remained on board all night. See § 42.

τος (ἐντιθεμένου)¹ καὶ ἐκβαλλομένου νύκτωρ. νῦν δὲ ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἔπινε πλοίῳ καὶ ἐξ οὗ ἐξέβαινεν, ἐν τούτῳ φασὶν εὐρεῖν σημεῖα, ἐν ᾧ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὁμολογούσιν ἀποθανεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα· ἐν ᾧ δὲ κατεποντώθη, οὐχ ἡῦρον οὐτ' αὐτὸ τὸ πλοῖον οὔτε σημεῖον οὐδέν. τούτων δ' ὑμῖν τοὺς μάρτυρας παρασχέσομαι.²

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

- 29 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγὼ μὲν φροῦδος ἢ πλέων εἰς τὴν Αἴνον, τὸ δὲ πλοῖον ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Μυτιλήνην ἐν ᾧ
 [133] ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ³ Ἡρώδης ἐπίνομεν,⁴ πρῶτον μὲν εἰσβάντες εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἡρεύνων, καὶ ἔπειδὴ τὸ αἷμα⁵ ἡῦρον, ἐνταῦθα ἔφασαν τεθνάναι τὸν ἄνδρα· ἔπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦτο οὐκ ἐνεχώρει, ἀλλ' ἐφαίνετο τῶν⁶ προβάτων ὃν αἷμα, ἀποτραπόμενοι τούτου τοῦ λόγου συλλαβόντες ἐβασάνιζον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.
 30 καὶ ὃν μὲν τότε παραχρήμα ἐβασάνισαν, οὗτος μὲν

¹ ἐντιθεμένου add. Blass.

² παρασχέσομαι Bekker; παραστήσομαι codd.

³ ὁ om. A.

⁴ ἐπίνομεν Weil; ἐπλέομεν codd.

⁵ τι αἷμα Ald.

⁶ τῶν del. Reiske.

^a Weil's emendation is certain. Herodes and Euxitheus took shelter for the night on a boat bound for Mytilene. After the storm was over, the passengers returned to their own vessel.

^b τὸ αἷμα (cf. τῶν προβάτων), because it had already been mentioned in the preceding evidence. Similarly with τοὺς ἀνθρώπους (*infr.*); they had been referred to in the speech for the prosecution.

^c The references in the course of the speech to the two witnesses for the prosecution are confusing. The relevant passages are §§ 29, 42, 49, and 52. From § 49 it is clear that one was a slave and the other a free man, although he cannot

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 28-30

and thrown overboard in the dark. The prosecution claim, indeed, to have found traces—but only in the boat on board of which he was drinking and which he quitted, the one boat on which they themselves agree that he was not murdered. The boat from which he was thrown into the sea they have not discovered; they have found neither it itself nor any trace of it. I will produce witnesses to prove these statements to you.

Witnesses

After I had departed for Aenus and the boat on which Herodes and I had been drinking^a had reached Mytilene, the prosecution first of all went on board and conducted a search. On finding the bloodstains,^b they claimed that this was where Herodes had met his end. But the suggestion proved an unfortunate one, as the blood turned out to be that of the animals sacrificed. So they abandoned that line, and instead seized the two men and examined them under torture.^c The first, who was tortured there and then,

have been a Greek, as he was subjected to torture by the prosecution (*ibid.*). § 29 suggests that the two were members of the crew of the homeward bound vessel on which Euxitheus and Herodes sheltered from the rain, and that after the storm they continued their voyage to Mytilene, where the relatives of Herodes immediately came aboard and took them into custody. This is supported by § 52, which implies that Euxitheus parted from the men after the storm, he proceeding to Aenus, and they to Mytilene. § 42, however, offers a difficulty. Euxitheus there says with reference to the free man: "he sailed in the same boat as myself, and was present and in my company throughout," a statement which on the face of it should mean that he travelled with Euxitheus from Mytilene to Aenus. There seems to be only one explanation of the inconsistency. Euxitheus must have been intentionally misrepresenting the facts in § 42, as it was

οὐδὲν εἶπε περὶ ἐμοῦ φλαῦρον· ὃν δ' ἡμέραις ὕστερον
πολλαῖς ἐβασάνισαν, ἔχοντες παρὰ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς
τὸν πρόσθεν χρόνον, οὗτος ἦν ὁ πεισθεὶς ὑπὸ τού-
των καὶ καταψευσάμενος ἐμοῦ. παρέξομαι δὲ
τούτων τοὺς μάρτυρας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

- 31 Ὡς μὲν ὕστερον τοσοῦτῳ¹ χρόνῳ ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐβα-
σανίσθη, μεμαρτύρηται ὑμῖν· προσέχετε δὲ τὸν
νοῦν αὐτῇ τῇ βασάνῳ, οἷα γεγένηται. ὁ μὲν γὰρ
δούλος, ὃ ἴσως οὗτοι τοῦτο μὲν ἐλευθερίαν ὑπ-
έσχοντο, τοῦτο δ' ἐπὶ τούτοις ἦν παύσασθαι κακού-
μενον αὐτόν, ἴσως ὑπ' ἀμφοῖν πεισθεὶς κατεψεύσατό
μου, τὴν μὲν ἐλευθερίαν ἐλπίσας οἴσασθαι, τῆς δὲ
βασάνου εἰς τὸ παραχρήμα βουλόμενος ἀπηλλάχθαι.
οἶμαι δ' ὑμᾶς ἐπίστασθαι τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐφ' οἷς ἂν τὸ
32 πλείστον μέρος τῆς βασάνου, πρὸς τούτων εἰσὶν
οἱ βασανιζόμενοι λέγειν ὅ τι ἂν² ἐκείνοις μέλλωσι
χαριεῖσθαι· ἐν τούτοις γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν ἡ ὠφέλεια,
ἄλλως τε καὶ μὴ παρόντες τυγχάνωσιν ὧν ἂν
καταψεύδωνται. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐγὼ³ ἐκέλευον αὐτὸν
στρεβλοῦν ὥς οὐ τάληθῇ λέγοντα, ἴσως ἂν ἐν αὐτῷ
τούτῳ ἀπετρέπετο μηδὲν κατ' ἐμοῦ καταψεύδεσθαι·
νῦν δὲ αὐτοὶ⁴ ἦσαν καὶ βασανισταὶ καὶ ἐπιτιμηταὶ
τῶν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς συμφερόντων.

¹ τοσοῦτῳ Reiske: τούτῳ τῷ codd.

² ὅ τι ἂν Ald.: ὅταν codd.

³ εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐγὼ Gebauer: εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ μὲν A pr. N: μὲν del.
A corr.

⁴ αὐτοὶ Blass: αὐτοὶ codd.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 30-32

said nothing to damage me. The second was tortured several days later, after being in the prosecution's company throughout the interval. It was he who was induced by them to incriminate me falsely. I will produce witnesses to confirm these facts.

Witnesses

You have listened to evidence for the length of the delay before the man's examination under torture ; now notice the actual character of that examination. The slave was doubtless promised his freedom : it was certainly to the prosecution alone that he could look for release from his sufferings. Probably both of these considerations induced him to make the false charges against me which he did ; he hoped to gain his freedom, and his one immediate wish was to end the torture. I need not remind you, I think, that witnesses under torture are biassed in favour of those who do most of the torturing ; they will say anything likely to gratify them. It is their one chance of salvation, especially when the victims of their lies happen not to be present. Had I myself proceeded to give orders that the slave should be racked for not telling the truth, that step in itself would doubtless have been enough to make him stop incriminating me falsely. As it was, the examination was conducted by men who also knew what their own interests required.

witness was based upon a personal acquaintance with his movements and general behaviour. If so, it seems not unlikely that the man was actually in the pay of Euxitheus. Can he have been the ἀκόλουθος of § 24, sent back to Mytilene by E. and there detained by the family of Herodes?

- 33 Ἔως μὲν οὖν μετὰ χρηστῆς¹ ἐλπίδος ἐγίνωσκε
μου καταψευσάμενος, τούτῳ δισχυρίζετο τῷ λόγῳ·
ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγίνωσκει ἀποθανούμενος, ἐνταῦθ' ἤδη
τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἐχρήτο, καὶ ἔλεγεν ὅτι πεισθεῖη ὑπὸ
τούτων ἐμοῦ καταψεύδεσθαι. διαπειραθέντα δ'
αὐτὸν τὰ ψευδῆ λέγειν, ὕστερον δὲ² τὰ ληθῆ λέγοντα,
34 οὐδέτερα ὠφέλησεν,³ ἀλλ' ἀπέκτειναν ἄγοντες τὸν
ἄνδρα, τὸν μηνυτὴν, ὃ πιστεύοντες ἐμὲ διώκουσι,
τοῦναντίον ποιήσαντες ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι. οἱ
μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι τοῖς μηνυταῖς τοῖς μὲν ἐλευθέροις
χρήματα διδόασιν, τοὺς δὲ δούλους ἐλευθεροῦσιν·
οὗτοι δὲ θάνατον τῷ μηνυτῇ τὴν δωρεὰν ἀπέδωκαν,
ἀπαγορευόντων τῶν φίλων τῶν ἐμῶν μὴ ἀπο-
35 κτείνειν τὸν ἄνδρα πρὶν [ἂν]⁴ ἐγὼ ἔλθοιμι. δῆλον
οὖν ὅτι οὐ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ⁵ χρεία ἦν αὐτοῖς,
ἀλλὰ τῶν λόγων· ζῶν μὲν γὰρ ὁ ἀνὴρ διὰ τῆς
αὐτῆς βασάνου ἰὼν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ κατήγορος ἂν ἐγίγ-
νετο τῆς τούτων ἐπιβουλῆς, τεθνεὺς δὲ τὸν μὲν
ἔλεγχον τῆς ἀληθείας ἀπεστέρει δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ
σώματος ἀπολλυμένου, τοῖς δὲ λόγοις τοῖς ἐψευσ-
μένοις ὑπ' ἐκείνου ὡς ἀληθῆσιν οὔσιν ἐγὼ ἀπόλ-
λυμαι. τούτων δὲ μάρτυράς μοι κάλει.

(ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ)⁶

- 36 Ἐχρῆν μὲν⁷ γὰρ αὐτούς, ὡς ἐγὼ νομίζω, ἐνθάδε
παρέχοντας τὸν μηνυτὴν αὐτὸν ἀπελέγχειν ἐμέ,
καὶ αὐτῷ τούτῳ χρῆσθαι ἀγωνίσματι, ἐμφανῇ

¹ χρηστῆς N: χρηστῆς τῆς A.

² δὲ A corr. N: μὲν A pr.

³ ὠφέλησεν Reiske: ὠφέλησαν codd.

⁴ ἂν secl. Dobree: πρὶν ἐγὼ ἀνέλθοιμι Ignatius.

⁵ αὐτοῦ om. A pr.

⁶ Titulum inseruit Reiske.

⁷ μὲν om. N.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 33-36

Now as long as he believed that he had something to gain by falsely incriminating me, he firmly adhered to that course; but on finding that he was doomed, he at once reverted to the truth and admitted that it was our friends here who had induced him to lie about me. However, neither his persevering attempts at falsehood nor his subsequent confession of the truth helped him. They took him, took the man upon whose disclosures they are resting their case against me, and put him to death,^a a thing which no one else would have dreamed of doing. As a rule, informers are rewarded with money, if they are free, and with their liberty, if they are slaves. The prosecution paid for their information with death, and that in spite of a protest from my friends that they should postpone the execution until my return. Clearly, it was not his person, but his evidence, which they required; had the man remained alive, he would have been tortured by me in the same way, and the prosecution would be confronted with their plot: but once he was dead, not only did the loss of his person mean that I was deprived of my opportunity of establishing the truth, but his false statements are assumed to be true and are proving my undoing. Call me witnesses to confirm these facts.

⟨Witnesses⟩

In my opinion, they should have produced the informer himself in court, if they wished to prove me guilty. That was the issue to which they should have

^a It should be noted that the witness was a slave who had been purchased by the prosecution (cf. previous note and § 47, *init.*).

παρέχοντας τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ κελεύοντας βασανίζειν,
 ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀποκτείνειν. φέρε γὰρ δὴ ποτέρῳ νῦν
 χρήσονται τῶν λόγων; πότερα ὧ πρῶτον εἶπεν
 ἢ ὧ ὕστερον; καὶ πότερ' ἀληθὴ ἐστίν, ὅτ' ἔφη
 37 με εἰργάσθαι τὸ ἔργον ἢ ὅτ' οὐκ ἔφη; εἰ μὲν
 γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἐξετασθῆναι δεῖ τὸ πρᾶγμα,
 οἱ ὕστεροι λόγοι ἀληθέστεροι φαίνονται. ἐψεύ-
 δετο μὲν γὰρ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ, ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 τῷ¹ ψεύδεσθαι ἀπώλλυτο, ἡγήσατο τ' ἀληθῆ κατει-
 πῶν διὰ τοῦτο² σωθῆναι ἂν. τῆς μὲν οὖν ἀληθείας
 οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ τιμωρὸς οὐδείς· αὐτὰρ γὰρ παρὼν ἐγὼ
 ἐτύγχανον, ὥπερ σύμμαχος ἦν ἡ ἀλήθεια τῶν
 ὕστερων λόγων· τοὺς δὲ προτέρους λόγους τοὺς
 κατεψευσμένους ἦσαν οἱ ἀφανιοῦντες, ὥστε μηδέ-
 38 ποτε εἰς τὸ ἀληθὲς καταστῆναι. καὶ οἱ μὲν
 ἄλλοι καθ' ὧν ἂν μηνύῃ³ τις, οὗτοι⁴ κλέπτουσι
 τοὺς μηνύοντας, κατ' ἀφανίζουσιν· αὐτοὶ δὲ οὗτοι
 [134] οἱ ἀπάγοντες καὶ ζητοῦντες τὸ πρᾶγμα τὸν κατ'
 ἐμοῦ μηνυτὴν ἡφάνισαν. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐγὼ τὸν ἄνδρα
 ἡφάνισα ἢ μὴ ἤθελον ἐκδοῦναι τούτοις ἢ ἄλλον
 τινὰ ἔφευγον ἔλεγχον, αὐτοῖς ἂν⁵ τούτοις ἰσχυρο-
 τάτοις εἰς τὰ πρᾶγματα ἐχρῶντο, καὶ ἦν ταῦτα
 αὐτοῖς μέγιστα τεκμήρια κατ' ἐμοῦ· νῦν δέ, ὅποτε
 αὐτοὶ οὗτοι προκαλουμένων τῶν φίλων τῶν ἐμῶν
 ταῦτ' ἔφυγον, ἐμοὶ δήπου κατὰ τούτων εἶναι χρή

¹ τῷ A corr. ²: τὸ A pr. N.

² τοῦτο A pr. N: τούτου A corr. ³

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 36-38

brought the case. Instead of putting the man to death, they ought to have produced him in the flesh and challenged me to examine him under torture. As it is, which of his statements will they use, may I ask: his first or his second? And which is true: the statement that I committed the murder or the statement that I did not? If we are to judge from probability, it is obviously the second which is the truer; he was lying to benefit himself, but on finding that those lies were proving fatal, he thought that he would be saved by telling the truth. However, he had no one to stand up for the truth, as I, who was vindicated by his second, true statement, was unfortunately not present; while there were those who were ready to put his first, his false one, beyond all reach of future correction. As a rule, it is the victim who quietly seizes an informer and then makes away with him. In this case, it is the very persons who arrested the slave in order to discover the truth who have done so; and it is the very person who had supplied information against myself with whom they have made away. Had I myself been responsible for his disappearance, had I refused to surrender him to the prosecution or declined to establish the truth in some other way, they would have treated that very fact as most significant: it would have furnished the strongest presumption in their favour that I was guilty. So now that they themselves have declined to submit to an inquiry, in spite of a challenge from my friends to do so, that fact should in the same way

³ ἂν μὴνύη N: μὴνύη ἂν A.

⁴ οὗτοι Reiske: αὐτοὶ codd.

⁵ αὐτοῖς ἂν Spengel: αὐτοὶ δὲ codd.

ταῦτα ταῦτα τεκμήρια, ὡς οὐκ ἀληθῆ τὴν αἰτίαν
ἐπέφερον ἢν ἡτιῶντο.²

- 39 "Ἐτι δὲ καὶ τάδε λέγουσιν, ὡς ὁμολόγει³ ὁ ἄν-
θρωπος βασανιζόμενος συναποκτεῖναι τὸν ἄνδρα.
ἐγὼ δὲ φημι ταῦτα μὲν οὐ λέγειν αὐτόν, ὅτι δὲ
ἐξαγάγοι ἐμέ καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου, καὶ
ὅτι ἤδη τεθνεῶτα αὐτόν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ συνανελών⁴
40 καὶ ἐνθεῖς εἰς τὸ πλοῖον καταποντώσειε. καίτοι
σκέψασθε ὅτι πρῶτον μὲν, πρὶν ἐπὶ τὸν τροχὸν
ἀναβῆναι, ὁ ἄνθρωπος μέχρι τῆς ἐσχάτης ἀνάγκης τῇ
ἀληθείᾳ ἐχρήτο καὶ ἀπέλυέ με τῆς αἰτίας· ἐπειδὴ
δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν τροχὸν ἀνέβη, τῇ ἀνάγκῃ χρώμενος
ἤδη κατεψεύδετό μου, βουλόμενος ἀπηλλάχθαι
41 τῆς βασάνου. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπαύσατο βασανιζόμενος,
οὐκέτι ἔφη με τούτων εἰργάσθαι οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ τὸ
τελευταῖον ἀπώμωξεν ἐμέ τε καὶ αὐτόν ὡς ἀδίκως
ἀπολλυμένους, οὐ χάριτι τῇ ἐμῇ — πῶς γάρ; ὅς
γε κατεψεύσατο, — ἀλλ' ἀναγκαζόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ
ἀληθοῦς καὶ βεβαιῶν τοὺς πρώτους λόγους ὡς
ἀληθεῖς εἰρημένους.

- 42 Ἐπειτα δὲ ὁ ἕτερος ἄνθρωπος, ὁ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ
πλοίῳ πλέων καὶ παρὼν διὰ τέλους καὶ συνών μοι,
τῇ αὐτῇ βασάνῳ βασανιζόμενος τοῖς μὲν πρώτοις
καὶ τοῖς ὕστερον λόγοις τοῖς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου συνεφέ-
ρετο ὡς ἀληθέσιν οὖσι, διὰ τέλους γάρ με ἀπέλυε,
τοῖς δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ τροχοῦ λεγομένοις, οὓς ἐκείνος

¹ ταῦτα ταῦτα Fuhr: ταῦτα τὰ codd. Cf. i. 11., vi. 27.

² ἡτιῶντο Dobree: ὦντο codd.

³ ὁμολόγει A: ὁμολογεῖ N.

⁴ ἐξαγάγοι Baiter: ἐξάγει codd. (-οι A corr.).

⁵ συνανελών Maetzner: συνελών N: συνελών καὶ om. A.

^a Cf. *Stepmother*, § 11, and *Choreutes*, § 27, for a similar line of argument.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 38-42

furnish a presumption in my favour that the charge which they are bringing is a false one.^a

They further allege that the slave admitted under torture that he had been my accomplice in the murder. I maintain that he did not say this ; what he said was that he conducted Herodes and myself off the boat, and that after I had murdered him, he helped me pick him up and put him in the boat ; then he threw him into the sea. Also let me point out to you that at the start, before being placed on the wheel, in fact, until extreme pressure was brought to bear, the man adhered to the truth and declared me innocent. It was only when on the wheel, and when driven to it, that he falsely incriminated me, in order to put an end to the torture. When it was over, he ceased affirming that I had had any part in the crime ; indeed, at the end he bemoaned the injustice with which both I and he were being sent to our doom : not that he was trying to do me a kindness—hardly that, after falsely accusing me as he had done ; no, the truth left him no choice : he was confirming as true the declaration which he had made to begin with.

Then there was the second man.^b He had travelled on the same boat as I : had been present throughout the voyage : and had been constantly in my company. When tortured in the same way, he confirmed the first and last statements of the other as true ; for he declared me innocent from start to finish. On the other hand, the assertions made by the other upon the wheel, made not because they were the truth,

—^a The *Δεσφειος* of § 49. Since he is tortured, he cannot have been born a Greek. For further details as to both witnesses see p. 180, note *c*.

ἀνάγκη μᾶλλον ἢ ἀληθείᾳ ἔλεγέ, τούτοις δὲ δι-
 εφέρετο. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐκβάντα μ' ἔφη ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου
 ἀποκτείνειν τὸν ἄνδρα, καὶ αὐτὸς ἤδη τεθνεῶτα
 συνανελεῖν¹ μοι. ὁ δὲ τὸ παράπαν ἔφη οὐκ ἐκβῆναι
 43 με ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου. καίτοι τὸ εἰκὸς σύμμαχόν μοι
 ἐστίν. οὐ γὰρ δήπου οὕτω κακοδαίμων ἐγώ, ὥστε
 τὸ μὲν ἀποκτείνειν τὸν ἄνδρα προὔνοησάμην μόνος,
 ἵνα μοι μηδεὶς συνειδείῃ, ἐν ᾧ μοι ὁ πᾶς κίνδυνος
 ἦν, ἥδη δὲ πεπραγμένου μοι τοῦ ἔργου μάρτυρας
 44 καὶ συμβούλους ἐποιούμην. καὶ ἀπέθανε μὲν ὁ²
 ἀνὴρ οὕτως³ ἐγγὺς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τῶν
 πλοίων, ὥς ὁ τούτων λόγος ἐστίν. ὑπὸ δὲ ἐνὸς
 ἀνδρὸς ἀποθνήσκων οὔτε ἀνέκραγεν οὔτ' αἰσθησιν
 οὔδεμίαν ἐποίησεν οὔτε τοῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ οὔτε
 τοῖς ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ; καὶ μὴν πολλῶ ^(ἐπὶ)⁴ πλέον
 γε ἀκούειν⁵ ἔστι νύκτωρ ἢ μεθ' ἡμέραν, ἐπ' ἀκτῆς
 ἢ κατὰ πόλιν. καὶ μὴν ἔτι ἐρηγορότων φασὶν
 ἐκβῆναι τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου.

45 Ἐπειτα ἐν τῇ γῇ μὲν ἀποθανόντος, ἐντιθεμένου
 δὲ εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, οὔτε ἐν τῇ γῇ σημεῖον οὐδὲ αἷμα
 ἐφάνη οὔτε ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ, νύκτωρ μὲν ἀναιρεθέντος,
 νύκτωρ δ' ἐντιθεμένου εἰς τὸ πλοῖον. ἢ δοκεῖ ἂν
 ὑμῖν ἄνθρωπος δύνασθαι ἐν τοιούτῳ πράγματι ὦν
 τά τ' ἐν τῇ γῇ ὄντα ἀναξύσαι καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ
 ἀποσπογγίσαι,⁶ ἃ οὐδὲ μεθ' ἡμέραν ^(ἂν)⁷ τις οἶός

¹ συνανελεῖν A : συνελεῖν N.

² ὁ om. A.

³ οὕτως Blass : οὕτωσιν codd.

⁴ ἐπὶ add. Schoemann.

⁵ γε ἀκούειν Schoemann : γεγωνεῖν Cobet : γε ἀγνοεῖν codd.

⁶ ἀποσπογγίσαι A : ἀνασπογγίσαι N.

⁷ ἂν add. Baiter.

^a If the ms. reading is retained, this sentence will be the supposed answer of the prosecution to the question just put

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 42-45

but because they were wrung from him, he contradicted. Thus, while the one said that it was not until I had left the boat that I killed Herodes, and that he had himself helped me to remove the body after the murder, the other maintained that I did not leave the boat at all. And indeed, the probabilities are in my favour; I hardly imagine myself to have been so benighted that after planning the murder on my own to ensure that no one was privy to it—for there lay my one great danger—I proceeded to furnish myself with witnesses and confederates once the crime had been committed. Furthermore, Herodes was murdered very close to the sea and the boats, or so we are told by the prosecution. Was a man who was struck down by but one assailant not going to shout out or attract the attention of those on shore or on board? Moreover, sounds can be heard ^a over much greater distances by night than by day, on a beach than in a city. Moreover, it is admitted that the passengers were still awake when Herodes left the boat.

Again, he was murdered on shore and placed in the boat; yet no trace or bloodstain was found either on shore or in the boat, in spite of the fact that it was at night that he was picked up and at night that he was placed in the boat. Do you think that any human being in such circumstances would have been able to smooth out the traces on shore and wipe away the marks on the boat, clues which a calm and

by the defence; but the introductory καὶ μὴν makes against such an interpretation. In view of the frequent mis-copying of perfectly common words elsewhere in the mss., it is less likely that γε ἀγνοεῖν arose through ignorance from the rarity γεγωναίη than that it replaced γε ἀκούειν through carelessness.

τ' ἐγένετο, ἔνδον ὦν αὐτοῦ καὶ μὴ πεφοβημένος, τὸ παράπαν ἀφανίσαι; ταῦτα, ὦ ἄνδρες, πῶς εἰκότα ἐστίν;

46 "Ο δὲ <δεῖ>¹ καὶ μάλιστα ἐνθυμείσθαι,—καὶ μὴ μοι ἄχθεσθε, ἂν ὑμᾶς πολλάκις ταῦτα² διδάξω. μέγας γὰρ ὁ κίνδυνός ἐστι, καθ' ὃ τι δ' ἂν ὑμεῖς ὀρθῶς γνῶτε, κατὰ τοῦτο σώζομαι, καθ' ὃ τι δ' ἂν ψευσθῇτε τάληθους, κατὰ τοῦτο ἀπόλλυμαι—μὴ οὖν ἐξέλῃται³ τοῦτο, ὑμῶν μηδεὶς, ὅτι τὸν μηνυτὴν ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ διετείναντο αὐτὸν μὴ εἰσελθεῖν εἰς ὑμᾶς, μηδ' ἐμοὶ ἐγγενέσθαι παρόντι ἄξαι τὸν ἄνδρα

47 καὶ βασανίσαι αὐτόν. καίτοι πρὸς τούτων ἦν τοῦτο. νῦν δὲ πριάμενοι τὸν ἄνδρα, ἰδίᾳ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν, τὸν μηνυτὴν, οὔτε τῆς πόλεως [135] ψηφισαμένης, οὔτε αὐτόχειρα ὄντα τοῦ ἀνδρός. ὃν ἔχρην δεδεμένον αὐτοὺς φυλάσσειν, ἢ τοῖς φίλοις τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐξεγγυῆσαι, ἢ τοῖς ἄρχουσι τοῖς ὑμετέροισι παραδοῦναι, καὶ ψῆφον περὶ αὐτοῦ γενέσθαι. νῦν δὲ αὐτοὶ καταγνόντες τὸν θάνατον τοῦ ἀνδρός ἀπεκτείνετε· ὃ οὐδὲ πόλει ἔξεστιν, ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων οὐδένα θανάτῳ ζημιῶσαι. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων

¹ δὲ hic add. Thalheim: ὁ δὲ καὶ μάλιστα ἐνθυμείσθε N: ὁ δὲ καὶ μάλιστα ἐνθυμείσθαι A pr.: δεῖ post μάλιστα add. A corr.²

² ταῦτα Reiske: ταῦτα codd.

³ ἐξέλῃται A corr.³: ἐξελεῖται A pr. N.

^a Since, if his statements were true, he would adhere to them when examined by Euxitheus, and the prosecution would be able to make play with the fact in court.

^b The evidence of inscriptions confirms this. Decrees regulating the relations between Athens and certain members of her confederacy have survived, from which it would seem that while the *σύμμαχοι* were left with a limited civil jurisdiction of their own, criminal cases were transferred to the Athenian courts. Thus the Erythraean Decree (*I.G.* i³.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 45-47

collected man could not have removed successfully even by daylight? What probability is there in such a suggestion, gentlemen?

One thing above all you must remember, and I hope that you will forgive me for repeatedly stressing the same point; but my danger is great, and only if you form a right judgement, am I safe; if you are misled, I am doomed. I repeat, let no one cause you to forget that the prosecution put the informer to death, that they used every effort to prevent his appearance in court and to make it impossible for me to take him and examine him under torture on my return; although to allow me to do so was to their own advantage.^a Instead, they bought the slave and put him to death, entirely on their own initiative—put the informer himself to death, without any official sanction, and without the excuse that he was guilty of the murder. They should of course have kept him in custody, or surrendered him to my friends on security, or else handed him over to the magistrates of Athens in order that his fate might be decided by a court. As it was, you sentenced him to death on your own authority and executed him, when even an allied state is denied the right of inflicting the death-penalty in such fashion without the consent of the Athenian people.^b You thought fit to let the present court

10 ff.) enacts that all cases of treason involving capital punishment shall be tried at Athens, the Chalcidian Decree (*I.G.* i². 39) that cases arising from the *εἰθνηαὶ* of a magistrate and involving exile, death, or *ἀριμία*, shall likewise be tried at Athens, while the Milesian Decree (*I.G.* i². 22) allows the local courts a jurisdiction extending only to cases which do not involve a penalty of more than 100 drachmas.

It should be borne in mind, however, that although the trial of Euxitheus himself took place at Athens, the choice of such a forum was not necessarily determined by a similar

- λόγων τῶν ἐκείνου τουτουσί κριτὰς ἤξιώσατε
γενέσθαι, τῶν δὲ ἔργων αὐτοὶ δικασταὶ γίγνεσθε.
48 καίτοι οὐδὲ οἱ τοὺς δεσπότας ἀποκτείναντες, ἐὰν
ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ληφθῶσιν, οὐδ' οὗτοι ἀποθνήσκουσιν
ὑπ' αὐτῶν τῶν προσηκόντων, ἀλλὰ παραδιδόασιν
αὐτοὺς τῇ ἀρχῇ κατὰ νόμους ὑμετέρους πατρίους.
εἴπερ γὰρ καὶ μάρτυρεῖν ἔξεστι δούλῳ κατὰ τοῦ
ἐλευθέρου τὸν φόνον, καὶ τῷ δεσπότη, ἂν δοκῇ,
ἐπεξελθεῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ δούλου, καὶ ἡ ψῆφος ἴσον
δύναται τῷ δούλῳ ἀποκτείναντι καὶ τῷ¹ ἐλεύθερον,
εἰκὸς τοι καὶ ψῆφον γενέσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἦν, καὶ
μὴ ἄκριτον ἀποθανεῖν αὐτὸν ὑφ' ὑμῶν. ὥστε
πολλῷ ἂν ὑμεῖς δικαιότερον κρίνοισθε² ἢ ἐγὼ νῦν
φεύγω ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἀδίκως.
49 Σκοπεῖτε δὴ, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ ἐκ τοῖν λόγοιν τοῖν
ἀνδροῖν ἐκατέροιν τοῖν βασανισθέντοιν τὸ δίκαιον
καὶ τὸ εἰκός. ὁ μὲν γὰρ δούλος δύο λόγῳ ἔλεγε·
τοτὲ μὲν ἔφη με εἰργάσθαι τὸ ἔργον, τοτὲ δὲ οὐκ
ἔφη· ὁ δὲ ἐλεύθερος οὐδέπω νῦν εἴρηκε περὶ ἐμοῦ
φλαῦρον οὐδέν, τῇ αὐτῇ βασάνῳ βασανιζόμενος.
50 τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ ἐλευθερίαν προτείναν-
τας³ ὥσπερ τὸν ἕτερον πείσαι· τοῦτο δὲ μετὰ τοῦ
ἀληθοῦς ἐβούλετο κινδυνεύων πάσχειν ὃ τι δέοι,

¹ τῷ Reiske: τὸν codd.

² κρίνοισθε vulg.: κρίνεσθε AN.

³ προτείναντας Reiske: προτείνοντας codd.

decree transferring the criminal jurisdiction of the Mytilenean courts to Athens. Such a decree doubtless existed; but those which have survived appear to envisage only those cases in which the parties were both members of a subject-state, and it is very probable, though nowhere explicitly stated, that Herodes was not a native Lesbian, but an Athenian citizen resident in Lesbos as a cleruch. If so,

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 47-50

decide the merits of his statements ; but you pass judgement on his acts yourselves. Why, even slaves who have murdered their masters and been caught red-handed are not put to death by the victim's own relatives ; they are handed over to the authorities as the ancient laws of your country ordain. If it is a fact that a slave is allowed to give evidence that a free man is guilty of murder, if a master can seek vengeance for the murder of his slave, should he see fit, and if a court can sentence the murderer of a slave as effectively as it can the murderer of a free man,^a it follows at once that the slave in question should have had a public trial, instead of being put to death by you without a hearing. Thus it is you who deserve to be on trial far rather than I, who am being accused this day so undeservedly.

And now, gentlemen, consider further the statements of the two witnesses tortured. What are the fair and reasonable conclusions to be drawn from them ? The slave gave two accounts : at one time he maintained that I was guilty, at another that I was not. On the other hand, in spite of similar torture, the free man has not even yet said anything to damage me. He could not be influenced by offers of freedom, as his companion had been ; and at the same time he was determined to cling to the truth, there is nothing to prevent our supposing that the trial would have taken place in Athens in any event. Cf. pp. 151-152.

^a *i.e.* (1) The slave could have been cited as a witness in court. (2) It is a criminal offence to put to death a slave belonging to someone else. (3) Anyone who commits such an act can be prosecuted for murder.

(2) is of course a deliberate distortion of the facts, as the slave in question had become the property of the prosecution by purchase (§ 47) ; and with it (3) loses its force.

ἐπεὶ τό γε συμφέρον καὶ οὗτος ἠπίστατο, ὅτι τότε παύσοιτο¹ στρεβλούμενος, ὁπότε εἴποι τὰ τούτοις δοκοῦντα. ποτέρῳ οὖν εἰκός ἐστι πιστεῦσαι, τῷ διὰ τέλους τὸν αὐτὸν αἰεὶ λόγον λέγοντι, ἢ τῷ τοτὲ μὲν φάσκοντι τοτὲ δ' οὐ; ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄνευ βασιάνου τοιαύτης οἱ τοὺς αὐτοὺς αἰεὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν² λόγους λέγοντες πιστότεροί εἰσι τῶν διαφορομένων σφίσιν αὐτοῖς.

- 51 Ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν λόγων τῶν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μερὶς ἐκατέροις³ ἴση ἂν εἴη,⁴ τούτοις⁵ μὲν τὸ φάσκειν, ἐμοὶ δὲ τὸ μὴ φάσκειν. [ἐκ τε ἀμφοῖν τοῖν ἀνδρῶν τοῖν βασανισθέντων· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἔφησεν, ὁ δὲ διὰ τέλους ἔξαρνος ἦν.]⁶ καὶ μὲν δὴ τὰ ἐξ ἴσου γενόμενα τοῦ φεύγοντός ἐστι μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ διώκοντος, εἴπερ γε καὶ τῶν ψήφων ὁ ἀριθμὸς ἐξ ἴσου γενόμενος⁷ τὸν φεύγοντα μᾶλλον ὠφελεῖ ἢ τὸν διώκοντα.
- 52 Ἡ μὲν βάσανος, ὧ ἄνδρες, τοιαύτη ἐγένετο,⁸ ἢ οὗτοι πιστεύοντες εὖ εἰδέναι φασὶν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀποθανόντα τὸν ἄνδρα. καίτοι τὸ παράπαν ἔγωγ' ἂν εἴ τι συνήδη ἐμαυτῷ καὶ εἴ τί μοι⁹ τοιοῦτον εἶργαστο, ἠφάνισ' ἂν τὸν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτε ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ἦν

¹ παύσοιτο Madvig: παύσαιτο codd.

² αὐτῶν A corr. N: ἄλλων A pr.

³ ἐκατέροις Weidner: ἐκατέρῳ codd.

⁴ ἴση ἂν εἴη Thalheim: ἴσον εἰ N: ἴσον εἰ(η?) A.

⁵ τούτοις μὲν τὸ A corr.²: τοῦτον μέντοι A pr. N.

⁶ Verba ἐκ τε . . . ἦν secl. Hirschig.

⁷ γενόμενος A: γιγνόμενος N.

⁸ ἐγένετο A: γεγένηται N.

⁹ εἴ τί μοι A corr.²: εἴ τ' ἐμοὶ A pr. N.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 50-52

cost what it might. Of course, as far as his own advantage was concerned, he knew, like the other, that the torture would be over as soon as he corroborated the prosecution. Which, then, have we more reason to believe: the witness who firmly adhered to the same statement throughout, or the witness who affirmed a thing at one moment, and denied it at the next? Why, quite apart from the torture employed, those who consistently keep to one statement about one set of facts are more to be trusted than those who contradict themselves.

Then again, of the slave's statements half are in favour of one side, half in favour of the other: his affirmations support my accusers, and his denials support me. [Similarly with the combined statements of both the witnesses examined: the one affirmed, and the other consistently denied.]^a But I need not point out that any equal division is to the advantage of the defence rather than the prosecution, in view of the fact that an equal division of the votes of the jury similarly benefits the defence rather than the prosecution.

Such was the examination under torture on which the prosecution rely, gentlemen, when they say that they are convinced that I am the murderer of Herodes. Yet if I had had anything whatsoever on my conscience, if I had committed a crime of this kind, I should have got rid of both witnesses while I had the opportunity, either by taking them with me

^a Clearly an addition by a reader who thought that the argument ought to be pushed still further. The syntax is harsh and the reasoning itself unsound; B had denied throughout, it is true; but A, as we have just heard, spent half his time denying, and the other half affirming; so he cannot be set against B.

τοῦτο μὲν εἰς τὴν Αἶνον ἀπάγειν¹ ἅμα ἐμοί, τοῦτο δὲ εἰς τὴν ἡπειρον διαβιβάσαι, καὶ μὴ ὑπολείπεσθαι μηνυτὰς κατ' ἐμαντοῦ τοὺς συνειδότας.

53 Φασὶ δὲ γραμματείδιον εὔρεῖν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ, ὃ ἔπεμπον ἐγὼ Λυκίνῳ, ὡς ἀποκτείναιμι τὸν ἄνδρα. καίτοι τί ἔδει με γραμματείδιον πέμπειν, αὐτοῦ συνειδότος τοῦ τὸ γραμματείδιον φέροντος;² ὥστε τοῦτο μὲν σαφέστερον αὐτὸς³ ἔμελλεν ἐρεῖν⁴ ὁ εἰργασμένος, τοῦτο δὲ οὐδὲν ἔδει κρύπτειν αὐτόν⁵. ἃ γὰρ μὴ οἶόν τε εἰδέναι τὸν φέροντα, ταῦτ' ἂν τις

54 μάλιστα συγγράψας πέμπειεν. ἔπειτα δὲ ὃ τι μὲν μακρὸν εἴη πρᾶγμα, τοῦτο⁶ μὲν ἂν τις ἀναγκασθεῖη γράψαι τῷ μὴ διαμνημονεύειν τὸν ἀπαγγέλλοντα ὑπὸ πλήθους. τοῦτο δὲ βραχὺ ἦν ἀπαγγεῖλαι, ὅτι τέθνηκεν ὁ ἀνὴρ. ἔπειτα ἐνθυμείσθε ὅτι διάφορον⁷ ἦν τὸ γραμματείδιον τῷ βασανισθέντι, διάφορος δ' ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῷ γραμματείδιῳ. ὁ μὲν γὰρ βασανιζόμενος αὐτὸς ἔφη ἀποκτείνειν, τὸ δὲ γραμματείδιον ἀνοιχθὲν ἐμὲ τὸν ἀποκτείναντα

55 ἐμήνυνεν. καίτοι ποτέρῳ χρή πιστεῦσαι; τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον οὐχ ἡὔρον ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ ζητοῦντες τὸ γραμματείδιον, ὕστερον δέ. τότε μὲν γὰρ οὐπω οὕτως ἐμεμηχάνητο αὐτοῖς. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ πρότερος βασανισθεὶς οὐδὲν ἔλεγε κατ' ἐμοῦ, τότε εἰσβάλλουσιν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον τὸ γραμματείδιον,

[136] ἵνα ταύτην ἔχοιεν ἐμοί τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρειν.
56 ἐπειδὴ δ' ἀνεγνώσθη τὸ γραμματείδιον καὶ ὁ

¹ ἀπάγειν A corr.²: ἀπάγων A pr. N.

² Sequuntur in codd.: τίνας γε δὴ ἔνεκα . . . κακέινω, quae nunc ad § 57 init. leguntur auct. Ald.

³ αὐτὸς Reiske: αὐτοῖς codd.

⁴ ἐρεῖν A: εὔρεῖν N.

⁵ αὐτόν Ald.: αὐτὰ codd.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 52-56

to Aenus or by shipping them to the mainland.^a I should not have left the men who knew the truth behind to inform against me.

The prosecution further allege that they discovered on board a note stating that I had killed Herodes, which I had intended to send to Lycinus. But what need had I to send a note, when the bearer himself was my accomplice? Not only would he, as one of the murderers, have told the story more clearly in his own words, but it would have been quite unnecessary to conceal the message from him, and it is essentially messages which cannot be disclosed to the bearer that are sent in writing. Then again, an extensive message would have had to be written down, as its length would have prevented the bearer remembering it. But this one was brief enough to deliver—"The man is dead." Moreover, bear in mind that the note contradicted the slave tortured, and the slave the note. The slave stated under torture that he had committed the murder himself,^b whereas the note when opened revealed the fact that I was the murderer. Which are we to believe? The prosecution discovered the note on board only during a second search, not during their first one; they had not hit on the idea at the time. It was not until the first witness had said nothing to incriminate me when tortured that they dropped the note in the boat, in order to have that, if nothing else, as a ground for accusing me. Then, once the note had been read

^a i.e. to Asia Minor.

^b The speaker forgets that he denied this in §

⁶ τοῦτο A corr.³: τούτου A pr. N.

⁷ διάφορον Reiske: διαφέρον codd.

ὑστερος βασανιζόμενος οὐ συνεφέρετο τῷ γραμματειδίῳ, οὐκέθ' οἶόν τ' ἦν ἀφανίσαι τὰ ἀναγνωσθέντα. εἰ γὰρ ἠγήσαντο τὸν ἄνδρα πείσειν ἀπὸ πρώτης καταψεύδεσθαί μου, οὐκ ἂν ποτ' ἔμνηχανήσαντο τὰ ἐν τῷ γραμματειδίῳ. καὶ μοι μάρτυρας τούτων κάλει.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

- 57 Τίνος γε δὴ ἔνεκα τὸν ἄνδρα ἀπέκτεινα; οὐδὲ γὰρ ἔχθρα οὐδεμία ἦν ἐμοὶ κακείνῳ. λέγειν δὲ τόλμῳσιν ὡς ἐγὼ χάριτι τὸν ἄνδρα ἔκτεινα. καὶ τίς πώποτε χαριζόμενος ἐτέρῳ τοῦτο εἰργάσατο; οἶμαι μὲν γὰρ οὐδένα, ἀλλὰ δεῖ μεγάλην τὴν ἔχθραν ὑπάρχειν τῷ τοῦτο μέλλοντι ποιήσειν, καὶ τὴν πρόνοιαν ἐκ πολλῶν¹ εἶναι φανεράν ἐπιβουλευομένην.
- 58 ἐμοὶ δὲ κακείνῳ οὐκ ἦν ἔχθρα οὐδεμία. εἶεν, ἀλλὰ δείσας περὶ ἑμαυτοῦ μὴ αὐτὸς παρ' ἐκείνου τοῦτο πάθοιμι; καὶ γὰρ ἂν τῶν τοιούτων ἔνεκά τις ἀναγκασθεῖν τοῦτο ἐργάσασθαι. ἀλλ' οὐδέν μοι τοιούτον ὑπῆρκετο εἰς αὐτόν. ἀλλὰ χρήματα ἔμελλον λήψεσθαι ἀποκτείνας αὐτόν; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἦν
- 59 αὐτῷ.³ ἀλλὰ σοὶ μᾶλλον ἐγὼ τὴν πρόφασιν ταύτην ἔχοιμ' ἂν εἰκότως μετὰ τῆς ἀληθείας ἀναθεῖναι, ὅτι χρημάτων ἔνεκα ζητεῖς ἐμέ ἀποκτεῖναι, μᾶλλον ἢ σὺ ἐμοὶ⁴ ἐκείνον. καὶ πολὺ ἂν δικαιότερον ἀλοίης σὺ φόνου⁵ ἐμέ ἀποκτείνας ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμοὶ προσηκόντων, ἢ ἐγὼ ὑπὸ σοῦ καὶ τῶν ἐκείνου ἀναγκαίων. ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ σοῦ⁶ φανεράν τὴν πρόνοιαν

¹ οὐδὲ Ald. : οὐτε codd.

² πολλῶν] πολλοῦ nonnulli auct. Pahle.

³ Verba ἀλλὰ χρήματα . . . αὐτῷ quae ante εἶεν habent codd. huc transtulit Dobree.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 56-59

and the second witness, when tortured, persisted in disagreeing with the note, it was impossible to spirit away the message read from it. Needless to say, had the prosecution supposed that they would induce the slave to lie about me immediately, they would never have devised the message contained in the note. Call me witnesses to confirm these facts.

Witnesses

Now what was my motive in murdering Herodes? For there was not even any bad feeling between us. The prosecution have the audacity to suggest that I murdered him as a favour. But who has ever turned murderer to oblige a friend? No one, I am sure. The bitterest feeling has to exist before murder is committed, while the growth of the design is always abundantly manifest. And, as I said, between Herodes and myself there was no bad feeling. Well and good. Then was it that I was afraid of being murdered by him myself? A motive of that kind might well drive a man to the deed. No, I had no such fears with regard to him. Then was I going to enrich myself by the murder? No, he had no money. Indeed, it would be more intelligible and nearer the truth for me to maintain that money was at the bottom of your own attempt to secure my death than it is for you to suggest it as my motive in murdering Herodes. You yourself deserve to be convicted of murder by my relatives for killing me far more than I by you and the family of Herodes. Of your designs on my life I have clear proof: whereas

⁴ σὺ ἐμοὶ A corr.: σὺν ἐμοὶ A pr. N.

⁵ σὺ φόρον Maetzner: τοῦ φόρου codd.

⁶ σοῦ Blass: σοι codd.

εἰς ἐμέ ἀποδείκνυμι, σὺ δ' ἐμέ¹ ἐν ἀφανεί λόγῳ
ζητεῖς ἀπολέσαι.

- 60 Ταῦτα μὲν ὑμῖν λέγω, ὡς αὐτῷ μοι πρόφασιν
οὐδεμίαν εἶχε τὰποκτεῖναι² τὸν ἄνδρα· δεῖ δέ με καὶ
ὑπὲρ Λυκίνου ἀπολογήσασθαι, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἀλλ' οὐχ
ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μόνον, ὡς οὐδ' ἐκείνον εἰκότως αἰτιῶν-
ται. λέγω τοίνυν ὑμῖν ὅτι ταῦτα ὑπῆρχεν αὐτῷ
εἰς ἐκείνον ἅπερ ἐμοί· οὔτε γὰρ χρήματα ἦν αὐτῷ
ὁπόθεν ἂν ἔλαβεν ἀποκτείνας ἐκείνον, οὔτε κίν-
δυνος αὐτῷ ὑπῆρχεν οὐδεὶς ὄντινα διέφευγεν ἀπο-
61 θανόντος ἐκείνου. τεκμήριον δὲ μέγιστον ὡς οὐκ
ἐβούλετο αὐτὸν ἀπολέσαι. ἐξὸν γὰρ αὐτῷ ἐν
ἀγῶνι καὶ κινδύνῳ μεγάλῳ καταστήσαντι μετὰ
τῶν νόμων τῶν ὑμετέρων ἀπολέσαι ἐκείνον, εἴπερ
προωφείλετο αὐτῷ κακόν, καὶ τό τε ἴδιον τὸ αὐ-
τοῦ διαπράξασθαι καὶ τῇ πόλει τῇ ὑμετέρα χάριν
καταθέσθαι, εἰ ἐπέδειξεν ἀδικοῦντα ἐκείνον, οὐκ
ἡξίωσεν, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τοῦτον. καίτοι καλ-
λίῳν γε ἦν ὁ κίνδυνος αὐτῷ . . .

¹ δ' ἐμέ Blass: δέ με codd.

² εἶχε τὰποκτεῖναι Kayser: ἔχει ἀποκτεῖναι codd.

³ Nonnulla deesse videntur, quae sic e.g. suppleri pos-
sint: ἐν ἀγῶνι καταστήσαντι κείνον ἢ δι' ἐμοῦ βιαίως ἀπολέ-
σαντι. καί μοι μάρτυρας τούτων κάλει.

^a The occurrence of the rubric ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ immediately
after the words ὁ κίνδυνος αὐτῷ in the MSS. has led the majority
of edd. to suppose that one of the usual formulae introducing
witnesses has dropped out. But there are grounds for sus-
pecting a larger lacuna. If the words καίτοι καλλίων γε ἦν ὁ
κίνδυνος αὐτῷ form a complete sentence in themselves, they
are both obscure and ambiguous. κίνδυνος might refer (a) to
κινδύνῳ μεγάλῳ six lines above and bear the meaning "the

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 59-61

you, in seeking to make an end of me, produce only a tale of which proof is impossible.

I assure you that I personally can have had no motive for murdering Herodes ; but I must apparently clear Lycinus as well as myself by showing the absurdity of the charge in his case also. I assure you that his position with regard to Herodes was the same as my own. He had no means of enriching himself by the murder ; and there was no danger from which the death of Herodes released him. Further, the following consideration indicates most strikingly that he did not desire his death : had redress for some old injury been owing to Lycinus, he could have brought Herodes into court on a charge which endangered his life, and have enlisted the help of your laws in making an end of him. By proving him a criminal he could have gained both his own object and your city's gratitude. This he did not trouble to do : he did not even attempt to institute proceedings against him, in spite of the fact that he was running a more honourable risk (by bringing Herodes into court than by engaging me to murder him. Call me witnesses to confirm these facts.)^a

danger into which L. would bring H. by prosecuting him." The gist of the sentence would then be "to endanger H.'s life by legal methods was a more creditable course for L. than to murder him." On the other hand, it might refer (b) to the risk (of failing to gain a verdict and so being fined) run by L. himself in prosecuting H. The speaker would then be saying in effect "it was more creditable for L. to risk losing a case at law against H. than to risk murdering him." Of the two alternatives (b) is the more probable. But Antiphon is not in the habit of being terse to the point of obscurity ; and it is hard to believe that the sentence as he wrote it ended at *αὐτῷ*. For a suggested supplement see crit. note 3.

62 Ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα μὲν ἀφῆκεν αὐτόν· οὐδ' ἔδει κινδυνεύειν αὐτὸν περὶ τε αὐτοῦ καὶ περὶ¹ ἐμοῦ, ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐπεβούλευεν, ἐν ᾧ γνωσθεὶς ἂν ἀπεστέρει μὲν ἐμὲ τῆς πατρίδος, ἀπεστέρει δὲ αὐτὸν ἱερῶν καὶ ὁσίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἅπερ μέγιστα καὶ περὶ πλείστου ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις.

Ἐπειτα δ' εἰ καὶ ὡς μάλιστα ἐβούλετο αὐτὸν ὁ Λυκῖνος τεθνάναι—εἴμι γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν κατηγορῶν λόγον,—οὐ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἡξίου αὐτόχειρ γενέσθαι; τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον ἐγὼ ποτ' ἂν ἐπείσθην 63 αὐτ' ἐκείνου ποιῆσαι; πότερα ὡς ἐγὼ μὲν ἢ τῷ σώματι ἐπιτήδειος διακινδυνεύειν, ἐκείνος δὲ χρήμασι τὸν ἐμὸν κίνδυνον ἐκπρίασθαι; οὐ δῆτα· τῷ μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἦν χρήματα, ἐμοὶ δὲ ἦν². ἀλλ' αὐτὸ τὸ ἐναντίον³ ἐκείνος τοῦτο θάσσον ἂν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἐπείσθη κατὰ γε τὸ εἰκὸς ἢ ἐγὼ ὑπὸ τούτου, ἐπεὶ ἐκείνός γ' ἑαυτὸν οὐδ' ὑπερήμερον γενόμενον ἑπτὰ μνῶν δυνατὸς ἦν λύσασθαι, ἀλλ' οἱ φίλοι αὐτὸν ἐλύσαντο. καὶ μὲν δὴ καὶ τῆς χρείας τῆς ἐμῆς καὶ τῆς Λυκίνου τοῦτο ὑμῖν μέγιστον τεκμήριόν ἐστιν, ὅτι οὐ σφόδρα ἐχρώμην ἐγὼ Λυκίνῳ φίλῳ, ὡς πάντα ποιῆσαι ἂν τὰ ἐκείνῳ δοκοῦντα· οὐ γὰρ δήπου ἑπτὰ μὲν μνᾶς οὐκ ἀπέτεισα ὑπὲρ³ αὐτοῦ δεδεμένου καὶ λυμαινομένου, κίνδυνον δὲ τοσοῦτον ἀράμενος ἀνδρα ἀπέκτεινα δι' ἐκείνον.

¹ οὐδ' δὲ Blass: οὐδὲ N: οὐ γὰρ A.

² περὶ om. A.

³ Verba τῷ μὲν γὰρ . . . ἦν post ὑπὸ τούτου infra collocavit Reiske: del. Dobree.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 62-63

Witnesses

So we are to understand that Lycinus left Herodes in peace as far as an action at law was concerned, and instead chose the one course which was bound to endanger both himself and me, that of plotting his death, notwithstanding the fact that, if discovered, he would have deprived me of my country and himself of his rights before heaven and mankind, and of all that men hold most sacred and most precious.

I will go further : I will adopt the standpoint of the prosecution : I will admit as readily as you like that Lycinus did desire the death of Herodes. Does it follow that I should ever have been induced to perform in his stead a deed which he refused to commit with his own hand ? Was I, for instance, in a position to risk my life, and he in a position to hire me to do so ? No, I had money, and he had none. On the contrary, the probabilities show that he would have been induced to commit the crime by me sooner than I by him ; for even after suffering an execution for a debt of seven minae, he could not release himself from prison : his friends had to purchase his release. In fact, this affords the clearest indication of the relations between Lycinus and myself ; it shows that my friendship with him was hardly close enough to make me willing to satisfy his every wish. I cannot suppose that I braved the enormous risk which murder involved to oblige him, after refusing to pay off seven minae for him when he was suffering the hardships of imprisonment.

⁴ αὐτὸ τὸ ἐναντίον A corr.² : αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐναντίον A pr. N.

⁵ ὑπὲρ Meier : περὶ codd.

- 64 Ὡς μὲν οὖν οὐκ αὐτὸς αἰτιός εἰμι τοῦ πράγματος
 [137] οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνος, ἀποδέδεικται καθ' ὅσον ἐγὼ δύναμαι
 μάλιστα. τούτῳ δὲ χρώνται πλείστῳ (τῷ)¹ λόγῳ
 οἱ κατήγοροι, ὅτι ἀφανής ἐστίν ὁ ἀνὴρ, καὶ ὑμεῖς
 ἴσως περὶ τούτου αὐτοῦ ποθεῖτε ἀκοῦσαι. εἰ μὲν
 οὖν τοῦτο εἰκάζειν με δεῖ, ἐξ ἴσου τοῦτό ἐστι καὶ
 ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοί· οὔτε γὰρ ὑμεῖς αἰτιοὶ τοῦ ἔργου ἐστέ
 οὔτε ἐγώ· εἰ δὲ δεῖ τοῖς ἀληθέσι χρήσθαι, τῶν
 εἰργασμένων τινὰ ἐρωτώντων· ἐκείνου γὰρ ἄριστ'
 65 ἂν² πύθοντο. ἐμοὶ μὲν γὰρ τῷ μὴ εἰργασμένῳ
 τοσοῦτον τὸ μακρότατον³ τῆς ἀποκρίσεώς ἐστίν, ὅτι
 οὐκ εἰργασμαι· τῷ δὲ ποιήσαντι ῥαδία ἐστίν ἢ
 ἀπόδειξις, καὶ μὴ ἀποδείξαντι εὖ εἰκάσαι. οἱ μὲν
 γὰρ πανουργοῦντες ἅμα τε πανουργοῦσι καὶ πρό-
 φασιν εὐρίσκουσι τοῦ ἀδικήματος· τῷ δὲ μὴ
 εἰργασμένῳ⁴ χαλεπὸν περὶ τῶν ἀφανῶν εἰκάζειν.
 οἶμαι δ' ἂν καὶ ὑμῶν ἕκαστον, εἴ τίς τινα ἔροιτο ὃ
 τι μὴ τύχοι εἰδώς, τοσοῦτον ἂν εἰπεῖν, ὅτι οὐκ
 οἶδεν. εἰ δέ τις περαιτέρω τι κελεύει⁵ λέγειν, ἐν
 66 πολλῇ ἂν ἔχεσθαι ὑμᾶς ἀπορία δοκῶ. μὴ τοίνυν
 ἐμοὶ νείμητε τὸ ἄπορον τοῦτο, ἐν ᾧ μὴδ' ἂν αὐτοὶ
 εὐποροῖτε· μὴδ' ἐὰν εὖ εἰκάζω, ἐν τούτῳ μοι
 ἀξιοῦτε τὴν ἀπόφευξιν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἐξαρκεῖτω μοι
 ἐμαυτὸν ἀναίτιον ἀποδεῖξαι τοῦ πράγματος. ἐν
 τούτῳ οὖν ἀναίτιός εἰμι, οὐκ ἐὰν [μὴ]⁶ ἐξεύρω ὅτῳ
 τρόπῳ ἀφανής ἐστίν ἢ ἀπόλωλεν ἀνὴρ,⁷ ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ
 προσήκει μοι μὴδὲν ὥστ' ἀποκτεῖναι αὐτόν.
 67 Ἦδη δ' ἔγωγε καὶ πρότερον ἀκοῇ ἐπίσταμαι

¹ τῷ add. Frohberger.

² ἄριστ' ἂν Hirschig: ἄριστα codd.

³ μακρότατον N: μακρότερον A.

⁴ εἰργασμένῳ A: ἐργασαμένῳ N.

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 64-67

I have proved, then, to the best of my ability that both Lycinus and I are innocent. However, the prosecution make endless play with the argument that Herodes has disappeared; and doubtless it is a fact which you want explained. Now if it is conjecture which is expected of me, you are just as capable of it as I am—we are both alike innocent of the crime; on the other hand, if it is the truth, the prosecution must ask one of the criminals: he would best be able to satisfy them. The utmost that I who am not guilty can reply is that I am not guilty; whereas the criminal can easily reveal the facts, or at least make a good guess. Criminals no sooner commit a crime than they invent an explanation to suit it^a; on the other hand, an innocent man can scarcely guess the answer to what is a mystery to him. Each of you yourselves, I am sure, if asked something which he did not happen to know, would simply reply to that effect; and if told to say more, you would find yourselves, I think, in a serious difficulty. So do not present me with a difficulty which you yourselves would not find easy of solution. Furthermore, do not make my acquittal depend on my making plausible conjectures. Let it be enough for me to prove my innocence of the crime; and that depends not upon my discovering how Herodes disappeared or met his end, but upon my possessing no motive whatever for murdering him.

As I know from report, there have been similar

^a *i.e.* a culprit is the first to suggest that someone else is to blame.

⁵ *κελεύοι* Reiske: *κελεύει* codd.

⁶ *μὴ* del. Reiske.

⁷ *ἀνὴρ* Sauppe: *ἀνὴρ* codd.

- γεγονός, τοῦτο μὲν τοὺς ἀποθανόντας, τοῦτο δὲ τοὺς ἀποκτείναντας οὐχ εὐρεθέντας· οὐκ οὖν ἂν καλῶς ἔχοι, εἰ τούτων δέοι τὰς αἰτίας ὑποσχεῖν τοὺς συγγενομένους. πολλοὶ δὲ γ' ἤδη σχόντες ἑτέρων πραγμάτων αἰτίας, πρὶν τὸ σαφὲς αὐτῶν γνωσθῆναι, προαπώλοντο. αὐτίκα Ἐφιάλτην τὸν ὑμέτερον πολίτην οὐδέπω νῦν ἡρῆνται οἱ ἀποκτείναντες· εἰ οὖν τις ἡξίου τοὺς συνόντας ἐκείνῳ εἰκάζειν οἷτινες ἦσαν οἱ ἀποκτείναντες [Ἐφιάλτην],¹ εἰ δὲ μή, ἐνόχους εἶναι τῷ φόνῳ, οὐκ ἂν καλῶς εἶχε τοῖς συνοῦσιν. ἔπειτα οἱ γὰρ Ἐφιάλτην ἀποκτείναντες οὐκ ἐζήτησαν τὸν νεκρὸν ἀφανίσαι, οὐδ' ἐν τούτῳ κινδυνεύειν μηνῦσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα, ὥσπερ οἶδε φασὶν ἐμὲ τῆς μὲν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐδένα κοινωνὸν ποιήσασθαι τοῦ θανάτου, τῆς δ' ἀναιρέσεως.
- 69 Τοῦτο δ' ἐντὸς οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου παῖς ἐζήτησεν οὐδὲ δώδεκα ἔτη γεγονώς τὸν δεσπότην ἀποκτείνειν. καὶ εἰ μὴ φοβηθεῖς, ὥς ἀνεβόησεν, ἐγκαταλιπὼν τὴν μάχαιραν ἐν² τῇ σφαγῇ ὥχετο φεύγων, ἀλλ' ἐτόλμησε μέιναι, ἀπώλοντ' ἂν οἱ ἐνδον ὄντες³ ἅπαντες· οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἂν ὥετο τὸν παῖδα τολμῆσαι ποτε τοῦτο· νῦν δὲ συλληφθεὶς αὐτὸς ὕστερον κατεῖπεν αὐτοῦ.

Τοῦτο δὲ περὶ χρημάτων αἰτίαν ποτὲ σχόντες οὐκ οὖσαν, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ νῦν, οἱ Ἑλληνοταμίαι οἱ

¹ Ἐφιάλτην del. Dobree.

² ἐν om. A.

³ ὄντες om. A.

* The murder had been committed some forty-five years before (first half of 461). Ephialtes was an extreme radical, and in conjunction with Pericles was responsible for the violent attack made upon the prerogatives of the Areopagus in 462. His assassination was the result. Aristotle states that the crime

ON THE MURDER OF HERODES, 67-69

cases in the past, when sometimes the victim, sometimes the murderer, has not been traced; it would be unfair, were those who had been in their company held responsible. Many, again, have been accused before now of the crimes of others, and have lost their lives before the truth became known. For instance, the murderers of one of your own citizens, Ephialtes,^a have remained undiscovered to this day; it would have been unfair to his companions to require them to conjecture who his assassins were under pain of being held guilty of the murder themselves. Moreover, the murderers of Ephialtes made no attempt to get rid of the body, for fear of the accompanying risk of publicity—unlike myself, who, we are told, took no one into my confidence when planning the crime, but then sought help for the removal of the corpse.

Once more, a slave, not twelve years old, recently attempted to murder his master. Had he had the courage to stay where he was, instead of taking to his heels in terror at his victim's cries, leaving the knife in the wound, the entire household^b would have perished, as no one would have dreamed him capable of such audacity. As it was, he was caught, and later confessed his own guilt.

Then again, your Hellenotamiae^c were once accused of embezzlement, as wrongfully as I am was committed by Aristodicus of Tanagra, employed for the purpose by Ephialtes' enemies. This may well be true, as it suited Antiphon's requirements here to assume that the mystery had never been satisfactorily solved. Cf. 'Aθ. Πολ. xxv. 5, Diod. xi. 77. 6, Plut. *Per.* 10.

^b i.e. of slaves.

^c Nothing further is known of the incident. The Hellenotamiae were ten in number and administered the funds of the Delian League.

ὑμέτεροι, ἐκεῖνοι μὲν ἅπαντες ἀπέθανον¹ ὀργῇ μάλ-
 λον ἢ γνώμῃ, πλὴν ενός, τὸ δὲ πρᾶγμα ὕστερον
 70 καταφανὲς ἐγένετό. τοῦ δ' ενός τούτου—Σωσίαν
 ὄνομά φασιν αὐτῷ εἶναι—κατέγνωστο μὲν ἤδη
 θάνατος, ἐτεβήκει δὲ οὐπω· καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἐδηλώθη
 τῷ τρόπῳ ἀπωλώλει τὰ χρήματα, καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ
 ἀπήχθη ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ ὑμετέρου παραδεδο-
 μένος ἤδη τοῖς ἑνδεκα, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐτέθνασαν οὐδὲν
 71 αἴτιοι ὄντες. ταῦθ' ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐγὼ οἶμαι με-
 μνησθαι τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους, τοὺς δὲ νεωτέρους
 πυνθάνεσθαι ὥσπερ ἐμέ.

Οὕτως ἀγαθὸν ἐστὶ μετὰ τοῦ χρόνου βασανίζειν
 τὰ πράγματα. καὶ τοῦτ' ἴσως ἂν² φανερόν γένοιτ'
 ἂν ὕστερον, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ τέθνηκεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος. μὴ
 οὖν ὕστερον τοῦτο γνῶτε, ἀναίτιόν με ὄντα ἀπολέ-
 σαντες, ἀλλὰ πρότερόν γ' εὖ βουλευσασθε, καὶ μὴ
 μετ'³ ὀργῆς καὶ διαβολῆς, ὡς τούτων οὐκ ἂν
 72 γένοιντο ἕτεροι ποιηρότεροι σύμβουλοι. οὐ γὰρ
 ἔστιν ὃ τι ἂν⁴ ὀργιζόμενος ἄνθρωπος εὖ γνοίη· αὐτὸ
 γὰρ ὧ⁵ βουλεύεται, τὴν γνώμην, διαφθείρει τοῦ
 ἀνθρώπου. μέγα τοι ἡμέρα παρ' ἡμέραν γιγνο-
 μένη⁶ γνώμην, ὧ ἄνδρες, ἐξ ὀργῆς μεταστῆσαι⁷
 καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν εὐρεῖν τῶν γεγενημένων.

[138] 73 Εὖ δὲ ἴστε ὅτι ἐλεθῆναι ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἄξιός εἰμι
 μᾶλλον ἢ δίκην δοῦναι· δίκην μὲν γὰρ εἰκὸς ἐστὶ
 διδόναι τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας, ἐλεεῖσθαι δὲ τοὺς ἀδίκως
 κινδυνεύοντας. κρεῖσσον δὲ⁸ χρή γίνεσθαι ἀεὶ τὸ
 ὑμέτερον δυνάμενον ἐμέ δικαίως σῶζειν ἢ τὸ τῶν

¹ ἀπέθανον A corr.²: ἀποθανόντες A pr. N.

² ἂν om. N.

³ μὴ μετ' vulg.: μήτε μετ' AN.

⁴ ἂν add. Stobaeus, Flor. xx. 44, qui verba οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν . . .
 διαφθείρει τοῦ ἀνθρώπου affert. Idem εὖ γνοίη: ἂν γνοίη codd.

⁵ φ] ὁ Stobaeus.

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accused to-day. Anger swept reason aside, and they were all put to death save one. Later the true facts became known. This one, whose name is said to have been Sosias, though under sentence of death, had not yet been executed. Meanwhile it was shown how the money had disappeared. The Athenian people rescued him from the very hands of the Eleven^a: while the rest had died entirely innocent. You older ones remember this yourselves, I expect, and the younger have heard of it like myself.

Thus it is wise to let time help us in testing the truth of a matter. Perhaps the circumstances of Herodes' death will similarly come to light hereafter; so do not discover that you have put an innocent man to death when it is too late. Weigh the matter carefully while there is yet time, without anger and without prejudice: for they are the worst of counsellors; it is impossible for an angry man to make a right decision, as anger destroys his one instrument of decision, his judgement. The lapse of one day after another, gentlemen, has a wondrous power of liberating the judgement from the sway of passion and of bringing the truth to light.

Remember too that it is pity which I deserve from you, not punishment. Wrongdoers should be punished: those wrongfully imperilled should be pitied. You must never let your power to satisfy justice by saving my life be overridden by my

^a The accusation must have taken the form of an impeachment (*είσαγγελία*) before the Assembly. The task of the Eleven was to supervise the execution of the sentence.

^b *ἡμέρα . . . γιγνομένη* Stephanus: *ἡμέραν . . . γιγνομένην* codd.

⁷ *μεταστήσαι* Stephanus: *μεταστήσειν* codd.

⁸ *δὲ* A: *δὴ* N.

ἐχθρῶν βουλόμενον ἀδίκως με ἀπολλύναι. ἐν μὲν γὰρ τῷ ἐπισχεῖν ἔστι καὶ τὰ δεινὰ ταῦτα ποιῆσαι ἃ οὗτοι κελεύουσιν· ἐν δὲ τῷ παραχρήμα οὐκ ἔστιν ἀρχὴν¹ ὀρθῶς βουλεύεσθαι.

- 74 Δεῖ δέ με καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀπολογήσασθαι. καίτοι γε πολλῷ μᾶλλον εἰκὸς ἦν ἐκείνον ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ἀπολογήσασθαι, πατέρα ὄντα· ὁ μὲν γὰρ πολλῷ πρεσβύτερός ἐστι τῶν ἐμῶν πραγμάτων, ἐγὼ δὲ πολλῷ νεώτερος τῶν ἐκείνῳ πεπραγμένων. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐγὼ τούτου ἀγωνιζομένου κατεμαρτύρουν ἃ μὴ σαφῶς ἤδη, ἀκοῇ δὲ ἠπιστάμην, δεινὰ ἂν ἔφη
75 πᾶσχειν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ· νῦν δὲ ἀναγκάζων ἐμέ ἀπολογεῖσθαι ὧν ἐγὼ πολλῷ νεώτερός εἰμι καὶ λόγῳ οἶδα, ταῦτα οὐ δεινὰ ἡγείται εἰργάσθαι. ὅμως μέντοι καθ' ὅσον ἐγὼ οἶδα, οὐ προδώσω τὸν πατέρα κακῶς ἀκούοντα ἐν ὑμῖν ἀδίκως. καίτοι τάχ' ἂν σφαλείην, ἃ ἐκείνος ὀρθῶς ἔργῳ ἔπραξε, ταῦτ' ἐγὼ λόγῳ μὴ ὀρθῶς εἰπών· ὅμως δ' οὖν κекινδυνεύσεται.²

- 76 Πρὶν μὲν γὰρ τὴν ἀπόστασιν τὴν Μυτιληναίων³ γενέσθαι, ἔργῳ τὴν εὐνοίαν ἐδείκνυε τὴν εἰς ὑμᾶς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ πόλις ὅλη κακῶς ἐβουλεύσατο ἀποστᾶσα καὶ ἡμαρτε [τῆς ὑμετέρας γνώμης],⁴ μετὰ τῆς πόλεως ὅλης ἠναγκάσθη συνεξαμαρτεῖν. τὴν μὲν οὖν γνώμην ἔτι καὶ ἐν ἐκείνοις ὁμοίος ἦν εἰς ὑμᾶς, τὴν δ' εὐνοίαν οὐκέτι ἦν ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ τὴν

¹ ἀρχὴν Ald.: ἀρχὴ ἢ codd.

² κекινδυνεύσεται A corr.²: καὶ κινδυνεύσεται A pr. N.

³ τὴν Μυτ. Blass: τῶν Μυτ. codd.

⁴ τῆς ὑμετέρας γνώμης del. Hirschig, qui ἀποστᾶσα quoque damnat.

^a Mytilene had revolted from Athens some ten years previously, in 428.

enemies' desire to outrage it by putting me to death. A delay will still allow you to take the awful step which the prosecution urge upon you ; whereas haste will make a fair consideration of the case quite impossible.

I must also defend my father ; although, as my father, it would have been far more natural for him to be defending me. He is far older than I, and knows what my life has been : whereas I am far younger than he, and cannot know what his has been. If my accuser were on trial, and I were giving evidence against him based on hearsay instead of certain knowledge, he would protest that he was being treated monstrously ; yet he sees nothing monstrous in forcing me to explain occurrences with which I am far too young to be acquainted save from hearsay. However, as a loyal son, I will use what knowledge I have to defend my father against the unwarranted abuse to which you have been listening. Possibly indeed I may fail. I may describe but faultily a life which was without fault. But none the less, I will accept that risk.

Before the revolt of Mytilene ^a my father gave visible proof of his devotion to your interests. When, however, the city as a whole was so ill-advised as to commit the blunder of revolting, ^b he was forced to join the city as a whole in that blunder. Not but what even then his feelings towards you remained unchanged : although he could no longer

^b Although the τῆς ὑμετέρας γνώμης of the MSS., if retained and taken with ἡμαρτε, would give the sense "failed in what you expected of them," an expression for which there are parallels, συνεξαμαρτεῖν requires ἡμαρτε alone to balance it, and the repetition of γνώμη two lines later is harsh in the extreme.

- αὐτὴν εἰς ὑμᾶς παρέχειν. οὔτε γὰρ ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν εὐρόπως¹ εἶχεν αὐτῷ· ἱκανὰ γὰρ ἦν τὰ ἐνέχυρα ἃ εἶχετο αὐτοῦ, οἳ τε παῖδες καὶ τὰ χρήματα· τοῦτο δ' αὖ μένοντι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτῷ ἀδυνάτως
- 77 εἶχεν ἰσχυρίζεσθαι. ἐπεὶ δ' ὑμεῖς τοὺς αἰτίους τούτων ἐκολάσατε, ἐν οἷς οὐκ ἐφαίνετο ὦν ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις Μυτιληναίοις ἀδειαν ἐδώκατε οἰκεῖν τὴν σφετέραν αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἔστιν ὃ τι ὕστερον αὐτῷ ἡμάρτηται [τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί],² οὐδ' ὃ τι οὐ πεποιήται τῶν δέοντων, οὐδ' ἥς τινος λητουργίας ἡ πόλις ἐνδεὴς γεγένηται, οὔτε ἡ ὑμετέρα οὔτε ἡ Μυτιληναίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ χορηγίας χορηγεῖ³ καὶ τέλη
- 78 κατατίθουσιν.⁴ εἰ δ' ἐν Αἴνῳ χωροφιλεῖ, τοῦτο <ποιεῖ>⁵ οὐκ ἀποστερῶν γε τῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἑαυτὸν οὐδενὸς οὐδ' ἑτέρας πόλεως πολίτης γεγεννημένος, ὥσπερ ἑτέρους ὀρῶ, τοὺς μὲν εἰς τὴν ἡπειρον ἰόντας καὶ οἰκοῦντας ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις τοῖς ὑμετέροις, <τοὺς δέ>⁶ καὶ δίκας ἀπὸ ξυμβόλων ὑμῖν δικαζομένους,

¹ εὐρόπως A corr.²: εὐρ' ὅπως A pr. N.

² τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί secl. Dobree.

³ χορηγεῖ Blass: ἐχορήγει codd.

⁴ κατατίθουσιν N: κατετίθει A.

⁵ ποιεῖ add. Reiske.

⁶ τοὺς δέ add. Reiske.

^a See Thuc. iii. 50. The walls of Mytilene were rased, her fleet taken from her, and the entire island, except for Methymna, divided among Athenian cleruchs. These drew a fixed rent from the inhabitants, who continued to work the land.

^b The choruses mentioned were of course local, and performed at the Mytilenean festivals. The "services to Athens" amount to nothing more than the payment of τέλη (? harbour-dues). Professor Wade-Gery suggests to me that the εἰκοστή may be meant, a 5% impost which replaced the tribute early in 413 (Thuc. vii. 28). If so, the date of the speech must fall between the spring of 413 and the autumn, when news of the Sicilian disaster arrived (cf. p. 148).

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display his devotion in the old way. It was not easy for him to leave the city, as the ties which bound him, his children, and his property, were strong ones; nor yet could he set it at defiance as long as he remained there. But from the moment that you punished the authors of the revolt—of whom my father was not found to be one—and granted the other citizens of Mytilene an amnesty which allowed them to continue living on their own land,^a he has not been guilty of a single fault, of a single lapse from duty. He has failed neither the city of Athens nor that of Mytilene, when a public service was demanded of him; he regularly furnishes choruses, and always pays the imposts.^b If Aenus is his favourite place of resort, that fact does not mean that he is evading any of his obligations towards Athens,^c or that he has become the citizen of another city, like those others, some of whom I see crossing to the mainland and settling among your enemies, while the rest actually litigate with you under treaty^d; nor does it mean

^c Or possibly Mytilene.

^d The ms. text is clearly unsound here. (1) The *μὲν* in the fourth line of § 78 has no answering *δὲ*. (2) The sense of the passage as it stands is in any case unsatisfactory. *σύμβολα* (l. 6) were special treaties regulating the settlement of private disputes, generally commercial in character, between the citizens of different states. Fragments of two such treaties have survived: Athens-Phaselis (*I.G.* i². 16 ff.) and Athens-Mytilene (*I.G.* i². 60 ff.); and in the first of these there is a reference to a third, Athens-Chios. It is quite certain, however, that agreements of this sort did not extend to enemy states, as the passage would suggest if the ms. reading be accepted.

Various corrections have been proposed. A. Fraenkel and Wilamowitz suppose a considerable lacuna which contained the words *τοὺς δ' ἐς πόλιν συμμαχίδα διοικιζομένους*, or the like. The objection to such a solution is that *καὶ δίκας ἀπὸ συμβόλων ὑμῶν δικάζομένους* in l. 6 becomes otiose, as it is known that

οὐδὲ φεύγων τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ὑμέτερον, τοὺς δ' οἷους
 ὑμεῖς μισῶν συκοφάντας.

79 Ἄ μὲν οὖν μετὰ τῆς πόλεως ὅλης ἀνάγκη μᾶλλον
 ἢ γνώμη ἔπραξεν, τούτων οὐ δίκαιός ἐστιν ὁ ἐμὸς
 πατὴρ ἰδίᾳ¹ δίκην δίδοναι. ἅπασι γὰρ Μυτιληναίοις
 ἀείμνηστος ἢ τότε ἁμαρτία γεγένηται· ἡλλάξαντο
 μὲν γὰρ πολλῆς εὐδαιμονίας πολλὴν κακοδαι-
 μονίαν, ἐπεῖδον δὲ τὴν ἑαυτῶν πατρίδα ἀνάστατον
 γενομένην. ἃ δὲ ἰδίᾳ οὗτοι διαβάλλουσι τὸν ἐμὸν
 πατέρα, μὴ πείθεσθε². χρημάτων γὰρ ἔνεκα ἢ πᾶσα
 παρασκευὴ γεγένηται ἐπ' ἐμοί³ κἀκείνῳ. πολλὰ δ'
 ἐστὶ τὰ συμβαλλόμενα τοῖς βουλομένοις τῶν ἄλλο-
 τρίων ἐφίεσθαι. γέρων μὲν ἐκείνος ὥστ' ἐμοί⁴
 βοηθεῖν, νεώτερος δ' ἐγὼ πολλῶ ἢ ὥστε δύνασθαι

80 ἑμαυτῷ τιμωρεῖν ἱκανῶς. ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς βοηθήσατέ
 μοι, καὶ μὴ διδάσκετε τοὺς συκοφάντας μείζον
 ὑμῶν αὐτῶν δύνασθαι. ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ εἰσιόντες εἰς
 ὑμᾶς ἃ βούλονται πράσσωσι, δεδειγμένον ἔσται τού-
 τους μὲν πείθειν, τὸ δ' ὑμέτερον πλῆθος φεύγειν·
 ἐὰν δὲ εἰσιόντες εἰς ὑμᾶς πονηροὶ μὲν αὐτοὶ δοκῶσιν
 εἶναι, πλεόν δ' αὐτοῖς μηδὲν γένηται, ὑμετέρα ἢ
 τιμὴ καὶ ἡ δύναμις ἔσται, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον
 ἔχει. ὑμεῖς οὖν ἐμοί τε βοηθεῖτε καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ.

[139] 81 Ὅσα μὲν οὖν ἐκ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων τεκμηρίων
 καὶ μαρτυριῶν οἶά τε ἦν ἀποδειχθῆναι, ἀκηκόατε·

¹ ἰδίᾳ om. A pr.

² πείθεσθαι N pr.

³ ἐπ' ἐμοί A : ὑπ' ἐμοί N.

⁴ ὥστ' ἐμοί Bekker : ὥστε μοι codd.

σύμβολα already existed between Athens and Mytilene. Better is Reiskes's τοὺς δὲ. We then have a contrast between Euxitheus' father, who is a loyal citizen of Mytilene under Athenian rule, and other Mytileneans who, since the revolt of Lesbos ten years previously, have either (a) shown their

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that he desires to be beyond the reach of the Athenian courts. It means that he shares your own hatred of those who thrive on prosecution.

The act which my father joined his whole city in committing, which he committed not from choice but under compulsion, affords no just ground for punishing him individually. The mistake then made will live in the memory of every citizen of Mytilene. They exchanged great prosperity for great misery, and saw their country pass into the possession of others. Nor again must you be influenced by the distorted account of my father's conduct as an individual with which you have been presented. Nothing but money is at the bottom of this elaborate attack upon him and myself; and unfortunately there are many circumstances which favour those who seek to lay hands on the goods of others; my father is too old to help me: and I am far too young to be able to avenge myself as I should. You must help me: you must refuse to teach those who make a trade of prosecution to become more powerful than yourselves. If they achieve their purpose when they appear before you, it will be a lesson to their victims to compromise with them and avoid open court; but if by appearing before you they succeed only in gaining an evil reputation for themselves, you will enjoy the honour and the power which it is right that you should. So give me and give justice your support.

Proof as complete as the presumptions and the evidence supplied by things human could make it has hostility to Athens passively by settling on the Asiatic coast in towns under Persian control or (b) shown it actively by remaining in Lesbos and initiating an unending series of lawsuits against the Athenian cleruchs who have become their landlords.

- χρή δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν σημείοις γενο-
 μένοις εἰς τὰ τοιαῦτα οὐχ ἥκιστα τεκμηραμένους
 ψηφίζεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ τὰ τῆς πόλεως κοινὰ τούτοις
 μάλιστα πιστεύοντες ἀσφαλῶς διαπράσσεσθε, τοῦτο
 μὲν τὰ εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους ἦκοντα, τοῦτο δὲ [εἰς]¹
 τὰ ἔξω τῶν κινδύνων. χρή δὲ καὶ εἰς τὰ ἴδια ταῦτα
 82 μέγιστα καὶ πιστότατα ἡγείσθαι. οἶμαι γὰρ ὑμᾶς
 ἐπίστασθαι ὅτι πολλοὶ ἤδη ἄνθρωποι μὴ καθαροὶ
 <τὰς>² χεῖρας ἢ ἄλλο τι μίasma ἔχοντες συνεισ-
 βάντες εἰς τὸ πλοῖον συναπώλεσαν μετὰ τῆς αὐτῶν
 ψυχῆς τοὺς ὁσίως διακειμένους τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς·
 τοῦτο δὲ ἤδη ἐτέρους ἀπολομένους μὲν οὐ, κιν-
 δυνεύσαντας δὲ τοὺς ἐσχάτους κινδύνους διὰ τοὺς
 τοιούτους ἀνθρώπους· τοῦτο³ δὲ ἱεροῖς παραστάν-
 τες πολλοὶ δὴ καταφανεῖς ἐγένοντο οὐχ ὅσοι
 ὄντες, [καὶ]⁴ διακωλύοντες τὰ ἱερὰ μὴ γίνεσθαι
 83 τὰ νομιζόμενα. ἐμοὶ τοίνυν ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις τὰ
 ἐναντία ἐγένετο. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ὅσοις συνέπλευσα,
 καλλίστοις ἐχρήσαντο πλοῖς· τοῦτο δὲ ὅπου ἱεροῖς
 παρέστην, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπου οὐχὶ κάλλιστα τὰ ἱερὰ
 ἐγένετο. ἂ ἐγὼ ἀξιῶ μεγάλα μοι τεκμήρια εἶναι
 τῆς αἰτίας, ὅτι οὐκ ἀληθῇ μου οὗτοι κατηγοροῦσι.
 <εἰσὶ δέ μοι καὶ>⁵ τούτων μάρτυρες.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

- 84 Ἐπίσταμαι δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὧ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ὅτι
 εἰ μὲν ἐμοῦ κατεμαρτύρουν οἱ μάρτυρες, ὥς τι

¹ εἰς del. Bekker.

² τὰς add. Fuhr.

³ τοῦτο δὲ A : τοῦ δὲ N.

⁴ καὶ del. Sauppe.

⁵ εἰσὶ δέ μοι καὶ add. Reiske.

^a The fact that an argument of this kind could be ad-

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now been presented to you. But in cases of this nature the indications furnished by heaven must also have no small influence on your verdict.^a It is upon them that you chiefly depend for safe guidance in affairs of state, whether in times of crisis or tranquillity; so they should be allowed equal prominence and weight in the settlement of private questions. I hardly think I need remind you that many a man with unclean hands or some other form of defilement who has embarked on shipboard with the righteous has involved them in his own destruction.^b Others, while they have escaped death, have had their lives imperilled owing to such polluted wretches. Many, too, have been proved to be defiled as they stood beside a sacrifice, because they prevented the proper performance of the rites. With me the opposite has happened in every case. Not only have fellow-passengers of mine enjoyed the calmest of voyages: but whenever I have attended a sacrifice, that sacrifice has invariably been successful. I claim that these facts furnish the strongest presumption in my favour that the charge brought against me by the prosecution is unfounded; I have witnesses to confirm them.

Witnesses

I know furthermore, gentlemen of the jury, that if the witnesses were testifying against me that my pres-

vanced in a court of law, shows, like the popular agitation over the mutilation of the Hermae, that the average Athenian of the time was far from being a rationalist.

^b Oddly reminiscent of Aeschylus, *Septem* 602 ff.:

ἡ γὰρ ξυνεισβάς πλοῖον εὐσεβῆς ἀνὴρ
ναῦταισι θερμοῖς καὶ πανουργίᾳ τινὶ
ὤλωλεν ἀνδρῶν σὺν θεοπτύστῳ γένει.

ἀνόσιον γεγένηται ἐμοῦ παρόντος ἐν πλοίῳ ἢ ἐν
 ἱεροῖς, αὐτοῖς γε τούτοις ἰσχυροτάτοις ἂν ἐχρῶντο,
 καὶ πίστιν τῆς αἰτίας ταύτην σαφέστατην ἀπ-
 ἐφαινον, τὰ σημεῖα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν· νῦν δὲ τῶν
 τε σημείων ἐναντίων¹ τοῖς τούτων λόγοις γιγνομέ-
 νων,² τῶν τε μαρτύρων ἃ μὲν ἐγὼ λέγω μαρτυροῦν-
 των ἀληθῆ εἶναι, ἃ δ' οὔτοι κατηγοροῦσι ψευδῆ,
 τοῖς μὲν μαρτυροῦσιν ἀπιστεῖν ὑμᾶς κελεύουσι,
 τοῖς δὲ λόγοις οὓς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι πιστεύειν ὑμᾶς
 φασι χρῆναι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι τοῖς
 ἔργοις τοὺς λόγους ἐλέγχουσιν, οὔτοι δὲ τοῖς λόγοις
 τὰ ἔργα ζητοῦσιν ἄπιστα καθιστάναι.

- 85 Ὅσα μὲν οὖν ἐκ τῶν κατηγορηθέντων μέμνημαι,
 ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀπολελόγημαι· οἶμαι δὲ καὶ³ ὑμῶν (αὐτῶν
 ἕνεκα δεῖν ὑμᾶς μου)⁴ ἀποψηφίσασθαι. ταῦτα⁵ γὰρ
 ἐμέ τε σώζει, καὶ ὑμῖν νόμιμα καὶ εὖορκα γίγνεται.
 κατὰ γὰρ τοὺς νόμους ὠμόσατε δικάσειν· ἐγὼ δὲ
 καθ' οὓς μὲν ἀπήχθην, οὐκ ἔνοχός εἰμι τοῖς νόμοις,
 ὧν δ' ἔχω τὴν αἰτίαν, ἀγών μοι νόμιμος ὑπολεί-
 πεται. εἰ δὲ δύο ἐξ ἐνὸς ἀγῶνος γεγένησθον, οὐκ
 ἐγὼ αἷτιος, ἀλλ' οἱ κατήγοροι. καίτοι οὐ δήπου
 οἱ μὲν ἔχθιστοι οἱ ἐμοὶ δύο ἀγῶνας περὶ ἐμοῦ
 πεποιήκασιν, ὑμεῖς δὲ οἱ τῶν δικαίων ἴσοι κριταὶ
 προκαταγνώσεσθέ μου⁶ ἐν τῷδε τῷ ἀγῶνι⁷ τὸν
 86 φόνον. μὴ ὑμεῖς γε, ὦ ἄνδρες· ἀλλὰ δότε τι καὶ
 τῷ χρόνῳ, μεθ' οὗ ὀρθότατα εὐρίσκουσιν οἱ τὴν
 ἀκρίβειαν ζητοῦντες τῶν πραγμάτων. ἡξίου μὲν

¹ ἐναντίων A corr.² N: ἐναντίον A pr.

² γιγνομένων A corr.² N: γιγνομένοις A pr.

³ καὶ om. N.

⁴ Nonnulla excidisse videntur: sensum suppl. Schoemann.

⁵ ταῦτα Bekker: ταῦτα codd.

⁶ μου A: με N.

⁷ ἀγῶνι Maetznar: λόγῳ codd.

ence on shipboard or at a sacrifice had been the occasion of some unholy manifestation, the prosecution would be treating that fact as supremely significant ; they would be showing that here, in the signs from heaven, was to be found the clearest confirmation of their charge. As, however, the signs have contradicted their assertions, and the witnesses testify that what I say is true and that what the prosecution say is not, they urge you to put no credence in the evidence of those witnesses ; according to them, it is their own statements which you should believe. Whereas every one else uses the facts to prove the worth of mere assertion, they use mere assertion for the purpose of discrediting the facts.

All the charges which I can remember, gentlemen, I have answered ; and for your own sakes I think that you should acquit me. A verdict saving my life will alone enable you to comply with the law and your oath ; for you have sworn to return a lawful verdict ; and while the crime with which I am charged can still be tried legally, the laws under which I was arrested do not concern my case.^a If two trials have been made out of one, it is not I, but my accusers, who are to blame ; and I cannot suppose that if my bitterest enemies have involved me in two trials, impartial ministers of justice like yourselves will prematurely find me guilty of murder in the present one. Beware of such haste, gentlemen ; give time its opportunity ; it is time which enables those who seek the truth to find it with certainty. In fact,

^a Another reference to the argument that his case could be properly tried only by a δίκη φόνου before the Areopagus. The "laws under which I was arrested" are of course the νόμοι τῶν κακούργων defining the scope of ἀπαγωγή for κακούργια.

- γὰρ ἔγωγε περὶ τῶν τοιούτων, ὦ ἄνδρες, εἶναι τὴν δίκην κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, κατὰ μέντοι <τούτους>¹ τὸ δίκαιον ὥς πλειστάκις ἐλέγχεσθαι. τοσούτῳ γὰρ ἄμεινον ἂν ἐγινώσκετο· οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ ἀγῶνες τῇ μὲν ἀληθείᾳ σύμμαχοί εἰσι, τῇ
- 87 δὲ διαβολῇ πολεμιώτατοι. φόνου γὰρ δίκη καὶ μὴ ὀρθῶς γνωσθεῖσα ἰσχυρότερον τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς ἐστίν· ἀνάγκη γάρ, ἐὰν ὑμεῖς μου καταψηφίσσησθε, καὶ μὴ ὄντα φονέα μηδ' ἔνοχον τῷ ἔργῳ χρῆσθαι τῇ δίκῃ καὶ τῷ νόμῳ· καὶ οὐδεὶς ἂν τολμήσειεν οὔτε τὴν δίκην τὴν δεδικασμένην παραβαίνειν, πιστεύσας αὐτῷ ὅτι οὐκ ἔνοχός ἐστιν, οὔτε ξυνειδῶς αὐτῷ τοιούτον ἔργον εἰργασμένῳ μὴ οὐ χρῆσθαι τῷ νόμῳ· ἀνάγκη δὲ τῆς <τε> δίκης νικᾶσθαι παρὰ τὸ ἀληθές, αὐτοῦ τε τοῦ ἀληθοῦς,
- 88 ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐὰν μὴ ᾗ ὁ τιμωρήσων. αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων ἔνεκα² οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ αἱ διωμοσίαι καὶ τὰ τόμια καὶ αἱ προρρήσεις, καὶ τὰλλ' ὅποσα³ γίνεταί τῶν δικῶν ἔνεκα τοῦ φόνου, πολὺ διαφέροντά ἐστιν ἢ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅτι καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα,

¹ τούτους addidit Sauppe.

² ἔνεκα A : εἵνεκα N.

³ ὅποσα A : ὅσα N.

^a §§ 87-89 appear, with slight modifications, in the *Choreutes* (§§ 3-6). It is clear that we have here one of those *loci communes* which were part of the stock in trade of every *λογόγραφος* and could easily be adapted to different contexts (cf. *Her.* § 14 f., *Chor.* § 2 : *Stepm.* §§ 12 f., *Her.* §§ 38 f., *Chor.* § 27 : and *Andocides, Mysteries*, §§ 1, 6, 7, 9, where see note). The present passage stresses the gravity and the finality of a δίκη φόνου, a theme which was likely to find a place in most *φονικοί λόγοι*. Here, however, it is introduced a little awkwardly. The words δίκη φόνου (§ 87 *init.*) refer, not to the present trial, which is an ἐνδειξις, but to the trial before the Areopagus which Euxitheus hopes will follow; and the word

gentlemen, I for one have always maintained that, while a case of this kind should certainly be tried according to law, the rights of the matter should be established as many times as the law will permit, since they would thus be the better understood; the repeated trial of a case is a good friend of the truth and the deadly foe of misrepresentation. In a trial for murder,^a even if judgement is wrongly given against the defendant, justice and the facts cannot prevail against that decision. Once you condemn me, I must perforce obey your verdict and the law, even if I am not the murderer or concerned in the crime. No one would venture either to disregard the sentence passed upon him because he was sure that he had had no part in the crime, or to disobey the law if he knew in his heart that he was guilty of such a deed. He has to submit to the verdict in defiance of the facts, or submit to the facts themselves, as the case may be, above all if his victim has none to avenge him.^b The laws, the oaths, the sacrifices, the proclamations, in fact the entire proceedings in connexion with trials for murder^c differ as profoundly as they do from the proceedings elsewhere simply because it is of supreme importance that the

ὑμεῖς in the third line of § 87 is used in the same general sense as in § 90 (*cf.* note *ad loc.*).

^b The speaker is here thinking of the master who has killed his slave; the slave has no family to institute proceedings on his behalf (*cf.* *Chor.* §§ 4 *ad fin.* and 5). The argument of § 87 as a whole sounds odd to modern ears; but it should be remembered that at Athens the defendant in a *δίκη φόνου* always had the option of going into voluntary exile before the court passed sentence. Hence it was possible to speak of "disregarding the sentence imposed."

^c See Introduction, p. 150.

[140] περὶ ὧν οἱ κίνδυνοι, περὶ πλείστου ἐστὶν ὀρθῶς
 γιγνώσκεσθαι· ὀρθῶς μὲν γὰρ γνωσθέντα τιμωρία
 ἐστὶ τῷ ἀδικηθέντι, φονέα δὲ τὸν μὴ αἴτιον ψηφι-
 σθῆναι ἁμαρτία καὶ ἀσέβειά ἐστιν εἰς τε τοὺς
 89 θεοὺς καὶ εἰς τοὺς νόμους. καὶ οὐκ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸν
 τε διώκοντα μὴ ὀρθῶς αἰτιάσασθαι¹ καὶ ὑμᾶς τοὺς
 δικαστὰς μὴ ὀρθῶς γνῶναι. ἡ μὲν γὰρ τούτων
 αἰτίαισις οὐκ ἔχει τέλος, ἀλλ' ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστι καὶ τῇ
 δίκῃ· ὅ τι δ' ἂν ὑμεῖς ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ δίκῃ μὴ ὀρθῶς
 γνῶτε, τοῦτο οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅποι ἂν τις ἀνενεγκῶν² τὴν
 ἁμαρτίαν ἀπολύσαιτο.

90 Πῶς ἂν οὖν ὀρθῶς δικάσαιτε³ περὶ αὐτῶν; εἰ
 τούτους τε ἐάσετε τὸν νομιζόμενον ὄρκον διομοσα-
 μένους κατηγορῆσαι, καμὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ πράγ-
 ματος ἀπολογήσασθαι. πῶς δὲ ἐάσετε; ἐὰν νυνὶ
 ἀποψηφίσῃσθέ μου. διαφεύγω γὰρ οὐδ' οὕτω τὰς
 ὑμετέρας γνώμας, ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς ἔσεσθε οἱ κακεῖ⁴ περὶ
 ἐμοῦ διαψηφιζόμενοι. καὶ φεισαμένοις⁵ μὲν ὑμῖν
 ἐμοῦ νῦν ἔξεστι τότε χρῆσθαι ὅ τι ἂν βούλησθε,⁶
 ἀπολέσασι δὲ' οὐδὲ βουλεύσασθαι ἔτι περὶ ἐμοῦ
 ἐγχωρεῖ.

91 Καὶ μὴν εἰ δέοι ἁμαρτεῖν τι, τὸ⁸ ἀδίκως ἀπο-
 λῦσαι ὁσιώτερον ἂν εἴη⁹ τοῦ¹⁰ μὴ δικαίως ἀπολέσαι·

¹ αἰτιάσασθαι A corr. N : αἰτιάσθαι A pr.

² ἀνενεγκῶν A corr. N : ἐνεγκῶν A pr.

³ δικάσαιτε Bekker : δικάσητε codd.

⁴ κακεῖ Ald. : κακοὶ codd.

⁵ φεισαμένοις N : ψηφισαμένοις A.

⁶ ὅ τι ἂν βούλησθε Dobree : ὅ τι ἂ δὴ βούλεσθαι A corr. N :
 βούλεσθε A pr.

⁷ ἀπολέσασι δὲ Dobree : ἀπολογήσασθαι codd.

⁸ τι, τὸ Maetzner : ἐπὶ τῷ codd. : τι ἁμαρτεῖν τὸ Stobaeus,
 qui verba εἰ δέοι . . . ἀσέβημα, memoriter fortasse, sic affert,
Flor. xlvī. 19 : εἰ δέοι τι ἁμαρτεῖν, τὸ ἀδ. ἀπολύσαι ὁσιώτερον

facts at issue, upon which so much turns, should themselves be rightly interpreted. Such a right interpretation means vengeance for him who has been wronged; whereas to find an innocent man guilty of murder is a mistake, and a sinful mistake, which offends both gods and laws. Nor is it as serious for the prosecutor to accuse the wrong person as it is for you jurors to reach a wrong verdict. The charge brought by the prosecutor is not in itself effective; whether it becomes so, depends upon you, sitting in judgement. On the other hand if you yourselves, when actually sitting in judgement, return a wrong verdict, you cannot rid yourselves of the responsibility for the mistake by blaming someone else for that verdict.

Then how can you decide the case aright? By allowing the prosecution to bring their charge only after taking the customary oath, and by allowing me to confine my defence to the question before the court. And how will you do this? By acquitting me to-day. For I do not escape your sentence even so: you will be the judges at the second hearing also.^a If you spare me now, you can treat me as you will then; whereas once you put me to death, you cannot even consider my case further.

Indeed, supposing that you were bound to make some mistake, it would be less of an outrage to acquit me unfairly than to put me to death without just

^a True only in a general sense. The present jury was composed of ordinary Heliasts; whereas the jury at a *δίκη φόνου* would consist of ex-Archons, sitting as members of the Areopagus. Euxitheus is speaking as an alien, and by *ὑμεῖς* means "you Athenians."

τοῦ ἀδίκως ἀπολέσαι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἄμ. ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ ἀδίκως ἀποκτείνειν ἀσεβήμα. ⁹ ἂν εἴη Dobree: ἂν ᾗ codd.: om. Stobaeus.

¹⁰ τοῦ Stobaeus, Ald.: τὸ codd.

τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἀμάρτημα μόνον ἐστί, τὸ δὲ ἕτερον καὶ ἀσέβημα. ἐν ᾧ χρή πολλὴν πρόνοιαν ἔχειν, μέλλοντας ἀνῆκεστον¹ ἔργον ἐργάζεσθαι. ἐν μὲν γὰρ ἀκεστῷ² πράγματι καὶ ὀργῇ χρησαμένους καὶ διαβολῇ πιθομένους³ ἑλαττόν ἐστιν ἑξαμαρτεῖν· μεταγνοὺς γάρ <τις>⁴ ἔτι ἂν ὀρθῶς βουλευσάιτο· ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀνηκέστοις πλέον βλάβος τὸ μετανοεῖν καὶ γινῶναι ἐξημαρτηκότας. ἤδη δέ τισιν ὑμῶν καὶ μετεμέλησεν ἀπολωλεκόσι. καίτοι ὅπου⁵ ὑμῖν τοῖς ἑξαπατηθεῖσι μετεμέλησεν, ἡ⁶ καὶ πάνυ τοι χρῆν⁷ τοὺς γε ἑξαπατῶντας ἀπολωλέναι.

92 Ἐπειτα δὲ τὰ μὲν ἀκούσια τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἔχει συγγνώμην, τὰ δὲ ἐκούσια οὐκ ἔχει. τὸ μὲν γὰρ⁸ ἀκούσιον ἀμάρτημα, ὧ ἄνδρες, τῆς τύχης ἐστί, τὸ δὲ ἐκούσιον τῆς γνώμης.⁹ ἐκούσιον δὲ πῶς ἂν εἴη μᾶλλον ἢ εἰ τις, ὧν βουλὴν ποιοῖτο, ταῦτα παραχρῆμα ἐξεργάζοιτο;¹⁰ καὶ μὴν τὴν ἴσιν γε δύναμιν ἔχει, ὅστις τε ἂν τῇ χειρὶ ἀποκτείνῃ ἀδίκως καὶ ὅστις τῇ ψήφῳ.

93 Εὐ δ' ἴστε ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ποτ' ἦλθον εἰς τὴν πόλιν, εἴ τι ξυνῆδη ἑμαυτῷ τοιοῦτον· νῦν δὲ πιστεύων τῷ δικαίῳ, οὐ πλέονος οὐδέν ἐστιν ἄξιον ἀνδρὶ συναγωνίζεσθαι, μηδὲν αὐτῷ συνειδῶτι ἀνόσιον εἰργασμένῳ μηδ'¹¹ εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς ἡσεβηκότι· ἐν γὰρ τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη καὶ τὸ σῶμα ἀπειρηκὸς ἢ ψυχὴ συνεξέσωσεν, ἐθέλουσα ταλαιπωρεῖν διὰ τὸ μὴ ξυνειδέναί τι ἑαυτῇ. τῷ δὲ ξυνειδῶτι τοῦτο αὐτὸ

¹ ἀνῆκεστον Stephanus: ἀνηκέστερον codd.

² ἀκεστῷ Stephanus: ἐκάστῳ codd.

³ πιθομένους Cobet: πειθομένους codd.

⁴ τις add. Bohlmann.

⁵ ὅπου Leo: οὐπω codd.

⁶ ἡ Leo: εἰ codd.

⁷ χρῆν Blass: χρή codd.

⁸ γὰρ om. N.

⁹ ἐστίν post γν. habet N.

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cause ; for the one thing is a mistake and nothing more : the other is a sin in addition. You must exercise the greatest caution in what you do, because you will not be able to reconsider your action. In a matter which admits of reconsideration a mistake, whether made through giving rein to the feelings or through accepting a distorted account of the facts, is not so serious ; it is still possible to change one's mind and come to a right decision. But when reconsideration is impossible, the wrong done is only increased by altering one's mind and acknowledging one's mistake. Some of you yourselves have in fact repented before now of having sent men to their death ; but when you, who had been misled, felt repentance, most assuredly did those who had misled you deserve death.

Moreover, whereas involuntary mistakes are excusable, voluntary mistakes are not ; for an involuntary mistake is due to chance, gentlemen, a voluntary one to the will. And what could be more voluntary than the immediate putting into effect of a carefully considered course of action ? Furthermore, the wrongful taking of life by one's vote is just as criminal as the wrongful taking of life by one's hand.

Rest assured that I should never have come to Athens, had such a crime been on my conscience. I am here, as it is, because I have faith in justice, the most precious ally of the man who has no deed of sin upon his conscience and who has committed no transgression against the gods. Often at such an hour as this, when the body has given up the struggle, its salvation is the spirit, which is ready to fight on in the conscience that it is innocent. On the other

¹⁰ ἐξεργάζοιτο N : ἐργάζοιτο A.

¹¹ μηδ' Franke : μήτ' codd.

πρώτον πολέμιόν ἐστιν· ἔτι γὰρ καὶ τοῦ σώματος
 ἰσχύοντος ἢ ψυχὴ προαπολείπει, ἡγουμένη τὴν
 τιμωρίαν οἱ ἦκειν ταύτην τῶν ἀσεβημάτων¹. ἐγὼ
 δ' ἐμαυτῷ τοιοῦτον οὐδὲν ξυνειδὼς ἦκω εἰς ὑμᾶς.

94 Τὸ δὲ² τοὺς κατηγοροὺς διαβάλλειν οὐδὲν ἐστι
 θαυμαστόν. τούτων γὰρ ἔργον τοῦτο, ὑμῶν δὲ τὸ
 μὴ πείθεσθαι τὰ μὴ δίκαια. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ
 πειθομένοις ὑμῖν³ μεταμελῆσαι ἔστιν, καὶ τούτου
 φάρμακον τὸ αὖθις κολάσαι, τοῦ δὲ τούτοις πειθο-
 μένους ἐξεργάσασθαι ἃ οὗτοι βούλονται οὐκ ἔστιν
 ἴασις. οὐδὲ χρόνος πολὺς ὁ διαφέρων, ἐν ᾧ ταῦτα
 νομίμως πράξεθ'⁴ ἃ⁵ νῦν ὑμᾶς παρανόμως πείθουσιν
 οἱ κατήγοροι ψηφίσασθαι. οὗτοι τῶν ἐπειγο-
 μένων ἐστὶ τὰ πράγματα, ἀλλὰ τῶν εὖ βουλευο-
 μένων. νῦν μὲν οὖν γνωριστὰί γίνεσθε τῆς δίκης,
 τότε δὲ δικασταὶ [τῶν μαρτύρων]⁶. νῦν μὲν δοξα-
 σταί, τότε δὲ κριταὶ τῶν ἀληθῶν.

95 Ῥᾶστον δέ τοί' ἐστὶν ἀνδρὸς περὶ θανάτου φεύ-
 γοντος τὰ ψευδῆ καταμαρτυρῆσαι. εἴαν γὰρ τὸ
 παραχρήμα μόνον πείσωσιν ὥστε ἀποκτεῖναι, ἅμα
 τῷ σώματι καὶ ἡ τιμωρία ἀπόλωλεν. οὐδὲ γὰρ οἱ
 φίλοι ἔτι θελήσουσιν ὑπὲρ ἀπολωλὸτος τιμωρεῖν.
 εἴαν δὲ καὶ βουληθῶσιν, τί ἔσται πλέον τῷ γε
 96 ἀποθανόντι; νῦν μὲν οὖν ἀποψηφίσασθέ μου· ἐν
 δὲ τῇ τοῦ φόνου δίκῃ οὗτοί τε τὸν νομιζόμενον

¹ ἀσεβημάτων N: ἀσεβηκότων A.

² τὸ δὲ Ald.: τῷ A, τῷ N.

³ ὑμῖν N: ἡμῖν A.

⁴ πράξεθ' A pr.: πράξεσθ' A corr. N.

⁵ ἃ A: ἄν N.

⁶ τῶν μαρτύρων secl. Jernstedt: post δοξασταὶ transp. Sauppe.

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hand, he whose conscience is guilty has no worse enemy than that conscience; for his spirit fails him while his body is still unwearied, because it feels that what is approaching him is the punishment of his iniquities. But it is with no such guilty conscience that I come before you.

There is nothing remarkable in the fact that the prosecution are misrepresenting me. It is expected of them; just as it is expected of you not to consent to do what is wrong. I say this because if you follow my advice, it is still open to you to regret your action, and that regret can be remedied by punishing me at the second trial: whereas if you obediently carry out the prosecution's wishes, the situation cannot be righted again. Nor is there a question of a long interval before the law will allow you to take the step to which the prosecution are to-day urging you to consent in defiance of it. It is not haste, but discretion which triumphs; so take cognizance of the case to-day: pass judgement on it later^a; form an opinion as to the truth to-day: decide upon it later.

It is very easy, remember, to give false evidence against a man on a capital charge. If you are persuaded only for an instant to put him to death, he has lost his chance of redress with his life. A man's very friends will refuse to seek redress for him once he is dead; and even if they are prepared to do so, what good is it to one who has lost his life? Acquit me, then, to-day; and at the trial for murder the prose-

^a τῶν μαρτύρων is clearly an unintelligent gloss, added by a reader who felt that a genitive was needed to correspond to τῆς δίκης.

⁷ ῥᾶστον δέ τοι Dobree: ἀραῖς τῶν δέτοι A, om. N., qui lacunam hic habet.

ὄρκον διομοσάμενοι ἐμοῦ κατηγορήσουσι, καὶ ὑμεῖς
περὶ ἐμοῦ κατὰ τοὺς κειμένους νόμους διαγνώ-
σεσθε, καὶ ἐμοὶ οὐδεὶς λόγος ἔσται¹ ἔτι, ἂν τι
[141] πάσχω, ὡς παρανόμως² ἀπωλόμην.

Ταῦτά τοι δέομαι ὑμῶν, οὔτε τὸ ὑμέτερον εὐσε-
βὲς παριεῖς³ οὔτε ἐμαυτὸν ἀποστερῶν τὸ δίκαιον· ἐν
δὲ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ὄρκῳ καὶ ἡ ἐμὴ σωτηρία ἔνεστι.
πειθόμενοι δὲ τούτων ὅτῳ βούλεσθε, ἀποψηφίσασθέ
μου.

¹ ἔσται A: ἐστὶ N.

² παρανόμως Reiske: παράνομος codd.

³ παριεῖς Fuhr: παρεῖς codd.

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cution shall take the traditional oath before accusing me : you shall decide my case by the laws of the land : and I, if I am unlucky, shall have no grounds left for complaining that I was sentenced to death illegally.

That is my request ; and in making it I am not forgetting your duty as godfearing men or depriving myself of my rights, as my life is bound up with your oath. Respect which you will, and acquit me.

ON THE CHOREUTES

INTRODUCTION

THERE has been a considerable divergence of opinion as to the date of the *Choreutes*. It is clear from internal evidence that it was delivered one autumn, following the impeachment of a certain Philinus in the previous April (§ 12 *et pass.*); but the year within which the two speeches fell has been, and still is, a matter for dispute. On the one side we have a fragment of the *Κατὰ Φιλίνου*, also the work of Antiphon, which consists of the words "to make all the Thetes hoplites" (τούς τε θήτας ἅπαντας ὀπλίτας ποιῆσαι); and it has been urged that such a measure could have been suggested only during the period of domestic demoralization which followed the Athenian defeat in Sicily in 413 B.C. Hence the *Philinus* is to be assigned to April, 412, and the *Choreutes* to the closing months of the same year. Confirmation of this date is sought in the political colouring of the *Choreutes* itself; the man who delivered it, it is argued, is clearly someone of oligarchic sympathies who is being attacked by his political enemies in revenge for his having exposed some months previously the corruption and jobbery rife among the officials of the popular government; and such attempts as his to discredit democrats and democracy fall most naturally within the twelve months which preceded the oligarchic revolution of 411. These

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arguments are not entirely convincing, however. In the first place, the evidence of the *Philinus* fragment is by no means conclusive. Apart from the fact that we are completely ignorant of the context in which the words which survive occurred, Thucydides in his account of the situation at the close of 413 and the beginning of 412 implies very clearly that the scarcity felt was not one of heavy infantry but of rowers for the navy^a; and it is not easy to believe that at such a moment it can have been proposed to train as hoplites the one class of citizens who were traditionally the source of man-power for the fleet. Nor again can overmuch weight be attached to the argument from the political situation of 412. Oligarchs were never slow to seize an opportunity of discrediting their opponents, and there is no reason to presume that the incidents referred to in the *Choreutes* could not have taken place at any time during the last half of the fifth century. More suggestive perhaps of a date somewhere in the region of 412 is the style of the speech itself, which is far less stiff than that of the *Herodes* and in which the artificialities of Gorgias and the older generation of rhetoricians are far less apparent. Recently, however, attention has been called to evidence of date of a rather different kind.^b The *Choreutes* contains certain references to the Athenian calendar, which, when related to what is otherwise known of the system of intercalation in use in the last quarter of the fifth century, suggest that the speech must have been delivered in 419 B.C., i.e. before the *Herodes*.

^a Thucyd. viii. 1. 2 οὐχ ὁπῶντες . . . ὑπηρεσίας ταῖς ναυσίν.

^b See B. D. Meritt, *The Athenian Calendar in the Fifth Century*, pp. 121, 122.

It is impossible to examine this evidence in any detail here ; but in brief it is as follows. §§ 44-45 of the *Choreutes* contain two indications of time : (a) the speaker was formally accused of φόνος before the Basileus on the fifty-first day after the latter took up office, i.e. on the 21st of Metageitnion, the second month of the Attic year : (b) he was Prytanis for the whole of the first Prytany of the year save two days (the implication being that he was forced to resign before completing his term of office, because of the charge of φόνος lodged against him with the Basileus). Now as in the latter part of the fifth century the opening Prytanies of a given year are known to have consisted of 37 days, the speaker must have held office for 35 ; and this gives the equation : Prytany I. 35 = Metageitnion 21 : or, in other words, Prytany I. 1 = Hecatombaeon 16. The Council therefore assumed office in this particular year sixteen days after the commencement of the civil year, an occurrence which was common enough, as the civil and conciliar years rarely coincided. It remains to discover in which years this particular discrepancy of sixteen days made its appearance ; and the epigraphical evidence ^a makes it clear that only 419 B.C. will meet the case. This is admittedly unsatisfactory in view of the marked difference in style between the *Choreutes* and *Herodes* ; but the systematic variations in the Attic calendar have been convincingly demonstrated from the plentiful data available, and unless we are inclined to resort to

^a Meritt's calculations are based upon data furnished by I.G. i². 324, a fragmentary inscription containing detailed accounts of monies borrowed by the state from Athena Polias, Athena Nicê, Hermes, and the "Other Gods" during the years 426-422 B.C.

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arbitrary alteration of the figures contained in the MSS. of the *Choreutes*, we must rest content with the earlier date. It will be best, then, to assume, in default of further evidence, that the speech was delivered in the autumn of 419 B.C.

Although its language shows a considerable advance on the *Herodes* in suppleness and force, the argumentation of the *Choreutes* is less satisfactory. The issues with which it deals are far more complex, and much of the fact underlying it is assumed to be too familiar to the jury to need detailed repetition; thus even the narrative of the death of the boy Diodotus breaks off before the actual circumstances of the accident have been described. In addition to this, there is evidence that the concluding paragraphs are incomplete as we have them, and further references to certain important facts, which in the present speech receive a surprisingly brief mention, may well have been lost. The following is a reconstruction of the events leading up to the trial in so far as they can be ascertained from the speech.

Early in 419 an Athenian, whose name is unknown, but who probably belonged to the anti-democratic party which was to enjoy a short period of supremacy after the revolution of 411, discovered that the clerk to the Thesmothetae, in conjunction with three private citizens—Ampelinus, Aristion, and Philinus, was systematically embezzling public monies. He at once impeached all four before the Boulê; and it was arranged that the case should be heard during the last week in April. Meanwhile this same man had been selected as Choregus for the Thargelia, a festival held about the first of May, the chief feature of which was a competition between

choruses of boys. He recruited a chorus and set aside a room in his own house for training purposes; and as he was himself too preoccupied with his approaching lawsuit to be able to supervise the boys in person, he appointed his son-in-law, Phanostratus, and three others as deputies. All went well until a week or so before the festival, when one of the Choreutae, Diodotus, was given some kind of mixture to improve his voice. It unfortunately proved poisonous, and he died after drinking it.

It was fully recognized by every one concerned that the death of Diodotus had been a pure accident. However, Philinus and his associates, whose trial was to begin three days later, saw at once that they could turn it to their own advantage. By putting pressure upon Philocrates, the boy's brother, they induced him to go to the Basileus without delay and enter a formal charge of homicide against the Choregus. This would of course have the effect of depriving him of the right to frequent public places until his case had been tried, and he would consequently be unable to proceed with his impeachment. Unfortunately, however, they had overlooked the fact that a δίκη φόνου had to be preceded by three preliminary inquiries, conducted by the Basileus and spread over a period of three months: and the same official had to conduct all three. It was now the last week of April; and as the Basileus went out of office on the twenty-first of June, he had no time for three inquiries. He therefore refused to register the charge.

The four were not yet defeated. Philocrates was persuaded to appear before a Heliastic court without loss of time and there publicly avow that the Chore-

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gus had been responsible for his brother's death. The purpose of this move is not absolutely clear ; it was probably a final effort to proclaim the fact that the Choregus was defiled and therefore debarred from conducting a prosecution ; it was certainly not a second attempt to enter a charge of homicide, as that could not be done by merely appearing before a court in session. The Choregus retorted by pointing out to the court why Philocrates was attacking him in this fashion ; and when Philocrates reappeared next day, the day fixed for the trial of the other four, and declared once more—very probably to the jury which was about to try them—that the Choregus was guilty of homicide and had no right to prosecute, he challenged him to an examination of the witnesses of the accident and offered to hand over his slaves for torture. Philocrates could do no more. He withdrew ; and the trial took place. All four defendants were convicted and heavily fined.

No sooner was the trial over than Philocrates changed his tone. He apologized for his behaviour, and went so far as to ask for a formal reconciliation. His motives are not hard to discover. Not only had he had some kind of connexion with Philinus and the other three, as is clear from his readiness to oblige them, but he was involved in similar activities on a far greater scale elsewhere ; and it was obviously in his interests to remain on friendly terms with a man who had shown how merciless he was prepared to be in exposing public corruption. The Choregus consented to a reconciliation ; and for a month or so all was well. On July 7th, however, he became a member of the Boulê, and from July to August acted as Prytanis. During this period it came to his notice that

members of no less than three boards of finance-officers, the Poristae, the Practores, and the Poletae, together with their clerks, were systematically embezzling monies over which they had control, and that certain private citizens—Philocrates among them—were enjoying a share in the profits. He immediately brought the matter before the Boulê and demanded an investigation.

The culprits acted quickly. If we are to believe the statement of the Choregus himself, a substantial bribe was offered to Philocrates as an inducement to reopen the matter of the death of Diodotus ; but he probably needed little encouragement. He approached the new Basileus, and this time had no difficulty in registering his charge. The usual *πρόρρησις* followed, debarring the Choregus from intercourse with his fellow men until such time as his case should be tried ; and on the 10th of August, while still a Prytanis, he was obliged to resign from the Boulê and withdraw from public life. However, Philocrates had struck too late ; attention had been called to the criminals, and an inquiry into their activities was held, as a result of which they were put on trial and convicted.

Naturally this did not quash the charge made against the Choregus. After the requisite *προδικασίαι* he appeared for trial in the following November, probably before the court which sat ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ.^a Antiphon composed his defence ; and we have the first of the two speeches delivered. The final verdict is unknown, although it is hard to believe that the defendant was not acquitted.

One problem remains : what was the charge

^a See Gen. Introd. to *Tetr.*, p. 42.

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brought against the Choregus by Philocrates? Such evidence as there is is to be found in §§ 16, 17, and 19, where the following statements occur: (i) § 16 διωμόσαντο δὲ οὗτοι μὲν ἀποκτείνειν με Διόδοτον βουλεύσαντα τὸν θάνατον, ἐγὼ δὲ μὴ ἀποκτείνειν, μήτε χειρὶ ἐργασάμενος μήτε βουλεύσας. (ii) § 17 αἰτιῶνται δὲ οὗτοι μὲν ἐκ τούτων, ὡς αἴτιος ὃς ἐκέλευσε πιεῖν τὸν παῖδα τὸ φάρμακον ἢ ἡνάγκασεν ἢ ἔδωκεν. (iii) § 19 πρῶτον μὲν αὐτοὶ οἱ κατήγοροι ὁμολογοῦσι μὴ ἐκ προνοίας μηδ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς γενέσθαι τὸν θάνατον τῷ παιδί. To take (i) first: it is clear that βουλεύσαντα τὸν θάνατον is directly contrasted with χειρὶ ἐργασάμενος, and that therefore the Choregus is charged with having been in some sense the principal concerned in the death of Diodotus. On the other hand (iii) indicates that the prosecution were not bringing a charge of wilful murder; if the accusation was one of βούλευσις φόνου, it was βούλευσις φόνου ἀκουσίον. This, then, is a different type of βούλευσις from that envisaged in Antiphon's first speech, on the *Stepmother*. There we have βούλευσις in its simplest and most readily intelligible form. A. who wishes to murder C, procures B to perform an act which will result in C's death. B may or may not know that the act will have this result. Whichever is the case, the responsibility must rest jointly with B and A. This became a recognized legal principle at an early date, although there are no grounds for supposing that at the time of the speech against the *Stepmother* it was felt necessary to draw a distinction in kind between the part played by the principal and that played by the accessory: both alike are φονεῖς, and the prosecutor argues throughout that his stepmother

has committed murder. φόνος ἀκούσιος was analysed in the same fashion. If A incites B to perform an act which unexpectedly results in the death of C, A and B are equally guilty of homicide. And it is clearly this principle which is invoked to prove that the Choregus was concerned in the death of Diodotus. Here too it is doubtful whether any clear distinction as yet exists between βούλευσις and πρᾶξις; the prosecution appears to be trying to prove that the accused was a φονεὺς ἀκούσιος in much the same way as the stepson appeared to be trying to prove his stepmother guilty of φόνος ἐκούσιος in the earlier speech. But however that may be, we may conclude that Diodotus died as the result of the voluntary act of someone who performed that act in pursuance of certain general instructions given by the Choregus; Phanostratus, say, deliberately gave him a certain mixture to drink because he had been given orders to make the boys' voices as perfect as possible. So far this is intelligible enough. But there is a difficulty in § 17 (ii *supra*); there it is stated that the prosecution argue the Choregus to be guilty because the responsibility for the boy's death must lie with the person who ordered him to drink the poison, forced him to drink it, or gave it to him to drink. This suggests that they accused the defendant of having been immediately, instead of indirectly, responsible for the accident; and the Choregus assumes this to be so, when he replies that he was not even in the room when it happened. The explanation is probably to be found in the ambiguous phraseology of the charge and the natural desire of the prosecution to make as much play with it as possible. In actual fact, the defendant was accused of having

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given certain general instructions which, as interpreted by a second person, accidentally led to the death of a third. Is it surprising that his accusers should at some point in their speech have argued as though the responsibility was directly, instead of indirectly, his? Diodotus was dead, poisoned. He had been forced to drink the poison. Who had forced him to drink it? The accused, because it was in accordance with the instructions of the accused that measures were taken to improve his voice. It must be remembered that Philocrates was driven to prosecute, and had to make as strong a case as he could out of somewhat unpromising material; the Choregus had certainly been indirectly concerned in his brother's death, but the more confused the court became over the precise extent of his responsibility, the better.

ANALYSIS

- §§ 1-6. Introductory. Excellence of the laws for murder: importance of returning a fair verdict: finality of that verdict. These opening paragraphs are largely composed of *loci communes* which were also used in the *Herodes*.
- §§ 7-9. The prosecution have not confined themselves to the charge before the court. Unfairness of introducing irrelevant issues.
- §§ 10-13. Narrative of the events which led up to the death of the boy Diodotus.
- §§ 14-19. Refutation of the immediate charge. The defendant proves with the help of witnesses that he was not even present when the poison was administered.
- §§ 20-24. Account of the first attempt of Philocrates to register a charge of homicide with the Basileus. Its bearing upon the impending trial of Aristion, Philinus, and Ampelinus explained. The refusal of Philocrates to accept the challenge of the speaker to cross-examine those who witnessed the death of Diodotus and to question his slaves under torture.
- §§ 25-26. Digression on the surest methods of

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eliciting the truth from witnesses. The defendant's *πρόκλησις* had made it possible for the prosecution to employ these methods.

§§ 27-32. The witnesses are one and all agreed upon the innocence of the defendant; the importance of this fact is emphasized at length.

§§ 33-40. Further and more detailed explanation of the attempt of Philocrates to debar the Choregus from proceeding against Aristion and the other two, by registering a charge of homicide.

§§ 41-46. Refutation of the suggestion that the Basileus refused to register the charge because he had been tampered with by the speaker.

§ 47-51. Reason for the second and successful attempt of Philocrates to register his charge against the Choregus. The speech then closes abruptly without the usual Epilogos.

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΧΟΡΕΥΤΟΥ

- 1 "Ηδιστον μὲν, ὧ¹ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ἀνθρώπῳ ὄντι μὴ γενέσθαι μηδένα κίνδυνον περὶ τοῦ σώματος, καὶ εὐχόμενος ἂν τις ταῦτα εὖξαιτο· εἰ <δ>² ἄρα τις καὶ ἀναγκάζεται κινδυνεύειν, τοῦτο γοῦν ὑπάρχειν, ὅπερ³ μέγιστον ἐγὼ νομίζω ἐν πράγματι τοιούτῳ, αὐτὸν ἑαυτῷ συνειδέειν μηδὲν ἑξημαρτηκότι, ἀλλ' εἰ τις καὶ συμφορὰ γίγνοιτο, ἄνευ κακότητος καὶ αἰσχύνης γίνεσθαι, καὶ τύχῃ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀδικίᾳ.
- 2 Καὶ τοὺς μὲν νόμους οἱ κεῖνται περὶ τῶν τοιούτων πάντες ἂν ἐπαινέσειαν⁴ κάλλιστα νόμων κείσθαι καὶ ὀσιώτατα. ὑπάρχει μὲν γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἀρχαιοτάτοις εἶναι ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ, ἔπειτα τοὺς αὐτοὺς αἰεὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν, ὅπερ μέγιστον σημεῖον νόμων καλῶς κειμένων· ὁ χρόνος γὰρ καὶ ἡ⁵ ἐμπειρία τὰ μὴ καλῶς ἔχοντα διδάσκει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. ὥστ' οὐ δεῖ ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῶν λόγων τοῦ κατηγοροῦντος τοὺς νόμους μαθεῖν εἰ καλῶς ἔχουσιν ἢ μή, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν νόμων τοὺς τούτων λόγους, εἰ ὀρθῶς ὑμᾶς καὶ νομίμως διδάσκουσιν ἢ οὔ.
- 3 Ὁ μὲν οὖν ἀγὼν ἐμοὶ μέγιστος τῷ κινδυνεύοντι

¹ ὧ om. N.

² δ' add. Ald.

³ ὅπερ N: ὁ A.

⁴ ἐπαινέσειαν A: ἐπαινέσειεν N.

⁵ ἡ om. N.

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TRUE happiness for one who is but human, gentlemen, would mean a life in which his person is threatened by no peril : and well might that be the burden of our prayers. But well too might we pray that if we must perforce face danger, we may have at least the one consolation which is to my mind the greatest of blessings at such an hour, a clear conscience ; so that if disaster should after all befall us, it will be due to no iniquity of ours and bring no shame : it will be the result of chance rather than of wrongdoing.

It would be unanimously agreed, I think, that the laws which deal with cases such as the present are the most admirable and righteous of laws. Not only have they the distinction of being the oldest in this country, but they have changed no more than the crime with which they are concerned ; and that is the surest token of good laws, as time and experience show mankind what is imperfect. Hence you must not use the speech for the prosecution to discover whether your laws are good or bad : you must use the laws to discover whether or not the speech for the prosecution is giving you a correct and lawful interpretation of the case.^a

The person whom to-day's proceedings concern

^a Cf. *Herodes*, § 14.

ANTIPHON

καὶ διωκομένῳ· ἡγοῦμαι μέντοι γε καὶ ὑμῖν τοῖς
δικασταῖς περὶ πολλοῦ εἶναι τὰς φονικὰς δίκας
ὀρθῶς διαγιγνώσκειν, μάλιστα μὲν τῶν θεῶν
ἐνεκα καὶ τοῦ εὐσεβοῦς, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν.
ἔστι μὲν γὰρ περὶ τοῦ τοιούτου [αὐτοῦ]¹ μία δίκη·
αὕτη δὲ μὴ ὀρθῶς καταγνωσθεῖσα ἰσχυροτέρα
4 ἔστι τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς. ἀνάγκη γάρ,²
ἐὰν ὑμεῖς καταψηφίσθητε, καὶ μὴ ὄντα φονέα μηδ'
ἐνοχον τῷ ἔργῳ χρήσασθαι τῇ δίκῃ, καὶ νόμῳ
εἵργεσθαι πόλεως, ἱερῶν, ἀγώνων, θυσιῶν, ἅπερ
μέγιστα καὶ παλαιότατα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. τοσαύτην
γὰρ ἀνάγκην ὁ νόμος ἔχει, ὥστε καὶ ἂν τις κτείνῃ
τινὰ ὧν αὐτὸς κρατεῖ καὶ μὴ ἔστιν ὁ τιμωρήσων,
τὸ νομιζόμενον καὶ τὸ θεῖον δεδιὼς ἀγνεύει τε
ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἀφέξεται ὧν εἴρηται ἐν τῷ νόμῳ,
5 ἐλπίζων οὕτως ἂν ἄριστα πράξαι.³ ἔστι μὲν γὰρ
τὰ πλείω τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τοῦ βίου ἐν ταῖς ἐλπίσιν·
ἀσεβῶν δὲ καὶ παραβαίνων τὰ εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ
αὐτῆς ἂν τῆς ἐλπίδος, ὅπερ ἔστι μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις⁴
ἀγαθόν, αὐτὸς αὐτὸν ἀποστεροίῃ. καὶ οὐδεὶς
ἂν τολμήσειεν οὔτε τὴν⁵ δίκην τὴν δεδικασμένην⁶
παραβαίνειν, πιστεύσας ὅτι οὐκ ἐνοχός ἐστι τῷ
ἔργῳ, οὔτ' αὖ συνειδὼς αὐτὸς αὐτῷ ἔργον εἵργα-
σμένος τοιούτον μὴ οὐ χρήσθαι τῷ νόμῳ· ἀνάγκη
δὲ τῆς τε δίκης νικᾶσθαι παρὰ τὸ ἀληθές,
αὐτοῦ τε τοῦ ἀληθοῦς, κἂν μὴ ὁ τιμωρήσων ᾗ.

¹ αὐτοῦ del. Maetznar.

² γάρ A corr. N: δέ A pr.

³ πράξαι Dobree: πράξειν codd.

⁴ ἀνθρώποις A: τοῖς ἀνθρ. N.

⁵ οὔτε τὴν A: οὔτ' ἂν τὴν N.

⁶ δεδικασμένην Stephanus ex Her. § 87: δεδοκισμασμένην A: δεδοκισμασμένην N.

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most of all is myself, because I am the defendant and in danger. Nevertheless, it is also, I think, of great importance to you who are my judges that you should reach a correct verdict in trials for murder, first and foremost because of the gods and your duty towards them, and secondly for your own sakes. A case of this kind can be tried only once^a; and if it is wrongly decided against the defendant, justice and the facts cannot prevail against that decision. Once you condemn him, a defendant must perforce accept your verdict, even if he was not the murderer or concerned in the crime. The law banishes him from his city, its temples, its games, and its sacrifices, the greatest and the most ancient of human institutions; and he must acquiesce. So powerful is the compulsion of the law, that even if a man slays one who is his own chattel and who has none to avenge him, his fear of the ordinances of god and of man causes him to purify himself and withhold himself from those places prescribed by law, in the hope that by so doing he will best avoid disaster. Most of the life of man rests upon hope; and by defying the gods and committing transgressions against them, he would rob himself even of hope, the greatest of human blessings. No one would venture either to disregard the sentence passed upon him because he was sure that he had had no part in the crime, or to disobey the law if he knew in his heart that he was guilty of such a deed. He has to submit to the verdict in defiance of the facts, or submit to the facts themselves, as the case may be, even if his victim has none to avenge him. The laws, the

^a Cf. *Herodes*, §§ 87-89.

- 6 αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων ἔνεκα οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ αἱ διωμο-
 σιαί¹ καὶ τὰ τόμια καὶ αἱ προρρήσεις, καὶ τὰλλ'
 ὅσα γίνεται τῶν δικῶν τοῦ φόνου ἔνεκα, πολὺν
 [142] διαφέροντά ἐστιν ἢ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅτι καὶ
 αὐτὰ τὰ² πράγματα, περὶ ὧν οἱ κίνδυνοι, περὶ πλεί-
 στου ἐστὶν ὀρθῶς γινώσκεισθαι. ὀρθῶς μὲν γὰρ³
 γνωσθέντα τιμωρία ἐστὶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀδικηθέντος,
 φονέα δὲ τὸν μὴ αἴτιον ψηφισθῆναι ἁμαρτία καὶ
 ἀσέβεια εἰς τε τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ τοὺς νόμους. καὶ
 οὐκ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸν τε διώκοντα μὴ ὀρθῶς (αἰτιά-
 σασθαι καὶ ὑμᾶς τοὺς δικαστὰς μὴ ὀρθῶς)⁴ γνῶναι.
 ἢ μὲν γὰρ τούτου αἰτίσεις οὐκ ἔχει [νῦν]⁵ τέλος,
 ἀλλ' ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστι καὶ τῇ δίκῃ· ὃ τι δ' ἂν ὑμεῖς μὴ
 ὀρθῶς γνῶτε, τοῦτο οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅποι ἂν ἀνενεγκῶν⁶
 τις τὴν αἰτίαν ἀπολύσαιτο.
- 7 Ἐγὼ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, οὐ τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔχω
 περὶ τῆς ἀπολογίας ἣν περ οἱ κατήγοροι περὶ τῆς
 κατηγορίας. οὗτοι γὰρ τὴν μὲν δίωξιν εὐσεβείας
 ἔνεκά φασι ποιέσθαι καὶ τοῦ δικαίου, τὴν δὲ κατ-
 ηγορίαν ἅπασαν πεποίηνται διαβολῆς ἔνεκα καὶ
 ἀπάτης, ὅπερ ἀδικώτατόν ἐστι τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις·
 καὶ οὐκ ἐλέγξαντες, εἴ τι' ἀδικῶ, δικαίως με βού-
 λονται τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ διαβαλόντες,⁸ καὶ εἰ
 μηδὲν ἀδικῶ, ζημιῶσαι καὶ ἐξελάσαι ἐκ τῆς γῆς
 8 ταύτης. ἐγὼ δὲ ἀξιώ πρῶτον μὲν περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ

¹ διωμοσιαί A: δημοσιαί N.

² αὐτὰ τὰ Ald. ex Her. § 88: αὐτὰ ταῦτα codd.

³ γὰρ om. N.

⁴ Verba αἰτιάσασθαι . . . μὴ ὀρθῶς add. Ald. ex Her. § 89.

⁵ νῦν seclussit Reiske, coll. Her. § 89.

⁶ ἂν ἀνενεγκῶν Reiske: ἂν ἐνεγκῶν codd. Cf. Her. § 89.

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oaths, the sacrifices, the proclamations, in fact the whole of the proceedings in connexion with trials for murder differ as profoundly as they do from the proceedings elsewhere simply because it is of supreme importance that the facts at issue, upon which so much turns, should themselves be rightly interpreted. Such a right interpretation means vengeance for him who has been wronged ; whereas to find an innocent man guilty of murder is a mistake, and a sinful mistake, which offends both gods and laws. Nor is it as serious for the prosecutor to accuse the wrong person as it is for you judges to reach a wrong verdict. The charge brought by the prosecutor is not in itself effective ; whether it becomes so, depends upon you, sitting in judgement. On the other hand, if you yourselves arrive at a wrong verdict, you cannot rid yourselves of the responsibility for so doing by blaming someone else for that verdict.

My own attitude to my defence, gentlemen, is very different from that of my accusers to their prosecution. They, on their side, allege that their object in bringing this action is to discharge a sacred duty and to satisfy justice ; whereas they have in fact treated their speech for the prosecution as nothing but an opportunity for malicious falsehood, and such behaviour is the worst travesty of justice humanly possible. Their aim is not to expose any crime I may have committed in order to exact the penalty which it deserves, but to blacken me, even though I am entirely innocent, in order to have me punished with exile from this country. I, on the other hand, con-

⁷ εἴ τι Bekker: εἴ γ' codd.

• διαβαλόντες Baier: διαβάλλοντες codd.

πράγματος ἀποκρίνεσθαι,¹ καὶ διηγῆσασθαι ἐν ὑμῖν
τὰ γενόμενα πάντα· ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὧν
οὗτοι κατηγοροῦσιν, ἐὰν ὑμῖν ἡδομένοις, βουλήσο-
μαι ἀπολογῆσασθαι· ἡγοῦμαι γὰρ ἐμοὶ² τιμὴν καὶ
ὠφέλειαν αὐτὰ οἴσειν, τοῖς δὲ κατηγοροῖς καὶ τοῖς
ἐπηρεάζουσιν αἰσχύνῃν· ἐπεὶ τοί γε καὶ δεινόν, ὧ
9 αἱ ἄρες· ἵνα μὲν ἐξῇ³ αὐτοῖς, εἴ τι ἡδίκουν ἐγὼ τὴν
πόλιν ἢ ἐν χορηγία ἢ ἐν ἄλλοις τισίν, ἀποφύνασι
καὶ ἐξελέγξασιν ἄνδρα τε ἐχθρόν τιμωρήσασθαι⁴
καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὠφελῆσαι, ἐνταῦθα μὲν οὐδεὶς πώ-
ποτε οἶός τε ἐγένετο αὐτῶν οὔτε μικρὸν οὔτε μέγα
ἐξελέγξαι⁵ ἀδικοῦντα τόνδε τὸν ἄνδρα τὸ πλῆθος τὸ
ὑμέτερον· ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ ἀγῶνι, φόνου διώκοντες
καὶ τοῦ νόμου οὕτως ἔχοντος, εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ πρᾶγμα
κατηγορεῖν, μηχανῶνται ἐπ' ἐμοὶ⁶ λόγους ψευδεῖς
συντιθέντες καὶ διαβάλλοντες τὰ εἰς τὴν πόλιν· καὶ
τῇ μὲν πόλει, εἴπερ⁷ ἀδικεῖται, κατηγορίαν ἀντὶ
τιμωρίας ἀπονέμουςιν, αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐ⁸ τὴν πόλιν φα-
σὶν ἀδικεῖσθαι, τούτου ἰδία⁹ ἀξιοῦσι δίκην λαμβά-
10 νειν· καίτοι αὗται αἱ κατηγορίαι οὔτε χάριτος ἄξιαί
οὔτε πίστεως· οὔτε γὰρ δὴ οὐ⁸ ἡ πόλις ἐλάμβανε
ἂν δίκην εἴ τι ἡδίκητο, ἐνταῦθα τὴν κατηγο-
ρίαν ποιεῖται, ὥστε χάριτος ἄξιον εἶναι τῇ πόλει·

¹ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Reiske: κρίνεσθαι codd.

² ἐμοὶ Rosenthal: μοι N, om. A pr.

³ ἐξῇ Ald.: ἐξῆ codd.

⁴ τιμωρήσασθαι Ald.: τιμωρήσεσθαι codd.

⁵ ἐξελέγξαι N: ἐλέγξαι A.

⁶ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ Blass, coll. §§ 36, 48: ἐπ' ἐμὲ codd.

⁷ εἴπερ Blass: εἰ μὲν codd.

⁸ οὐ Thalheim: ὧ A, ὧ N.

* τούτου ἰδία Bekker: τουτουὶ δὴ A corr. N: τούτου εἰ δεῖ A pr.

* This promise is never directly fulfilled, but §§ 33 ff. deal with the general conduct of the prosecution.

ON THE CHOREUTES, 8-10

sider that my first duty is to reply to the charge before the court by giving you a complete account of the facts. Afterwards, if you so desire, I shall be pleased to answer the remaining accusations made,^a as they will, I feel, turn to my own credit and advantage, and to the discomfiture of my opponents to whose impudence they are due. For it is indeed a strange fact, gentlemen: when they had the opportunity of avenging themselves on an enemy and doing the state a service by exposing and bringing home to me any public offence of which I had been guilty, as Choregus or otherwise, not one of them was able to prove that I had done your people any wrong, great or small.^b Yet at to-day's trial, when they are prosecuting for murder and are obliged by the law to confine that prosecution to the charge before the court,^c they are seeking to achieve my downfall with a tissue of lies calculated to bring my public life into disrepute. If the state has in fact been wronged, they are compensating it, not with redress, but with a mere accusation; while they are themselves demanding that reparation for a wrong which has been suffered by the state should be made to them in person. Indeed, they deserve to win neither gratitude nor credence with these charges of theirs. The circumstances in which they are prosecuting are not such as to allow the state to obtain satisfaction if really wronged, and only so would they be entitled to its gratitude;

^b This is presumably a reference to the speaker's δοκιμασία when elected a member of the βουλή in the preceding June. All magistrates had to submit to an inquiry into their general fitness to assume public office before they were installed.

^c Cf. *Herodes*, § 11. There it is stated more explicitly that the διωμοσία ensured against irrelevant charges.

οὔτε ὅστις [οὐκ]¹ ἄλλα κατηγορεῖ ἢ ἃ διώκει ἐν πράγματι τοιούτῳ, πιστεῦσαι δήπου αὐτῷ ἀξιωτέρον ἐστίν ἢ ἀπιστῆσαι. ἐγὼ δὲ σχεδὸν ἐπίσταμαι τὴν ὑμετέραν γνώμην, ὅτι οὗτ'² ἂν καταψηφίσαισθε³ οὗτ'³ ἂν ἀποψηφίσαισθε⁴ ἑτέρου τινὸς ἕνεκά μᾶλλον ἢ αὐτοῦ τοῦ πράγματος· ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ δίκαια καὶ ὅσια. ἄρξομαι δὲ ἐντεῦθεν.

- 11 Ἐπειδὴ χορηγὸς κατεστάθην εἰς Θαργήλια καὶ ἔλαχον⁵ Παντακλέα διδάσκαλον καὶ Κεκροπίδα φυλὴν πρὸς τῇ ἑμαντοῦ, [τουτέστι τῇ Ἐρεχθίδι,]⁶ ἐχορήγουν ὡς ἄριστα ἐδυνάμην καὶ δικαιοτάτα. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν διδασκαλεῖον <ῆ>⁷ ἦν ἐπιτηδειότατον τῆς ἐμῆς οἰκίας κατεσκεύασα, ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ Διονυσίοις ὅτε ἐχορήγουν ἐδίδασκον· ἔπειτα τὸν χορὸν συνέλεξα ὡς ἐδυνάμην ἄριστα, οὔτε ζημιώσας οὐδένα οὔτε ἐνέχυρα βία φέρων οὗτ' ἀπεχθανόμενος οὐδενί, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἂν ἡδιστα καὶ ἐπιτηδειό-

¹ οὐκ seclussit Taylor: εἰς Leo ex § 9.

² οὗτ' Baiter et Sauppe: οὐκ codd.

³ καταψηφίσαισθε Bekker: καταψηφίσεσθε A pr. N, -ίσησθε A corr.

⁴ ἀποψηφίσαισθε Bekker: ἀποψηφίσησθε codd.

⁵ ἔλαχον A: ἔλεγχον N.

⁶ Verba τουτέστι τῇ Ἐρεχθίδι ut scholium ex § 13 secl. Reiske.

⁷ ῆ add. Bekker.

⁶ The *χορηγία* was one of the *λητουργίαι*, or public duties, imposed upon the richer citizens by the state. A Choregus had to equip and train a chorus for one of the annual festivals, in this case the Thargelia, held in honour of Apollo and celebrated on the 7th of Thargelion (May 1st) by a competition between choirs of boys selected from the ten tribes, which were grouped in pairs for the purpose.

while the prosecutor who refuses to confine himself to the charge before the court in an action such as the present does not so much deserve to be believed as to be disbelieved. I myself know well enough what your own feelings are ; nothing save the facts immediately at issue would lead you either to condemn or to acquit, because only thus can the claims of heaven and of justice be satisfied. So with those facts I will begin.

When I was appointed Choregus for the Thargelia,^a Pantacles^b falling to me as poet and the Cecropid as the tribe that went with mine [that is to say the Erechtheid],^c I discharged my office as efficiently and as scrupulously as I was able. I began by fitting out a training-room in the most suitable part of my house, the same that I had used when Choregus at the Dionysia.^d Next, I recruited the best chorus that I could, without inflicting a single fine, without extorting a single pledge,^e and without making a single enemy. Just as though nothing could have been

^a Probably this is the Pantacles who appears as a lyric poet in a choregic inscription of the period (*I.G.* i². 771). Aristophanes also refers jokingly to a Pantacles who got into difficulties with his helmet at the Panathenaic procession on one occasion (*Frogs* 1036: first staged in 405); but it is not certain that he was the poet.

^c See critical note 6.

^d i.e. the Great Dionysia (τὰ ἐν ἄστει Διονύσια), celebrated every March with a procession, choruses of boys, and tragic and comic performances. The speaker had undertaken the training of a chorus for the festival in some previous year.

^e The Choregus was empowered to inflict fines upon parents who refused to allow their sons to perform without good reason. The "pledges" mentioned would presumably be exacted from parents who did proffer some excuse. If the excuse proved unsatisfactory, they would forfeit their money.

τατα ἀμφοτέροις ἐγίγνετο, ἐγὼ μὲν ἐκέλευον καὶ ἡτούμην,¹ οἱ δ' ἐκόντες καὶ βουλόμενοι ἔπεμπον.

- 12 Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦκον οἱ παῖδες, πρῶτον μὲν μοι ἀσχολία ἦν παρεῖναι καὶ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι· ἐτύγχανε γάρ μοι πράγματα ὄντα πρὸς Ἀριστίωνα καὶ Φιλῖνον, ᾧ ἐγὼ περὶ πολλοῦ ἐποιούμην, ἐπειδὴ περ εἰσῆγγεῖλα, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως ἀποδείξαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀθηναίοις. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν τούτοις προσείχον τὸν νοῦν, κατέστησα δὲ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, εἴ τι δέοι τῷ χορῷ, Φανόστρατον, δημότην μὲν τούτων τῶν διωκόντων, κηδεστὴν δ' ἑμαυτοῦ, ᾧ ἐγὼ δέδωκα τὴν θυγατέρα, καὶ ἡξίουν αὐτὸν <ὥς>²

- 13 ἄριστα ἐπιμελεῖσθαι· ἔτι δὲ πρὸς τούτῳ δύο ἄνδρας, τὸν μὲν Ἐρεχθίδος Ἀμεινίαν,³ ὃν αὐτοὶ [143] οἱ φυλέται ἐψηφίσαντο συλλέγειν καὶ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς φυλῆς ἐκάστοτε, δοκοῦντα χρηστὸν εἶναι, τὸν δ' ἕτερον⁴ . . ., τῆς Κεκροπίδος, ὅσπερ ἐκάστοτε εἴωθεν ταύτην τὴν φυλὴν συλλέγειν· ἔτι δὲ τέταρτον Φίλιππον, ᾧ προσετέτακτο ὠνεῖσθαι καὶ ἀναλίσκειν εἴ τι φράζοι ὁ διδάσκαλος ἢ ἄλλος τις τούτων, ὅπως <ὥς>⁵ ἄριστα χορηγοῖντο οἱ παῖδες καὶ μηδενὸς ἐνδεεῖς εἶεν διὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ἀσχολίαν.

- 14 Καθειστήκει μὲν ἡ χορηγία οὕτω. καὶ τούτων εἴ τι ψεύδομαι προφάσεως ἕνεκα, ἔξεστι τῷ κατηγόρῳ ἐξελέγξαι ἐν τῷ ὑστέρῳ λόγῳ ὃ τι ἂν βούληται [εἰπεῖν].⁶ ἐπεὶ τοι οὕτως ἔχει, ὦ ἄνδρες·

¹ ἡτούμην Bekker: ἡγούμην codd.

² ὥς add. Blass.

³ Ἀμεινίαν, ὃν Jernstedt: ἀμηνιανὸν AN: Ἀμηνίαν, ὃν vulg.

⁴ Post ἕτερον nomen excidisse censuerunt Baiter et Sauppe.

⁵ ὥς add. Blass.

⁶ εἰπεῖν del. Dobree: εἰπών Sauppe: καὶ ante ὃ τι add. Thalheim.

ON THE CHOREUTES, 11-14

more satisfactory or better suited to both parties, I on my side would make my demand or request, while the parents on theirs would send their sons along without demur, nay, readily.

For a while after the arrival of the boys I had no time to look after them in person, as I happened to be engaged in suits against Aristion and Philinus,^a and was anxious to lose no time after the impeachment in sustaining my charges in a just and proper manner before the Council and the general public. Being thus occupied myself, I arranged that the needs of the chorus should be attended to by Phanostratus, a member of the same deme as my accusers here and a relative of my own (he is my son-in-law); and I told him to perform the task with all possible care. Besides Phanostratus I appointed two others. The first, Ameinias, whom I thought a trustworthy man, belonged to the Erechtheid tribe and had been officially chosen by it to recruit and supervise its choruses at the various festivals; while the second, . . ., regularly recruited the choruses of the Cecropid tribe, to which he belonged, in the same way. There was yet a fourth, Philippus, whose duty it was to purchase or spend whatever the poet or any of the other three told him. Thus I ensured that the boys should receive every attention and lack nothing owing to my own preoccupation.

Such were my arrangements as Choregus. If I am lying as regards any of them in order to exonerate myself, my accuser is at liberty to refute me on any point he likes in his second speech. For this is how

* For embezzlement of public monies. See § 35.

πολλοὶ τῶν περιεστώτων τούτων τὰ μὲν πράγματα ταῦτα πάντα ἀκριβῶς ἐπίστανται, καὶ τοῦ ὀρκωτοῦ ἀκούουσι, καὶ ἐμοὶ προσέχουσι τὸν νοῦν ἅττα ἐγὼ ἀποκρίνομαι, οἷς ἐγὼ βουλοίμην¹ ἂν δοκεῖν αὐτός τε εὖορκος εἶναι καὶ ὑμᾶς τάληθῇ λέγων πείσαι ἀποψηφίσασθαί μου.

- 15 Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἀποδείξω ὑμῖν ὅτι οὐτ' ἐκέλευσα πιεῖν τὸν παῖδα τὸ φάρμακον οὐτ' ἠνάγκασα οὐτ' ἔδωκα καὶ οὐδὲ² παρῇ ὅτ' ἔπιεν. καὶ οὐ τούτου ἔνεκα ταῦτα σφόδρα λέγω, ὥς ἐμαυτὸν ἔξω αἰτίας καταστήσω, ἕτερον δέ τινα εἰς αἰτίαν ἀγάγω· οὐ δῆτα ἔγωγε, πλήν γε τῆς τύχης, ἥπερ οἶμαι καὶ ἄλλοις πολλοῖς ἀνθρώπων αἰτία ἐστὶν ἀποθανεῖν· ἦν οὐτ' ἂν ἐγὼ οὐτ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς οἷός τ' ἂν εἴη ἀποτρέψαι³ μὴ οὐ γενέσθαι ἦντινα δεῖ ἐκάστω. . . .⁴

MARTYRES

- 16 Μεμαρτύρηται μὲν οὖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, περὶ τοῦ πράγματος ἃ ἐγὼ ὑμῖν ὑπεσχόμην· ἐξ αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων χρὴ σκοπεῖν ἃ τε οὗτοι διωμόσαντο καὶ ἃ ἐγώ, πότεροι ἀληθέστερα καὶ εὖορκότερα. διωμόσαντο δὲ οὗτοι μὲν ἀποκτεῖναί με Διόδοτον βουλευσάντα τὸν θάνατον, ἐγὼ δὲ μὴ ἀποκτεῖναι,⁵ μήτε χειρὶ ἐργασάμενος⁶ μήτε βουλευσας.
- 17 Αἰτιῶνται δὲ οὗτοι μὲν ἐκ τούτων, ὥς αἴτιος ὅς⁷

¹ βουλοίμην Dobree: ἐβουλόμην codd.

² οὐδὲ Reiske: οὔτε codd.

³ ἀποτρέψαι Dobree: ἀποστρέψαι codd.

⁴ Lacunam statuit Blass, coll. *Her.* § 61.

⁵ μὴ ἀποκτεῖναι A: ἀποκτεῖναί με N.

⁶ ἐργασάμενος Dobree ex Andoc. i. 94: ἀράμενος codd.

⁷ αἴτιος ὅς Sauppe: οὗτος codd.

ON THE CHOREUTES, 14-17

it is, gentlemen: many of the spectators here present are perfectly familiar with every one of these facts, the voice of the officer who administered the oath is in their ears, and they are giving my defence their close attention; I would like them to feel that I am respecting that oath, and that if I persuade you to acquit me, it was by telling the truth that I did so.

In the first place, then, I will prove to you that I did not tell the boy to drink the poison, compel him to drink it, give it to him to drink, or even witness him drinking it. And I am not insisting on these facts in order to incriminate someone else once I have cleared myself; no indeed—unless that someone else be Fortune; and this is not the first time, I imagine, that she has caused a man's death. Fortune neither I nor any other could prevent from fulfilling her destined part in the life of each of us. . . .^a

Witnesses

The facts have been confirmed by evidence as I promised, gentlemen; and you must let that evidence help you to decide which of the two sworn statements made,^b the prosecution's or my own, reveals more respect for truth and for the oath by which it was preceded. The prosecution swore that I was responsible for the death of Diodotus as having instigated the act which led to it^c; whereas I swore that I did not cause his death, whether by my own act or by instigation.

Further, in making their charge, the prosecution

^a Some such phrase as *καί μοι μάρτυρας τούτων κάλει* seems to have been lost. Cf. *Herodes*, § 61.

^b For the *διωμοσία* cf. *Herodes*, § 11.

^c That *βουλευσάντα τὸν θάνατον* is not to be taken in the sense of "wilfully caused his death" is clear from § 19.

ἐκέλευσε¹ πιεῖν τὸν παῖδα τὸ φάρμακον ἢ ἡνάγκασεν ἢ ἔδωκεν· ἐγὼ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν τούτων ὧν αἰτιῶνται οὗτοι ἀποφανῶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔνοχός εἰμι· οὔτε γὰρ ἐκέλευσα οὔτ' ἡνάγκασα οὔτ' ἔδωκα²· καὶ ἔτι προστίθημι³ αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ παρεγενόμην πίνοντι· καὶ εἴ φασιν ἀδικεῖν εἴ τις ἐκέλευσεν,⁴ ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀδικῶ· οὐ γὰρ ἐκέλευσα· καὶ εἴ φασιν ἀδικεῖν εἴ τις ἡνάγκασεν, ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀδικῶ· οὐ γὰρ ἡνάγκασα· καὶ εἰ τὸν δόντα τὸ φάρμακόν φασιν αἴτιον εἶναι, ἐγὼ οὐκ αἴτιος· οὐ γὰρ ἔδωκα.

- 18 Αἰτιάσασθαι μὲν οὖν καὶ καταψεύσασθαι ἔξεστι τῷ βουλομένῳ· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἕκαστος τούτου κρατεῖ· γενέσθαι μέντοι τὰ μὴ γενόμενα καὶ ἀδικεῖν τὸν μὴ ἀδικοῦντα οὐκ ἐν τοῖς τούτων λόγοις ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ τῷ ἀληθεῖ. ὅποσα μὲν γὰρ λάθρα πράττεται καὶ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ βουλευθέντα, ὧν μὴ εἰσι μάρτυρες, ἀνάγκη περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν λόγων τῶν τε τοῦ κατηγοροῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀποκρινομένου τὴν διάγνωσιν ποιεῖσθαι καὶ θηρεύειν καὶ ἐπὶ σμικρὸν ὑπονοεῖν τὰ λεγόμενα, καὶ εἰκάζοντας μᾶλλον ἢ σάφα εἰδότας
- 19 ψηφίζεσθαι περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων· ὅπου δὲ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτοὶ οἱ κατήγοροι ὁμολογοῦσι μὴ ἐκ προνοίας μηδ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς γενέσθαι τὸν θάνατον τῷ παιδί, ἔπειτα τὰ πραχθέντα φανερώς ἅπαντα πραχ-

¹ ἐκέλευσε Baiter: κελεύσειε codd.

² οὔτ' ἦν. οὔτ' ἔδ. Dobree: οὔτ' ἔδ. οὔτ' ἦν. codd.

³ ἔτι προστίθημι Ald.: ἐπιπροστίθημι codd.

⁴ Verba ἐκέλευσεν . . . ἀδικεῖν εἴ τις om. N.

ON THE CHOREUTES, 17-19

invoke the principle that the responsibility rests with whoever told the boy to drink the poison, forced him to drink it, or gave it to him to drink. By that very principle, however, I will myself prove that I am innocent : for I neither told the boy to drink the poison, nor forced him to drink it, nor gave it to him to drink. I will even go a step further than they and add that I did not witness him drink it. If the prosecution say that it was a criminal act to tell him to drink it, I am no criminal : I did not tell him to drink it. If they say that it was a criminal act to force him to drink it, I am no criminal : I did not force him to drink it. And if they say that the responsibility rests with the person who gave him the poison, I am not responsible : I did not give it to him.

Now accusations and lies can be indulged in at will, as they are at the command of each one of us. But that what never happened should be transformed into fact, that an innocent man should be transformed into a criminal is not, I feel, a matter which depends upon the eloquence of the prosecution ; it is a question of what is right and what is true. Admittedly, with a deliberately planned murder, carried out in secret and with none to witness it, the truth can only be determined from the accounts given by the prosecutor and the defendant, and from them alone ; their statements must be followed up with care and suspected on the slightest grounds and the final verdict must necessarily be the result of conjecture rather than certain knowledge. But in the present instance, the prosecution themselves admit to begin with that the boy's death was not due to premeditation or design : and secondly, everything which happened happened publicly and before numerous

θῆναι καὶ ἐναντίον μαρτύρων πολλῶν, καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ παίδων, καὶ ἐλευθέρων καὶ δούλων, ἐξ ὧν περ καὶ εἴ τις τι ἡδίκηκε, φανερώτατος ἂν¹ εἴη, καὶ εἴ τις μὴ ἀδικοῦντα αἰτιῶτο, μάλιστ' ἂν² ἐξελέγχοιτο.

20 "Αξιον δ' ἐνθυμηθῆναι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀμφοτέρα καὶ τῆς γνώμης τῶν ἀντιδίκων καὶ οἷῳ τρόπῳ ἔρχονται ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα. ἐξ ἀρχῆς γὰρ οὐδὲν ὁμοίως οὔτοί τε πρὸς ἐμὲ πράττουσι καὶ ἐγὼ πρὸς τού-

21 τους. ἔλεξε μὲν γὰρ Φιλοκράτης οὔτοσὶ ἀναβὰς εἰς τὴν ἡλιαίαν³ τὴν τῶν θεσμοθετῶν, τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἣ ὁ παῖς ἐξεφέρετο, ὅτι ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἀποκτείναιμι ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ χορῷ, φάρμακον ἀναγκάσας πιεῖν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὗτος ταῦτ' ἔλεγεν, ἀναβὰς ἐγὼ εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον τοῖς αὐτοῖς δικασταῖς ἔλεξα ὅτι τὸν μὲν νόμον οὐ δικαίως μου προκαθισταίη⁴ Φιλοκράτης κατηγορῶν καὶ διαβάλλων εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, μελλόντων ἔσεσθαι μοι ἀγώνων πρὸς Ἀριστίωνα καὶ Φιλῖνον αὔριον καὶ⁵ ἔνῃ,⁶ ὧν περ [144] 22 ἕνεκα τοὺς λόγους τούτους λέγοι'. ἃ μέντοι αἰτιῶτο καὶ διαβάλλοι, ῥαδίως ἐξελεγχθήσοιτο ψευδόμενος. εἶεν⁸ γὰρ οἱ συνειδότες πολλοί, καὶ ἐλεύθεροι καὶ δούλοι, καὶ νεώτεροι καὶ πρεσβύτεροι, σύμπαντες πλείους ἢ πεντήκοντα, οἱ τοὺς τε λόγους τοὺς λεχθέντας περὶ τῆς πόσεως τοῦ φαρμάκου καὶ τὰ πραχθέντα καὶ τὰ γενόμενα⁹ πάντα ἐπίσταντο.¹⁰

23 Καὶ εἰπόν τε ταῦτα ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ, καὶ προὔ-

¹ ἂν A: τ' ἂν N. ² μάλιστ' ἂν Sauppe: μάλιστα codd.

³ ἡλιαίαν Taylor: ἡλιακὴν codd.

⁴ οὐ δικαίως μου προκαθισταίη Thalheim: οὐ δίκαιον οὐ προκαθῆσθαι εἰ A: οὐ δίκαιον οὐ προκαθίσταται ἢ N.

⁵ καὶ Maetzner: τῇ codd.

⁶ ἐνῇ Taylor: ἐνῇ A, ἐνῇ N.

ON THE CHOREUTES, 19-23

witnesses, men and boys, free men and slaves, who would have ensured the complete exposure of the criminal, had there been one, and the instant refutation of anyone who accused an innocent person.^a

Both the spirit shown by my opponents and the way in which they set to work are worth noticing, gentlemen ; for their behaviour towards me has been very different from mine towards them from the outset. Philocrates yonder presented himself before the Heliaea of the Thesmothetae ^b on the very day of the boy's burial, and declared that I had murdered his brother, a member of the chorus, by forcing him to drink poison. At that, I presented myself before the court in my turn. I told the same jury that Philocrates had no right to place legal impediments in my way by coming to court with his outrageous charge, when I was bringing suits against Aristion and Philinus on the following day and the day after : for that was his only reason for making such allegations. However, I said, there would be no difficulty in proving his monstrous accusation a lie, as there were plenty of witnesses, slave and free, young and old, in fact, over fifty in all, who knew how the drinking of the poison had been accounted for and were in complete possession of the facts and circumstances.

Not only did I make this declaration before the

^a § 19 in the Greek consists of an intricate dependent clause without a main verb to complete the grammatical construction. By the time ἐξελέγχοντο has been reached, the initial ὅπου has been forgotten.

^b i.e. before an ordinary Heliastic court (δικαστήριον).

⁷ λέγοι N : λέγει A.

⁸ εἰ ἐν N : εἰσι A.

⁹ γινόμενα Reiske : λεγόμενα codd.

¹⁰ ἐπίσταντο Maetzner : ἠπίσταντο codd.

- καλούμην αὐτὸν εὐθὺς τότε, καὶ αὖθις τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ
 ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς δικασταῖς, καὶ ἰέναι ἐκέλευον λα-
 βόντα μάρτυρας ὁπόσους βούλοιο ἐπὶ τοὺς παρα-
 γενομένους, λέγων αὐτῷ ὀνόματι ἕκαστον, τούτους
 ἐρωτᾶν καὶ ἐλέγχειν, τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθέρους ὡς χρή
 τοὺς ἐλευθέρους, οἱ σφῶν <τ' αὐτῶν>¹ ἕνεκα καὶ
 τοῦ δικαίου ἔφραζον ἂν τάληθῇ καὶ τὰ γεγόμενα,
 τοὺς δὲ δούλους, εἰ μὲν αὐτῷ ἐρωτῶντι² τάληθῇ
 δοκοῖεν λέγειν, εἰ δὲ μή, ἔτοιμος εἶην³ διδόναι
 βασανίζειν τοὺς τε ἑμαυτοῦ πάντας, καὶ εἴ τινας
 τῶν ἄλλοτρίων κελεύοι,⁴ ὡμολόγουν πείσας τὸν
 δεσπότην παραδώσειν αὐτῷ βασανίζειν τρόπῳ ὃ-
 24 ποίῳ βούλοιο. καὶ ταῦτα ἑμοῦ προκαλουμένου καὶ
 λέγοντος ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ, οὐ καὶ αὐτῷ οἱ δικα-
 σταὶ καὶ ἕτεροι ἰδιῶται πολλοὶ μάρτυρες παρήσαν,
 οὔτε τότε παραχρῆμα οὔτε ὕστερον ἐν παντὶ τῷ
 χρόνῳ οὐδεπώποτε ἠθέλησαν ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τοῦτο
 τὸ δίκαιον, εὖ εἰδότες ὅτι οὐκ ἂν τούτοις κατ'
 ἑμοῦ ἔλεγχος ἐγίγνετο οὗτος, ἀλλ' ἑμοὶ κατὰ
 τούτων, ὅτι οὐδὲν δίκαιον οὐδ' ἀληθὲς ἡτιῶντο.
 25 Ἐπίστασθε δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὅτι αἱ ἀνάγκαι αὗται
 ἰσχυρόταται καὶ μέγισταί εἰσι τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις,
 καὶ ἔλεγχοι ἐκ τούτων σαφέστατοι καὶ πιστότατοι
 περὶ τοῦ δικαίου, ὅπου εἶεν μὲν ἐλεύθεροι πολλοὶ οἱ
 συνειδότες, εἶεν δὲ δούλοι, καὶ ἐξείη μὲν τοὺς
 ἐλευθέρους ὅρκους καὶ πίστεσιν ἀναγκάζειν, ἃ τοῖς
 ἐλευθέροις μέγιστα καὶ περὶ πλείστου ἐστίν, ἐξείη

¹ τ' αὐτῶν add. Sauppe.² διδόναι post ἐρωτῶντι hab. codd.: om. Ald.³ εἶην Taylor: εἶεν A, εἶμι N.⁴ κελεύοι Bekker: κελεύει codd.

court, but I offered Philocrates a challenge there and then, and repeated it the following day in the presence of the same jury. Let him take with him as many witnesses as he liked : let him go to the persons who had been present at the accident (I specified them by name) : and let him interrogate and cross-examine them. Let him question the free men as befitted free men ; for their own sakes and in the interests of justice, they would give a faithful account of what had occurred. As to the slaves, if he considered that they were answering his questions truthfully, well and good ; if he did not, I was ready to place all my own at his disposal for examination under torture, and should he demand any that did not belong to me, I agreed to obtain the consent of their owner and hand them over to him to examine as he liked. That was the challenge which I addressed to him before the court ; and not only the jurors themselves but numbers of private persons also were there to witness it. Yet the prosecution refused to bring the case to this issue at the time, and have persistently refused ever since. They knew very well that instead of supplying them with proof of my guilt, such an inquiry would supply me with proof that their own charge was totally unjust and unfounded.

You do not need to be reminded, gentlemen, that the one occasion when compulsion is as absolute and as effective as is humanly possible, and when the rights of a case are ascertained thereby most surely and most certainly, arises when there is an abundance of witnesses, both slave and free, and it is possible to put pressure upon the free men by exacting an oath or word of honour, the most solemn and the most awful form of compulsion known to free

δὲ τοὺς δούλους ἑτέραις ἀνάγκαις, ὅφ' ὧν καὶ ἦν μέλλωσιν ἀποθανεῖσθαι κατειπόντες, ὅμως ἀναγκάζονται τάληθῇ λέγειν· ἡ γὰρ παροῦσα ἀνάγκη ἐκάστω ἰσχυροτέρα ἐστὶ τῆς μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι.

- 26 Εἰς πάντα¹ τοίνυν ἐγὼ ταῦτα προῦκαλεσάμην τούτους, καὶ ἐξ ὧν γε² χρὴ ἄνθρωπον ὄντα τάληθῇ καὶ τὰ δίκαια πυνθάνεσθαι, ἐξῆν αὐτοῖς πυνθάνεσθαι, καὶ πρόφασις οὐδεμία ὑπελείπετο. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν ὁ τὴν αἰτίαν ἔχων καὶ ἀδικῶν, ὡς οὗτοί φασιν, ἔτοιμος ἦ αὐτοῖς κατ' ἐμαυτοῦ παρέχειν ἔλεγχον τὸν δικαιοτάτον· οἱ δ' αἰτιώμενοι καὶ φάσκοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι αὐτοὶ ἦσαν οἱ οὐκ ἐθέλοντες ἐλέγχειν εἰ
- 27 τι ἡδικοῦντο. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐγὼ τούτων προκαλουμένων μὴ ἠθέλησα τοὺς παραγενομένους ἀποφῆναι, <ἡ>³ θεράποντας ἐξαιτοῦσι μὴ ἠθελον ἐκδιδόναι, ἡ ἄλλην τινὰ πρόκλησιν ἔφευγον, αὐτὰ ἂν ταῦτα μέγιστα τεκμήρια κατ' ἐμοῦ ἐποιοῦντο ὅτι ἀληθὴς ἦν ἡ⁴ αἰτία· ἐπεὶ δ' ἐμοῦ προκαλουμένου οὗτοι ἦσαν οἱ φεύγοντες τὸν ἔλεγχον, ἐμοὶ δήπου δίκαιον κατὰ τούτων τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο τεκμήριον γενέσθαι ὅτι οὐκ ἀληθὴς [ἦν]⁵ ἡ αἰτία ἦν⁶ αἰτιῶνται κατ' ἐμοῦ.
- 28 Ἐπίσταμαι δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὅτι εἰ μὲν τούτοις ἐμοῦ κατεμαρτύρουν οἱ μάρτυρες οἱ παραγερόμενοι, αὐτοῖς ἂν τούτοις ἰσχυροτάτοις ἐχρῶντο

¹ πάντα Blass: πᾶν codd.

² γε Ald.: σε codd.

³ ἡ add. Bekker.

⁴ ἡ om. A.

⁵ ἦν del. Jernstedt.

⁶ ἦν A: ἦν N.

* A difficult sentence. Literally: "The compulsion which is present has more influence over each than that which is to come." The meaning seems to be: the torture which they are suffering at the moment (ἡ παροῦσα ἀνάγκη) forces them to speak in spite of the fact that they will inevitably be put to death in consequence of their disclosures (ἡ μέλλουσα ἀνάγκη). ἀνάγκη is used in two slightly different senses

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men, and upon the slaves by other devices, which will force them to tell the truth even if their revelations are bound to cost them their lives, as the compulsion of the moment has a stronger influence over each than the fate which he will suffer by compulsion afterwards.^a

It was to this, then, and nothing less that I challenged the prosecution. Every means which mortal man finds it necessary to use in order to discover the true rights of a matter, they had the opportunity of using; not the vestige of an excuse was left them. I, the defendant, the alleged criminal, was ready to give them the chance of proving my guilt in the fairest possible way; it was they, the prosecutors, the professedly injured party, who refused to obtain proof of such injury as they had sustained. Suppose that the offer had come from them. Then had I refused to disclose who the eyewitnesses were: had I refused to hand over my servants at their request: or had I been afraid to accept some other challenge, they would be claiming that those facts in themselves afforded to my detriment the strongest presumption of the truth of their charge. Instead, it was I who issued the challenge, and the prosecution who evaded the test. So it is surely only fair that this same fact should afford me a presumption to their detriment that the charge which they have made against me is untrue.

Further, I am certain, gentlemen, that if the witnesses present at the accident were testifying in the prosecution's favour and against me, the prosecution would be treating them as supremely important:

—(1) of torture: that which leaves a man no choice but to speak. (2) Of a death which is certain.

καὶ πίστιν ταύτην σαφεστάτην ἀπέβαινον, τοὺς
 μάρτυρας τοὺς καταμαρτυροῦντας· τῶν αὐτῶν δὲ
 τούτων μαρτυροῦντων,¹ ἃ μὲν ἐγὼ λέγω, ἀληθῆ
 εἶναι, ἃ δὲ οὗτοι λέγουσιν, οὐκ ἀληθῆ, τοῖς μὲν
 μάρτυσι τοῖς <ἐμοὶ>² μαρτυροῦσιν ἀπιστεῖν ὑμᾶς
 διδάσκουσι, τοῖς δὲ λόγοις οἷς αὐτοὶ λέγουσι πι-
 29 στεύειν ὑμᾶς φασι χρῆναι, οὓς ἐγὼ εἰ ἔλεγον ἄνευ
 μαρτύρων, ψευδεῖς ἂν κατηγόρουν εἶναι. καίτοι
 δεινὸν εἰ οἱ αὐτοὶ μάρτυρες τούτοις μὲν ἂν μαρ-
 τυροῦντες πιστοὶ ἦσαν, ἐμοὶ δὲ μαρτυροῦντες ἄ-
 πιστοι ἔσονται. καὶ εἰ μὲν πάνυ μὴ παρεγένοντο
 μάρτυρες, ἐγὼ δὲ παρειχόμεν,³ ἢ τοὺς παραγενο-
 μένους μὴ παρειχόμεν, ἑτέρους δὲ τινας, εἰκότως
 ἂν οἱ τούτων λόγοι πιστότεροι ἦσαν τῶν ἐμῶν
 μαρτύρων· ὅπου δὲ μάρτυράς τε ὁμολογοῦσι παρα-
 γενέσθαι, καὶ ἐγὼ τοὺς παραγενομένους παρέχομαι,
 <καὶ>⁴ εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρας καὶ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ
 καὶ οἱ μάρτυρες ἅπαντες φανεροὶ ἔσμεν λέγοντες
 ἅπερ νυνὶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, πόθεν χρή, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἢ
 [145] τᾷ ἀληθῇ πιστὰ ἢ τὰ μὴ ἀληθῇ ἄπιστα ποιεῖν ἄλ-
 30 λοθεν ἢ ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων; ὅπου μὲν γὰρ λόγῳ
 τις διδάσκει περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων, μάρτυρας δὲ μὴ
 παρέχοιτο, μαρτύρων ἂν τις τοὺς λόγους τούτους
 ἐνδεεῖς φαίη εἶναι· ὅπου δὲ μάρτυρας μὲν παρ-
 ἐχοιτο,⁵ τεκμήρια δὲ αὖ τοῖς⁶ μαρτυροῦσιν ὅμοια
 μὴ ἀποφαίνοι,⁷ ταῦτα⁸ ἂν τις ἔχοι εἰπεῖν, εἰ βούλοιτο.
 31 ἐγὼ τοίνυν τοὺς τε λόγους ὑμῖν εἰκότας ἀποφαίνω,
 καὶ τοῖς λόγοις τοὺς μάρτυρας ὁμολογοῦντας καὶ

¹ μαρτυρούντων A pr.: καταμαρτυρούντων A corr. N.

² ἐμοὶ add. Reiske.

³ παρειχόμεν Stephanus: παρεσχόμεν codd.

⁴ καὶ add. Reiske.

⁵ παρέχοιτο N corr.: παρέχοντο A N pr.

they would be showing that such unfavourable evidence was proof conclusive. As, however, these same witnesses are testifying that what I say is true and that what the prosecution say is not, they urge that the evidence of those witnesses in my favour is untrustworthy; according to them, it is their own statements which you should believe, statements which they would be attacking as false, were I making them myself without witnesses to support me. Yet it is strange that the witnesses who would be trustworthy, were their evidence favourable to the prosecution, are to be untrustworthy when it is favourable to me. Were I producing eyewitnesses when there had been none, or were I not producing the true eyewitnesses, there would be some ground for treating the statements of the prosecution as more trustworthy than my witnesses. But the prosecution admit that witnesses were actually present: I am producing those witnesses: and both I and all my witnesses are well known to have maintained from the very first day what we are repeating to you now. So what other means than these are to be employed to confirm what is true and to disprove what is not? If a bare statement of the facts were made, but not supported by the evidence of witnesses, it might well be criticized for the absence of that support; and if witnesses were forthcoming, only to conflict with the presumptions furnished by the pleader, his opponent might well pass a corresponding criticism, should he so wish. Now in my own case, you are being presented with an account which is reasonable, with evidence

⁶ αὐ τοῖς Reiske: αὐτοῖς codd.

⁷ ἀποφαίνου Reiske: ἀποφαίνονται N, ἀποφαίνονται A.

⁸ ταῦτα Reiske: ταῦτα codd.

- τοῖς μάρτυσι τὰ ἔργα, καὶ τεκμήρια ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων; καὶ ἔτι πρὸς τούτοις δύο τῶ μεγίστῳ καὶ ἰσχυροτάτῳ, τούτους μὲν αὐτούς τε ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐξελεγχομένους καὶ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, ἐμὲ δὲ ὑπὸ τε
- 32 τούτων καὶ ὑπὸ ἑμαυτοῦ ἀπολυόμενον· ὅπου γὰρ ἐθέλοντος ἐλέγχεσθαι ἐμοῦ περὶ ὧν ἡτιῶντο οὗτοι¹ μὴ ἡθελον ἐλέγχειν (εἴ τι)² ἡδικοῦντο, ἐμὲ μὲν δήπου ἀπέλυον, αὐτοὶ δὲ κατὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν μάρτυρες ἐγένοντο, ὅτι οὐδὲν δίκαιον οὐδ' ἀληθὲς ἡτιῶντο. καίτοι εἰ πρὸς τοῖς ἑμαυτοῦ μάρτυσι τοὺς ἀντιδίκους αὐτοὺς μάρτυρας παρέχομαι, ποῖ ἔτι ἐλθόντα δεῖ ἢ πόθεν ἀποδείξαντα τῆς αἰτίας ἀπολελύσθαι;
- 33 Ἐγοῦμαι μὲν οὖν καὶ ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων καὶ ἀποδεδειγμένων, ὦ ἄνδρες, δικαίως ἂν μου ἀποψηφίσασθαι ὑμᾶς, καὶ ἐπίστασθαι ἅπαντας ὅτι οὐδὲν μοι προσήκει τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης. ἵνα δ' ἔτι καὶ ἄμεινον μάθητε, τούτου ἕνεκα πλείω λέξω, καὶ ἀποδείξω ὑμῖν τοὺς κατηγοροὺς τούτους ἐπιорκοτάτους ὄντας καὶ ἀσεβεστάτους ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἀξίους οὐ μόνον ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μισεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑφ' ὑμῶν πάντων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν τῆς δίκης ἕνεκα ταυτησί.
- 34 Οὗτοι γὰρ τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἣ ἀπέθανεν ὁ παῖς, καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ³ ἣ προέκειτο, οὐδ' αὐτοὶ ἡξίουσαν αἰτιάσθαι ἐμὲ [οὐδ']⁴ ἀδικεῖν ἐν τῷ πράγματι τούτῳ οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ συνῆσαν ἐμοὶ καὶ διελέγοντο·

¹ Verba οὗτοι . . . ἡτιῶντο om. N.

² εἴ τι ἡδικοῦντο Blass, coll. § 26: ἡδίκουν καὶ codd.

³ ὑστεραία A: ὑστέρα N.

⁴ οὐδ' del. Wilamowitz.

which is consistent with that account, with facts which are consistent with that evidence, with presumptions drawn immediately from those facts, and with two arguments of the greatest significance and weight in addition : the first, the circumstance that the prosecution have been proved impostors both by themselves and by me : and the second, the circumstance that I have been proved innocent both by the prosecution and by myself ; for in refusing to obtain proof of such injury as they had sustained when I was ready for an inquiry into the crime with which they were charging me, they were clearly acknowledging my innocence and testifying to the injustice and falsity of their own accusation. If I supplement the evidence of my own witnesses with that of my opponents in person, what other expedients, what other proofs are necessary to establish my entire freedom from the charge ?

I feel that both the arguments and proofs which I have put before you, gentlemen, would justify you in acquitting me ; you all know that the charge before the court does not concern me. However, to confirm you in that knowledge, I will go further. I will prove that my accusers here are the most reckless perjurers and the most godless scoundrels alive : that they have earned not only my own hatred, but the hatred of every one of you and of your fellow-citizens besides, by instituting this trial.

On the first day, the day of the boy's death, and on the second, when the body was laid out, not even the prosecution themselves thought of accusing me of having played any kind of criminal part in the accident : on the contrary, they avoided neither meeting

τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἣ ἐξεφέρετο ὁ παῖς, ταύτῃ δὴ πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν [τινες]¹ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῶν ἐμῶν, καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο αἰτιᾶσθαι καὶ προαγορεύειν εἶργεσθαι τῶν νομίμων. τίνες οὖν ἦσαν οἱ πείσαντες αὐτούς; καὶ τίνος ἔνεκα καὶ πρόθυμοι ἐγένοντο πείσαι αὐτούς; δεῖ γάρ με καὶ ταῦτα ὑμᾶς διδάξαι.

- 35 Κατηγορήσειν ἔμελλον Ἀριστίωνος καὶ Φιλίνου καὶ Ἀμπελίνου καὶ τοῦ ὑπογραμματέως τῶν θεσμοθετῶν, μεθ' οὗπερ συνέκλεπτον, περὶ ὧν εἰσήγγειλα εἰς τὴν βουλήν. καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐκ μὲν τῶν πεπραγμένων οὐδεμία ἦν ἐλπίς ἀποφεύξεσθαι—τοι-
αῦτα ἄρ' ἦν τὰ ἡδίκημένα—· πείσαντες δὲ τούτους ἀπογράφεσθαι καὶ προαγορεύειν ἐμοὶ εἶργεσθαι τῶν νομίμων, ἡγήσαντο ταύτην σφίσιν ἔσεσθαι σω-
τηρίαν καὶ ἀπαλλαγὴν τῶν πραγμάτων ἀπάντων.
- 36 ὁ γὰρ νόμος οὕτως ἔχει, ἐπειδάν τις ἀπογραφῇ φόνου δίκην, εἶργεσθαι τῶν νομίμων· καὶ οὗτ' ἂν ἐγὼ οἶός τ' ἦ ἐπεξελθεῖν εἰργόμενος τῶν νομίμων, ἐκεῖνοί τε ἐμοῦ τοῦ εἰσαγγείλαντος καὶ ἐπισταμένου τὰ πράγματα μὴ ἐπεξιόντος ῥαδίως ἔμελλον ἀπο-
φεύξεσθαι καὶ δίκην οὐ δώσειν ὑμῖν² ὧν ἡδίκησαν· καὶ τοῦτ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ πρῶτον ἐμηχανήσαντο Φιλῖνος καὶ οἱ ἕτεροι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ Λυσιστράτῳ πρότερον, ὥς αὐτοὶ ὑμεῖς ἠκούσατε.

¹ τίνες del. Dobree.

² ὑμῖν A corr. N.: ἐμοὶ A pr.

^a The force of *συνῆσαν καὶ διελέγοντο* can best be conveyed by a negative. The implication is, of course, that had the prosecution believed the speaker guilty, they would have avoided all contact with him for fear of being tainted with the *μίασμα* which rested on him. Cf. *Tetr. I. a. 10.*

^b τὸ εἶργεσθαι τῶν νομίμων was the immediate consequence of a *πρόρρησις*. A suspected murderer had to withdraw from

me nor speaking to me.^a It was only on the third day, the day of the boy's burial, that they yielded to my enemies and set about bringing a charge and proclaiming me to be under the usual disabilities.^b Now who was it who instigated them? And what reason had those others for wanting to do such a thing? I must enlighten you on these further points.

I was about to prosecute Aristion, Philinus, Ampelinus, and the secretary to the Thesmothetae, with whose embezzlements they had been associated, on charges which I had presented to the Council in the form of an impeachment. As far as the facts of the case were concerned, they had no hope of an acquittal: their offences were too serious. On the other hand, could they but induce my accusers here to register a charge and proclaim that I was under the statutory ban, they would, they thought, be safely rid of the whole business. The law runs that the ban comes into force as soon as anyone has a charge of murder registered against him; and if placed under it, not only should I myself have been unable to proceed with my case, but once the party responsible for the impeachment and in possession of the facts failed to proceed, the four would gain an acquittal without difficulty, and the wrong which they had done you would go unpunished. I was not, I may say, the first against whom Philinus and his companions had employed this device; they had already done the same to Lysistratus, as you have heard for yourselves.^c

intercourse with his fellows until his innocence had been established or his guilt expiated. Cf. *Herodes*, *Introd.*

^c Nothing further is known of Lysistratus.

- 37 Καὶ οὗτοι τότε μὲν πρόθυμοι ἦσαν ἀπογράφεσθαι
 με εὐθὺς τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἣ ὁ παῖς ἐθάπτετο, πρὶν τὴν
 οἰκίαν καθῆραι¹ καὶ τὰ νομιζόμενα ποιῆσαι, αὐτὴν
 ταύτην φυλάξαντες τὴν ἡμέραν ἐν ἣ ἔμελλεν ὁ
 πρῶτος ἐκείνων κριθήσεσθαι, ὅπως μηδὲ καθ' ἐνὸς
 αὐτῶν οἷός τε γενοίμην ἐπεξελθεῖν μηδ' ἐνδείξαι
 38 τῷ δικαστηρίῳ τὰδικήματα· ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτοῖς ὁ
 βασιλεὺς τοὺς τε νόμους ἀνέγνω, καὶ χρόνους
 ἐπέδειξεν ὅτι² οὐκ ἐγχωροίη ἀπογράψασθαι καὶ τὰς
 κλήσεις καλεῖσθαι ὅσας ἔδει, καὶ ἐγὼ τοὺς ταῦτα
 μηχανωμένους εἰσάγων εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον εἶλον
 ἅπαντας, καὶ ἐτιμήθη αὐτοῖς ὧν ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε,
 καὶ οὗτοι ὧν ἔνεκα ἐλάμβανον χρήματα οὐδὲν
 αὐτοῖς οἰοί τε ἦσαν ὠφελῆσαι, τότε δὴ προσιόντες
 [146] αὐτῷ τ' ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῖς φίλοις ἐδέοντο διαλλαγῆναι,
 καὶ δίκην ἔτοιμοι ἦσαν διδόναι τῶν ἡμαρτημένων.
 39 καὶ ἐγὼ πεισθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων διηλλάγην τούτοις
 ἐν τῇ πόλει³ ἐναντίον μαρτύρων, οἵπερ διήλλαττον
 ἡμᾶς πρὸς τῷ νεῷ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο
 συνῆσάν μοι καὶ διελέγοντο ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, ἐν τῇ
 ἀγορᾷ, ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ οἰκίᾳ, ἐν τῇ σφετέρᾳ αὐτῶν⁴
 40 καὶ ἐτέρωθι πανταχοῦ. τὸ τελευταῖον, ὦ Ζεῦ
 καὶ θεοὶ πάντες, Φιλοκράτης αὐτὸς οὔτοσι ἐν τῷ
 βουλευτηρίῳ ἐναντίον τῆς βουλῆς, ἐστὼς μετ' ἐμοῦ

¹ καθῆραι Sauppe: καθάραι A, καθᾶραι N.

² ὅτι Dobree: τί codd.

³ ἐν τῇ πόλει] ἐν Διπολείοις Scheibe, coll. Harpocracione, s.v. Διπόλεια.

⁴ ἐν τῇ σφ. αὐτῶν A: καὶ ἐν σφ. ἐαυτῶν N.

^a προσκλήσεις are writs summoning the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

The prosecution started by doing their utmost to register a charge at once, on the day after the burial, before the house had been purified or the proper rites performed; they had taken care to choose the very day on which the first of the other four was to be tried, to make it impossible for me to proceed against a single one of them or present the court with any statement of their offences. However, the Basileus read them the law, and showed that there was not sufficient time to register a charge or issue the necessary writs^a; so I took the originators of the plot into court, and secured a conviction in every case—and you know the amount at which the damages were fixed. No sooner, however, did my accusers here find it impossible to give the help which they had been paid to give than they approached me and my friends with a request for a reconciliation, and offered to make amends for their past errors. I took my friends' advice, and was formally reconciled to them on the Acropolis^b in the presence of witnesses, who performed the ceremony near the temple of Athena. Afterwards, they met me and spoke to me in temples, in the Agora, in my house, in their own—everywhere in fact. The crowning point was reached in the Council-chamber in front of the Council—heavens, to think of it!—when Philocrates here himself joined me on the tribune and conversed with

^b Scheibe conjectured ἐν Διπολείῳ for ἐν τῇ πόλει, on the ground that Harpocration quotes the word Diipoleia as occurring in this speech. The Diipoleia (*cf. Tetr. I. 8. 8*) was an ancient festival celebrated annually in the first week of June on the Acropolis in honour of Zeus Polieus. Its date would suit the context; but the fact that the last part of the speech is apparently incomplete makes it possible that Harpocration is quoting from some lost passage.

ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, ἀπτόμενος ἐμοῦ διελέγετο, ὄνόματι οὗτος¹ ἐμὲ προσαγορεύων, καὶ ἐγὼ τοῦτον, ὥστε δεινὸν δόξαι εἶναι τῇ βουλῇ, ἐπειδὴ ἐπύθετο προειρημένον μοι εἶργεσθαι τῶν νομίμων ὑπὸ τούτων, οὓς ἐώρων² μοι τῇ προτεραίᾳ³ συνόντας καὶ διαλεγομένους.

- 41 Σκέψασθε δὲ καὶ μοι μνήσθητε, ὦ ἄνδρες· ταῦτα γὰρ οὐ μόνον μάρτυσιν ὑμῖν ἀποδείξω, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἃ τούτοις πέπρακται, ῥαδίως γνώσεσθε ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω. καὶ πρῶτον ἃ τοῦ βασιλέως κατηγοροῦσι καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐμὴν σπουδὴν οὗ φασιν ἐθέλειν αὐτὸν ἀπογράφεσθαι τὴν δίκην, τοῦτο δὴ⁴ κατ' αὐτῶν τούτων ἔσται τεκμήριον ὅτι
- 42 οὐκ ἀληθῆ λέγουσιν. ἔδει μὲν γὰρ τὸν βασιλέα, ἐπειδὴ ἀπεγράφατο, τρεῖς προδικασίας⁵ ποιῆσαι ἐν τρισὶ μησί, τὴν δίκην δ' εἰσάγειν τετάρτῳ μηνί, ὥσπερ νυνὶ τῆς δ' ἀρχῆς αὐτῷ λοιποὶ δύο μῆνες ἦσαν, Θαρρηγλιῶν καὶ Σκιροφοριῶν. καὶ οὗτ' εἰσάγειν δήπου οἷός τ' ἂν ἦν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ, οὔτε⁶ παραδοῦναι φόνου δίκην⁷ ἔξεστιν, οὐδὲ παρέδωκεν οὐδεὶς πώποτε βασιλεὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ. ἦντινα οὖν μήτε εἰσάγειν μήτε παραδοῦναι ἐξῆν αὐτῷ, οὐδ' ἀπο-
- 43 γράφεσθαι ἡξίου παρὰ τοὺς ὑμετέρους νόμους. καὶ

¹ οὗτος N : ὁ τοιοῦτος A.

² ἐώρων N : ἐώρα A.

³ προτεραίᾳ Baiter et Sauppe : προτέρα codd.

⁴ δὴ Baiter : δέ codd.

⁵ προδικασίας A pr. : προδιαδικασίας A corr. N.

⁶ οὔτε Reiske : οὐδὲ codd.

⁷ δίκην om. A.

^a A reference to the sudden change of front shown by Philocrates when he saw that the Choregus had discovered his own activities.

^b The dates are roughly as given in the Introduction. The Βασιλεὺς went out of office on 21st June : Philocrates

me, his hand on my arm, addressing me by my name as I addressed him by his. No wonder that the Council was astounded to learn that I had been proclaimed under the ban by the very persons whom they had seen in my company chatting to me on the previous day.^a

And now I want your attention, gentlemen: I want you to cast your minds back; for I shall not use witnesses alone to prove the facts to which I am now coming; your own knowledge of how the prosecution have acted will itself show you at once that I am telling the truth. To begin with, they complain of the Basileus and attribute his refusal to register their charge to activities of mine. That complaint, however, will serve merely to damage their case by suggesting that their statements in general are untrue; for after registering the action, the Basileus was obliged to hold three preliminary inquiries in the course of the three months following, only bringing the case into court during the fourth—as he has done to-day. Yet only two months of office remained to him, Thargelion and Sciophorion.^b It would thus clearly have been impossible for him to bring the case into court during his own period of office; and he is not allowed to hand on an action for murder to his successor; such a thing has never been done by any Basileus in this country. So, as it was a case which he could neither bring into court nor hand on to his successor, he did not see why he should break your laws by registering it. There is, indeed, one very striking indication that

attempted to register his charge in the last week of April. Thargelion and Sciophorion were the last two months of the Attic year.

ὅτι οὐκ ἡδίκηει¹ αὐτούς, μέγιστον σημεῖον· Φιλοκράτης γὰρ οὐτοσί ἐτέρους τῶν ὑπευθύνων ἔσειε καὶ ἐσυκοφάντει, τούτου δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως, ὃν φασι δεινὰ καὶ σχέτλια εἰργάσθαι, οὐκ ἦλθε κατηγορῶν εἰς τὰς εὐθύνas. καίτοι τί ἂν ὑμῖν μείζον τούτου τεκμήριον ἀποδείξαιμι, ὅτι οὐκ ἡδικεῖτο οὐθ' ὑπ' ἐμοῦ οὐθ' ὑπ' ἐκείνου;

- 44 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ² οὐτοσί ὁ βασιλεὺς εἰσῆλθεν, ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρας³ ἀρξαμένοις τοῦ Ἑκατομβαιῶνος μηνὸς τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας συνεχῶς τούτων ἦτινι ἐβούλοντο ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἀπεγράφοντο οὐδεμιᾷ· καὶ αὖθις τοῦ Μεταγειτνιῶνος μηνὸς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρας ἀρξαμένοις ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς ἀπογράφεσθαι <ἦ>τινι⁴ ἐβούλοντο, οὐδ' αὖ πω⁵ ἐνταῦθα ἀπεγράψαντο, ἀλλὰ παρέϊσαν⁶ καὶ τούτου τοῦ μηνὸς εἴκοσιν ἡμέρας⁷. ὥστε αἱ σύμπασαι ἡμέραι ἐγένοντο αὐτοῖς πλεῖν ἢ πεντήκοντα ἐπὶ τούτου τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐν αἷς ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς ἀπο-
- 45 γράφασθαι οὐκ ἀπεγράψαντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἅπαντες ὅσοις⁸ ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως ὁ χρόνος μὴ ἐγχωρεῖ⁹ . . ., ¹⁰ οὗτοι δ' ἐπιστάμενοι μὲν τοὺς νόμους ἅπαντας, ὁρῶντες δ' ἐμὲ βουλευόντα καὶ

¹ ἡδίκηει Reiske: ἀδικεῖ codd.

² δὲ Gebauer: γὰρ codd.

³ ἡμέρας vulg.: ἡμέραι ὁ AN.

⁴ ἦ om. AN.

⁵ αὖ πω Blass: αὐτῷ codd.

⁶ παρέϊσαν N: παρήσαν A.

⁷ ἡμέρας vulg.: ἡμέραις A corr. N, ἡμέραι A pr.

⁸ ὅσοις A pr.: ὅσοι A corr. N.

⁹ ἐγχωρεῖ Dobree: ἐχώρει N, ἐνεχώρει A.

¹⁰ Lacunam indicavit Dobree, qui sensum sic supplevit: εὐθὺς εἰσελθόντος τοῦ διαδόχου ἀπογράφονται.

he did not rob the prosecution of their rights : whereas Philocrates yonder tormented other magistrates who had to render account of their office ^a with vexatious complaints, he failed to come forward with any grievance when this particular Basileus, whose conduct, we are told, had been so outrageously high-handed, was rendering account of his. What clearer indication could I present to you that Philocrates had suffered no injury from either myself or him ?

Moreover, after the present Basileus had come into office, there were thirty clear days from the first of Hecatombaeon onwards,^b on any of which they could have registered their charge, had they wanted to ; yet they did not do so. Similarly, they could have registered it any day they liked from the first of Metageitnion onwards. But even then they did not do so : they let twenty days of this second month go by as well. Thus the total number of days in the present archonship on which they could have registered their charge, but failed to do so, was over fifty.^c Ordinarily, anyone who has not time enough under one archon (registers his charge as soon as he can under the next). But the prosecution, who were perfectly familiar with the laws concerned and could see that I was a member of the Council and used the

^a The *εἴθυνα* of a magistrate consisted of a public examination of his accounts and general conduct at the end of his period of office. There was a corresponding *δοκιμασία*, or preliminary investigation of his fitness, before his installation.

^b Hecatombaeon was the first month of the official Attic year ; it extended from 22nd June to 21st July. Metageitnion followed it; *ἡμέρας δὲ τρεῖς ἔχει*.

^c The words "over fifty" look like a rhetorical exaggeration. For the bearing of this and the following section on the date of the speech, see Introd. p. 236.

- εἰσιόντ' ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον—καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ
 βουλευτηρίῳ Διὸς βουλαίου καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς βουλαίας
 ἱερόν ἐστι καὶ εἰσιόντες οἱ βουλευταὶ προσεύχονται,
 ὧν καὶ γὰρ εἰς ἧ, ὅς¹ ταῦτὰ πράττων, καὶ εἰς τὰλλα
 ἱερὰ πάντα εἰσιὼν μετὰ τῆς βουλῆς, καὶ θύων καὶ
 εὐχόμενος ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως ταύτης, καὶ πρὸς τού-
 τοις πρυτανεύσας τὴν πρώτην πρυτανείαν ἅπασαν
 πλὴν δυοῖν ἡμέραιν, καὶ ἱεροποιῶν καὶ θύων ὑπὲρ
 τῆς δημοκρατίας, καὶ ἐπιψηφίζων καὶ λέγων
 γνώμας περὶ τῶν μεγίστων καὶ πλείστου ἀξίων τῇ
 46 πόλει φανερός ἦ· καὶ οὗτοι παρόντες καὶ ἐπιδη-
 μούντες, ἔξδ' αὐτοῖς ἀπογράφεσθαι καὶ εἶργειν ἐμὲ
 τούτων ἀπάντων, οὐκ ἡξίουν ἀπογράφεσθαι· καίτοι²
 ἱκανά γ' ἦν ὑπομνήσαι καὶ ἐνθυμηθῆναι, εἴπερ
 ἡδικοῦντο, ἀμφοτέρα καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἕνεκα καὶ
 τῆς πόλεως. διὰ τί οὖν οὐκ ἀπεγράφοντο;³ δι' ὃ
 τι⁴ συνῆσαν καὶ διελέγοντο· συνῆσάν τε γάρ μοι
 [147] οὐκ ἀξιοῦντες φονέα εἶναι, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεγράφοντο
 τούτου αὐτοῦ ἕνεκα, οὐχ ἡγούμενοί μὲ ἀποκτείνειν
 τὸν παῖδα οὐδ' ἔνοχον εἶναι τοῦ φόνου, οὐδὲ προσ-
 ἤκειν μοι τούτου τοῦ πράγματος οὐδέν.
- 47 Καίτοι πῶς ἂν ἄνθρωποι σχετλιώτεροι ἢ ἀνομώ-
 τεροι γένοιτο; οἷτινες ἅπερ αὐτοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς
 οὐκ ἔπεισαν, ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς ἀξιούσι πείσαι, καὶ ἃ αὐτοὶ

¹ ὅς Blass: ὁ codd. ταῦτὰ Maetzner: ταῦτα codd.

² καίτοι Reiske: καὶ codd.

³ οὖν οὐκ ἀπέγραφ. Reiske: ὅπου κατέγραφ. codd.

⁴ δι' ὃ τι Dobree: διὰ τί codd.

^a The βουλή was divided into ten sections, each representing a tribe. Each section took it in turn to act as presidents (πρυτάνεις) for a period known as a πρυτανεία (one tenth of the year) at meetings of both the βουλή and the ἐκκλησία. The πρυτάνεις themselves were under the presidency of one of their

Council-chamber—why, in that very chamber itself stands a shrine of Zeus the Councillor and Athena the Councillor, where members offer prayers as they enter; and I was one of those members: I did as they did: in their company I entered all our other sanctuaries: I offered sacrifices and prayers on behalf of this city: nay more, I acted as a Prytanis for the whole of the first Prytany save two days^a: I was to be seen sacrificing and making offerings on behalf of our sovereign people: I was to be seen putting motions to the vote: I was to be seen voicing my opinion on the most momentous, the most vital public questions. And the prosecution were in Athens: they witnessed it: by registering their charge they could have debarred me from it all. In spite of that, they did not see fit to do so. Yet if their wrong was real, their duty to themselves and their duty to the state were alike enough to keep the memory of it fresh and to make it their constant thought. Then why did they fail to register a charge? Their reason was the same as their reason for not refusing to associate and converse with me. They associated with me because they did not think me a murderer: and they refused to register a charge for exactly the same reason: they did not think that I had either killed the boy, been concerned in his death, or had any part in the affair at all.

Where indeed could one find fewer scruples or a greater contempt for law? Here are men who expect to persuade you to believe what they have failed to

number known as an *ἐπιστάτης* who was selected by lot. It was he who put motions to the vote in the Assembly. The Choregus was clearly *ἐπιστάτης* during his Prytany.

ἔργῳ ἀπεδίκασαν, ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς κελεύουσι καταδικάσαι· καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἔργοις τοὺς λόγους ἐξελέγχουσιν, οὗτοι δὲ τοῖς λόγοις
 48 ζητοῦσι τὰ ἔργα ἄπιστα¹ καταστήσαι. καίτοι εἰ μηδὲν ἄλλο μῆτε εἶπον μῆτε ἀπέφηνα μῆτε μάρτυρας παρεσχόμην, ἀλλὰ ταῦτα ὑμῖν ἀπέδειξα, τούτους² ὅπου μὲν χρήματα λαμβάνοιεν ἐπ' ἐμοί, αἰτιωμένους καὶ προαγορεύοντας, ὅπου δὲ μὴ εἶη ὁ δώσων, συνόντας καὶ διαλεγομένους, ἱκανὰ ἦν καὶ αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντας ἀποψηφίσασθαι καὶ τούτους νομίζειν ἐπιорκοτάτους καὶ ἀνοσιωτάτους
 49 πάντων ἀνθρώπων. οὗτοι γὰρ ποίαν δίκην οὐ δικάσαντ' ἂν ἢ ποῖον δικαστήριον οὐκ ἐξαπατήσειαν ἢ τίνας ὅρκους οὐκ ἂν τολμήσειαν παραβαίνειν; οἷτινες καὶ νῦν τριάκοντα μνᾶς ἐπ' ἐμοὶ λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν ποριστῶν καὶ τῶν πωλητῶν³ καὶ τῶν πρακτόρων καὶ τῶν ὑπογραμματέων οἱ τούτοις ὑπεγραμμάτεον, ἐξελάσαντές με ἐκ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου, ὅρκους τοιούτους διωμόσαντο,⁴ ὅτι πρυτανεύων πυθόμενος αὐτοὺς δεινὰ καὶ σχέτλια ἐργάζεσθαι εἰσῆγον εἰς τὴν βουλήν, καὶ ἐδίδαξα
 50 ὥς χρὴ ζητοῦντας ἐπεξελεθεῖν τῷ πράγματι. καὶ νῦν δίκην διδόασιν ὧν ἡδικήκασιν αὐτοί τε καὶ οἱ μεσεγγυησάμενοι καὶ παρ' οἷς ἐτέθη τὰ χρήματα, καὶ τὰ πραχθέντα φανερά γεγένηται, ὥστ' οὐδ' ἂν

¹ ἄπιστα Reiske: πιστὰ codd.

² τούτους Ald.: τούτοις codd.

³ πωλητῶν Reiske: πολιτῶν codd.

⁴ διωμόσαντο vulg.: διωμόσαντος N pr., διομόσαντος A N corr.

^a For an explanation of this see Introduction.

^b Apparently it had come to light in the course of the investigations into the activities of the Practores, etc. that

ON THE CHOREUTES, 47-50

persuade themselves to believe, who bid you declare guilty the man whom they have themselves in fact declared innocent ; whereas everyone else uses the facts to prove the worth of mere assertion, they use mere assertion for the purpose of discrediting the facts. Indeed, if I had said nothing, established nothing, and produced evidence of nothing, but had proved to you the one fact that, whereas when paid to attack me the prosecution produced charges and proclamations, they frequented my society and were on speaking terms with me when there was no one to finance them, you would have heard enough to acquit me and treat the prosecution as the worst perjurers and the most impious scoundrels alive. What accusation would they hesitate to bring, what court would they hesitate to mislead, what oaths would they feel any compunction in breaking, after taking thirty minae, as they have, from the Poristae, the Poletae, the Practores, and the clerks attached to them, to bring me into court,^a after driving me from the Council-chamber, and after swearing oaths so solemn, all because during my Prytany I learned of their scandalous malpractices, brought them before the Council, and showed that an inquiry should be instituted and the matter probed to the bottom. As it is, they themselves, those who struck the bargain with them, and the parties with whom the money was deposited are paying the price of their misdeeds ^b ; and the facts have been revealed so clearly that the

thirty minae had been promised Philocrates if his charge of homicide was successful. The money would be deposited with a third party, to be claimed by Philocrates when he had earned it.

οὔτοι βούλωνται ἀρνεῖσθαι ῥαδίως οἱοί τ' ἔσονται
οὕτως αὐτοῖς πέπρακται τὰ πράγματα.

- 51 Ποῖον οὖν δικαστήριον οὐκ ἂν ἔλθοιεν ἐξαπατή-
σοντες, ἢ τίνας ὅρκους οὐκ ἂν τολμήσαιεν παρα-
βαίνειν οὔτοι οἱ ἀνοσιώτατοι; οὔτινες καὶ ὑμᾶς
εἰδότες εὐσεβεστάτους τῶν Ἑλλήνων δικαστὰς καὶ
δικαιοτάτους καὶ ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἤκουσιν ἐξαπατήσοντες
εἰ δύναιντο, ὅρκους τοσούτους διομοσάμενοι.

• The repetitions in these closing paragraphs, and the

ON THE CHOREUTES, 50-51

prosecution will find it difficult to deny them, even if they wish to ; such is the lack of success which they have had.

What court, then, would they hesitate to invade with their lies, what oaths would they feel the slightest compunction in breaking ? The impious scoundrels ! They knew that you are the most conscientious and the fairest judges in this nation ; yet they come before you intent on deceiving even you, if they can, in spite of the solemn oaths which they have sworn.^a

absence of the usual *ἐπιλογος* make it probable that the end of the speech, as we have it, is mutilated.

[illegible]

FRAGMENTS

OFFICIALS

NOTE

ANTIPHON suffered no less than many classical authors during the late Roman and Byzantine periods. Whereas Caecilius of Calactê, writing under Augustus, was acquainted with thirty-five speeches which were certainly his, and twenty-five others falsely attributed to him, only fifteen were current by the thirteenth century, when our oldest existing manuscript was copied. These fifteen, the *φωνικοί λόγοι*, presumably survived, as did the *κληρικοί* of Isaeus, because they were considered fairly to represent the qualities of their author, who was but little read in comparison with the more celebrated of the canon. But the titles and fragments of the other twenty, preserved by lexicographers and grammarians,^a show that Antiphon was prepared to undertake cases of every description, whether a subject-state wished its grievances placed before the Assembly or a jury of dicasts had to have the intricacies of a mining-lease explained to them. The pages following contain a list of these lost speeches, classified according to their character,^b together with such fragments as amount to something more than single words, quoted for their rarity or peculiarity.

^a This does not of course include the papyrus fragments of the *Περὶ Μεταστάσεως*, *q.v.*, pp. 294-299.

^b I have followed the grouping of Blass (*Att. Beredsamkeit*, i. pp. 91-94) as being the most convenient.

A. ΛΟΓΟΙ ΔΗΜΗΓΟΡΙΚΟΙ

1. ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΛΙΝΔΙΩΝ ΦΟΡΟΥ

Title known from Harpocration.

Like the speech which follows, this must have been written for the representatives of a subject-state who had come to Athens to seek a readjustment of tribute. It is known that Lindus, together with the rest of Rhodes, revolted from Athens in 412 B.C. The present speech, however, must have been delivered before 413,^a when a 5 per cent tax on imports and exports was substituted for the φόρος.

2. ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΣΑΜΟΘΡΑΙΚΩΝ ΦΟΡΟΥ

1. Ἡ γὰρ νῆσος, ἣν ἔχομεν, δήλη μὲν καὶ πόρωθεν (ὅτι)¹ ἐστὶν ὑψηλὴ καὶ τραχεῖα· καὶ τὰ μὲν χρήσιμα καὶ ἐργάσιμα μικρὰ αὐτῆς ἐστί, τὰ δ' ἀργὰ πολλά, μικρᾶς αὐτῆς οὕσης. Demetrius, *On Style* 58.

2. Καὶ γὰρ οἱ τὴν ἀρχὴν οἰκίσαντες² τὴν νήσον ἦσαν Σάμιοι, ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς ἐγενόμεθα. κατωκίσθησαν δὲ ἀνάγκη, οὐκ ἐπιθυμία τῆς νήσου· ἐξέπεσον γὰρ ὑπὸ τυράννων ἐκ Σάμου καὶ τύχη

¹ ὅτι add. Sauppe.

² οἰκίσαντες Boeckh: οἰκήσαντες codd.

A. *Speeches written for delivery in the Ecclesia*

I. ON THE TRIBUTE OF LINDUS

The word *ἐπίσκοπος*, quoted by Harpocration as occurring in the speech, shows that there was at least some reference to Athenian supervision of the civil affairs of the subject-states.^b The fact that Antiphon should have written a speech of this kind is not surprising, when it is remembered that it was a part of oligarchic policy to uphold the cause of the subject-states against the popular government. In the same way he supported the claims of Samothrace against Athens, and composed a defence for a native Lesbian, charged with the murder of an Athenian cleruch.

2. ON THE TRIBUTE OF SAMOTHRACE

1. For the island we inhabit is mountainous and rocky, as can be seen even from afar. It is but small; yet the productive and cultivable portion is small, and the unproductive large.

2. For those who originally occupied the island were Samians; and from them we are descended. They settled there from force of circumstances, not from any desire for the island; for they were driven

* Possibly as early as 425-424, when a general increase in the *phoros* appears to have begun. But see further the work mentioned p. 293, note a.

^b Cf. I.G. i². 10, Erythraean Decree.

ANTIPHON

ἐχρήσαντο ταύτη . . .¹ καὶ λείαν λαβόντες ἀπὸ τῆς Θράκης ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς τὴν νῆσον. Suidas, s.v. Σαμοθράκη.

3. Καίτοι οὐκ ἂν τῆς μὲν τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν τάλαιπωρίας προϋσκέψαντο, τῆς δὲ σφετέρας αὐτῶν σωτηρίας² οὐκ ἐνεθυμήθησαν. Priscian 18. 280.

4. 'Ηιρέθησαν γὰρ ἐκλογῆς παρ' ἡμῖν οἷς πλείοντα ἐδόκει χρήματα εἶναι. Harpocraton, s.v. ἐκλογεῖς.

A speech of the same character as the preceding. The evidence of the quota-lists^a shows that in, or shortly before, 421 B.C. the arrangements for collecting the tribute of the island of Samothrace were changed. Previously, for purposes of taxation, Samothrace and the settlements under her control on the Thracian coast opposite had been treated as a single unit and appear in the quota-lists as *Σαμοθράκες*. By 421, however, these coastal towns (*e.g.* Salê and Serrheion) are mentioned separately, a fact which suggests that Samothrace had henceforward to pay independently; at the same time, it is virtually certain that the Samothracian assessment was increased. The present speech must have been composed for a delegation from Samothrace which had come to Athens to protest against the new arrangement. The first fragment shows that the natural poverty of the island was stressed, while the reference to tyrants in the second, which comes from an account of the original

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from Samos by tyrants and met with the following adventures . . . and after a successful raid on Thrace they reached the island.

3. Yet if they were concerned for the sufferings of their fellows, they can hardly have failed to take thought for their own lives.

4. Those of us were appointed Collectors who were reputed the wealthiest.

settlement of Samothrace, was doubtless intended to conciliate Athenian feeling by implying that the sympathies of the inhabitants had been democratic from the beginning.

That tradition connected Samothrace with Samos can also be gathered from a statement of Apollodorus, who says that Samothrace was "colonized by Ionians from Samos"^b; but this may represent nothing more than a conjecture based upon the similarity between the names of the two islands. The reason given by Antiphon for the settlement from Samos is difficult to accept at its face value; the tyranny to which he refers can only be that of Polycrates, who ruled from c. 532 B.C. until shortly before 521, and yet Samothrace was already inhabited in Homeric times.^c The Homeric Samothracians were probably "Pelasgians," it is true; but Samothrace, which by the beginning of the fifth century had numerous dependencies near the mouth of the Hebrus, must have become Greek long before Polycrates rose to power. The fourth fragment is important as containing one of the rare references in literature to the system whereby the tribute was collected from the subject-states. Native "Collectors" (ἐκλογεῖς) were appointed, and these would be responsible to the Athenian government for the total sum due, whether or not they had been successful in collecting it.

^a Cf. *I.G.* i³. 212 and 64, and see also *Ath. Tribute Lists*, Meritt, Wade-Gery and McGregor, vol. i. (1939), p. 158.

^b Schol. *Il.* xiii. 12.

^c *Il.* xxiv. 753. CT I

¹ Lacunam indic. Sauppe.

² σωτηρίας Spengel: ἀτηρίας, ἀγερίας codd.

B. ΛΟΓΟΙ ΔΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΙ

1. ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΣ

1. Περὶ τοίνυν ὧν Ἀπόληξις κατηγόρηκεν, ὡς στασιώτης ἢ <καὶ>¹ ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ πάππος ὁ ἐμός . . . οὐκ ἂν τοὺς μὲν τυραννοῦντας ἐδυνήθησαν οἱ πρόγονοι κολάσαι,² τοὺς δὲ δορυφόρους ἡδυνάτησαν. Harpocration, s.v. στασιώτης.

2. Col. I. [ὡς αἵρεθεῖς]³ | ¹ ἀρχ]ὴν ἀρξαι⁴ | χρ]ήματα πολ[λὰ] διεχείρισα | κ]αὶ εὐθυναί μοι | ⁵ ἦσ]αν ἄς⁵ ἐδεδοί[κε]ιν ἢ ἄτιμος | ἦ]ν ἢ κακόν | τι ὕ]μᾱς εἶργα[σ]άμην ἢ δί¹⁰κ]ην ἐπιρρέ[π]ουσαν ἐδε[δοίκε]ιν; οὐ δῆ[τα] τοῦ⁶τό γε ἐπεὶ | οὐδ]έν μοι ἦν | ¹⁵ τοῦ]των. Ἀλλ' ὡς | χ]ρήματα ἀ[φεί]-λεσθε ἐμοῦ; | ἀλ]λ' ὡς⁷ τῶν | πρ]ογόνων | ²⁰ τῶν] ἐμῶν κα[κόν] τι εἶργα[σ]μένων⁸ ἐμέ] | [ἐτιμωρή-σα][σθε;⁹ τοιούτων] | ²⁵ [γάρ τινες ἔνε]- Col. II. κ]α¹⁰ ἄλλης τινὸς | πολιτείας ἢ | τῆς καθεστη[κυίας] ἐπιθυ⁵μοῦσιν, ἵνα | ἢ ὧν ἡδίκη[σαν] δίκην μὴ | δῶσιν ἢ ὧν ἔ[παθον] τιμω¹⁰ρῶνται καὶ αὐ[θις] μηδὲν π[ά]σχωσιν· ἀλλ' ἐ[μοὶ] τοιοῦτον | οὐδὲν ἦν. Ἀλ¹⁵λὰ μὲν δὴ λέ[γουσιν] οἱ κα[τήγοροι] ὡς συν[έ]γραφόν τε δί[κας] ἄλλοις καὶ | ²⁰ τὸ ἐ' ἐκέρδαι[νον] ἀπὸ τοῦ]του. Οὐκοῦν ἐν | μὲν τῇ ὀλι[γαρχίαι] οὐκ ἂν | ²⁵ ἦν μοι [τ]οῦτο, Col. III. ἐ]ν δ[ὲ] τῇ δη[μο]κρα[τία] ἰ[δί]αι ὁ κρ[ατῶν]¹¹ | εἰμι ἐγώ, ἐκ [δὲ] | ⁵ τοῦ λέγειν ἐν | μὲν

¹ ἢ καὶ Blass: ἦν codd. ² κολάσαι Dobree: καλέσαι codd.

³ Initium suppl. Thalheim et Pohl.

⁴ ἀρχὴν ἀρξαι Nicole.

⁵ ἦσαν ἄς Wilamowitz.

⁶ οὐ δὲ ἦτα suppl. Thalheim: οὐ δὲ τοῦτό γε Wilamowitz.

⁷ ἀλλ' ὡς Wilamowitz.

⁸ εἰργασμένων Nicole.

⁹ ἐμὲ ἐτιμωρήσασθε Crönert.

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B. *Speeches delivered before a court of law*

I. ON THE REVOLUTION

1. As for the charge brought by Apolexis that I belonged to a political faction, like my grandfather before me . . . your forefathers can hardly have been powerless to punish the tyrants' bodyguard, when they were able to punish the tyrants.

2. (Could it be said that I desired a revolution) because I had handled large sums of money as a public magistrate, and was faced with an audit which I feared? Or because I had been disfranchised? Or because I had done you some wrong? Or because I feared an impending lawsuit? No, it could not, for the very good reason that I was not placed in any such situation. Then was it because you had taken my property from me? Or because you had visited me with punishment for some wrong done you by my forefathers? Those are reasons which lead some to desire a change of government, so that they may avoid paying for misdeeds which they have committed, or else gain redress for wrongs which they have suffered and prevent their recurrence. But no such motive was at work in my case. My accusers state, however, that I have been in the habit of composing speeches for others to deliver in court, and that the Four Hundred profited by this. I reply that, while under the oligarchy such a practice would have been forbidden me, under the democracy I am the one man who is all-powerful; and whereas

¹⁰ τοιούτων γὰρ τινες ἔνεκα suppl. Thalheim.

¹¹ ἰδίαί ὁ κρατῶν Thalheim: καὶ ὁ κρατῶν Jander.

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τῇ ὀλι|γαρχίαι οὐδε|νὸς ἔμ|ελλον | ἄξιος ἔσεσθα|ι,
 |¹⁰ ἐν δὲ τῇ δη|μοκρατίαι | πολλοῦ; φέρ|ε | δὴ
 πῶς εἰκό|ς | ἐστὶν ἐμέ ὀλ|ι¹⁵γαρχίας ἐπι|θυμεῖν;
 πότε|ρον [ταῦτ]α¹ ἐκ|λογίζεσθαι | οὐχ οἷός τ'
 εἰ|μὶ |²⁰ ἢ οὐ γινώ|σκειν τὰ λ[υσι|τελοῦντ]α²
 ἐ|μαντῶι [μόνος | Ἀθη|ναίων];³

3. Col. IV.⁴ ξοῖς ἐδόκει μὰ | τοῦ]ς θεοὺς τοὺς |
 Ὀλυ]μπίους οὐ | . . . εἴ] γε ὀρθῶς |⁵ . . . σκοπεῖσθε
 | . . ἐπ]ειδὴ Θηρα|μέ]νης, ὃς ἐμοῦ | κατ]ηγόρησεν
 | ἐν ἐν |¹⁰ τῇ βο]υλῇ Ἐ|. σ οὔτοσί
 | ρυς δι| ν ἐκεῖ | κατηγ]ορήκει
 |¹⁵ οὔ]τοσί| στον | ων
 | εἶνα ὁ πα- (desunt versus septem).

4. . . . καὶ τοὺς ἐμποδῶν ἐκολάσατε . . . Har-
 pocration, s.v. ἐμποδῶν.

Of all that has come down to us under the name of Antiphon nothing is more interesting than the fragments of his own defence against a charge of high treason in the year 411 B.C. Until recently only two inconsiderable excerpts (nos. 1 and 4) were known, both from the lexicographer Harpocration.^a But in 1907 the remains of a papyrus roll of the late second century A.D. came to light containing additional fragments of some length.^b Of the seven columns of the papyrus which survive, the first three admit of certain restoration, while the fourth, though more seriously damaged, contains a few consecutive words of

¹ ταῦτα Wilamowitz: τὰλλα Nicole.

² λυσιτελοῦντα Wilamowitz.

³ ὁμόνος Ἀθηναίων Thalheim.

⁴ Nicole in hunc modum restituebat: ἀρα οὕτως τοῖς ἐνδόξοις ἐδοκεῖ; μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς τοὺς Ὀλυμπίους οὐ<δενί>, εἴ γε ὀρθῶς <δια>σκοπεῖσθε. <ἀλλ'> ἐπειδὴ Θηραμένης, ὃς ἐμοῦ κατηγόρησεν, <ἡσύχαζ>εν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ, Ἐ σ οὔτοσί <ἀντικ>ρὺς δι<ώξας> ὧν ἐκεῖ κατηγορήκει οὔτοσί, <οὐ τὸ εἰκο>στόν <ἔλαβε> τῶν ψήφ>ων. <ἐκ>εἶνα ὁ πα<τήρ>. . .

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under the oligarchy my powers as a speaker were certain to count for nothing, under the democracy they count for much. I ask you: what likelihood is there that I should desire an oligarchic government? Am I incapable of appreciating these facts for myself? Am I the one man in Athens who cannot see where his own advantage lies?

3. Did the . . . think so? By all the gods upon Olympus they did not, as you will see if you consider the matter aright. When Theramenes, who accused me . . . in the Council, E . . . s here . . . the charges he had there made. . . .

4. . . . and you punished those who were at hand . . .

some importance. All four are printed above in full. The remaining three columns are unfortunately too incomplete to allow the sense to be elicited with any certainty, although more than one restoration of the text has been proposed; they have therefore been omitted from the present edition.

Even with the help of the papyrus fragments the remains of the speech are too scanty to admit of a reconstruction of its general plan. But it is at least clear that it must have contained a detailed account of Antiphon's political activities before and during the revolution of the Four Hundred; and that, in turn, makes it probable that it furnished a more or less complete record of the constitutional changes of the year 411. Indeed the suggestion has been made^c—and it is a plausible one—that the *Περὶ Μεταστάσεως* was the principal source for the history of the revolution given by Aristotle in chaps. xxix.-xxxii. of the *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία*.

^a A third fragment (D. 1 *infra*) which some would assign to the present speech, would have suited numerous other occasions also, and must therefore be left among the ἀπαράσημα.

^b Published by J. Nicole, *L'Apologie d'Antiphon* (1907).

^c See Ferguson, "The Condemnation of Antiphon," ap. *Mélanges Glotz*, vol. I.

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Aristotle is certainly not following Thucydides, as there are too many discrepancies between their narratives; and the odd fact that Thucydides at one point seems deliberately to contradict Aristotle's source ^a makes it almost certain that Aristotle is using a source with which Thucydides was himself

2. ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ ΓΡΑΦΗΝ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ

. . . ἵνα τοὺς κελέοντας κατέπηξεν. . . . Harpocraton, s.v. κελέοντες.

According to the Pseudo-Plutarch one of Antiphon's most famous speeches. The Demosthenes in question was the general, and therefore the case must have been heard before 413 B.C., when he met his death in Sicily. The

3. ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΥ ΕΝΔΕΙΞΙΝ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ

Title known from Harpocraton.

4. ΠΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΚΛΕΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΟΡΩΝ

Title known from Harpocraton.

5. ΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΩΝ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ

Title known from Suidas. Only the following hopelessly corrupt fragment survives:

†ναυμάχους ὥς περὶ δωρεῶν μὲν εἰπεῖν κατάγειν
δεῦρο.†

^a Thuc. viii. 67. 2; Ἀθ. Πολ. xxix. 5.

FRAGMENTS, B. 1-5

familiar, but which, from his own knowledge, he considered inaccurate. Such a source, as far as we can judge, is most likely to have been the present speech of Antiphon, which was certainly known to Thucydides and must have been widely read in the fourth century.

2. DEFENCE AGAINST AN INDICTMENT BROUGHT BY DEMOSTHENES

. . . where he fixed the uprights of the loom. . . .

speaker is accused of having proposed an unconstitutional measure in the Ecclesia. It is not unlikely that he was a political ally of Antiphon who had come into conflict with the democratic party.

3. DEFENCE AGAINST AN INFORMATION LAID BY CALLIAS

Date and circumstances unknown.

4. PROSECUTION OF NICOCLES IN A SUIT RELATING TO BOUNDARIES

Known only from some half a dozen single words quoted by lexicographers. From these it has been conjectured with some probability that the dispute related to the delimitation of mine-workings leased from the state at Laurium. A reference to Hyperbolus shows that the speech cannot have been written much before 425 B.C. at the earliest.

5. PROSECUTION FOR AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSAL IN THE ECCLESIA

Date and circumstances unknown. Identified by some with No. 2 *supra*.

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6. ΚΑΤΑ ΦΙΛΙΝΟΥ

... τούς τε θήτας ἅπαντας ὀπλίτας ποιῆσαι.
Harpocration, s.v. θήτες.

References in the *Choreutes* to the prosecution of Philinus for embezzlement make it certain that the present speech was delivered shortly before the *Choreutes*. It has been argued * from the sole surviving fragment of the *Κατὰ Φιλίνου* that both speeches must belong to the period immediately following the disaster in Sicily, as only then could the

7. ΚΑΤΑ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΩΣ

Title known from Harpocration.

8. ΠΕΡΙ ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΔΙΣΜΟΥ

Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἀπωκίσθην Ἀθήναζε καὶ ἀπηλλάγην
τῆς κληρουχίας . . . Photius, *Lex.* 42, 12 R.

9. ὙΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ ΠΑΙΔΑ <ΥΒΡΕΩΣ>

Title known from Harpocration. The word ὕβρεως, which is missing in the mss., was first supplied in the edition of Gronovius.

6. PROSECUTION OF PHILINUS

. . . and to make all the Thetes hoplites.

proposal to turn the Thetes into heavy infantry have been seriously put forward. But the chronological data in the *Choreutes* itself point rather to the year 419, and as Thucydides makes it clear that in 413-412 the shortage was one of rowers, not of infantry, it is hard to see why the one class of citizen which regularly manned the fleet should be transferred at such a moment to service on land. For further details see *Choreutes*, Introd. p. 234.

7. PROSECUTION OF A PRYTANIS

The genuineness of this speech was doubted by Harpocration. The title might also mean "Prosecution of Prytanis (-eus)"; but Prytanis does not occur as a proper name in the classical period. We have no means of discovering either the date or the circumstances of the speech.

8. IN A CASE OF ENSLAVEMENT

For when I removed to Athens and was finished with the cleruchy . . .

Date and circumstances unknown.

9. IN A CASE OF ASSAULT UPON A BOY OF FREE PARENTAGE

To be attributed to Lysias according to some mss. and grammarians. Date and circumstances unknown. The title itself is doubtful. See crit. note.

* e.g. by Gernet, Budé Antiphon.

10. ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΙΚΟΣ <ΚΑΤΑ>
ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ

Title known from Harpocration. *κατὰ* was added by Sauppe.

11. ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΙΚΟΣ <ΚΑΤΑ>
ΤΙΜΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

Title known from Harpocration. The mss. vary between *τιμοκράτης* and *τιμοκράτω*. I have corrected as in the text, adding *κατὰ*.

12. ΠΡΟΣ ΕΡΑΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΠΕΡΙ
ΤΩΝ ΤΑΩΝ

1. Εἴ τις ἐθέλοι καταβαλεῖν εἰς πόλιν τοὺς ὄρνιθας, οἰχήσονται ἀναπτόμενοι· ἐὰν δὲ τῶν πτερύγων ἀποτέμῃ, τὸ κάλλος ἀφαιρήσεται· τὰ πτέρα γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸ κάλλος ἐστίν, ἀλλ' οὐ τὸ σῶμα. Athenaeus ix. 397 c-d.

2. Ἀλλὰ τὰς μὲν νουμηνίας ὁ βουλόμενος εἰσῆει· τὰς δ' ἄλλας ἡμέρας εἴ τις ἔλθοι βουλόμενος θεάσασθαι, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἔτυχε. καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἐχθρὸς οὐδὲ πρῶην, ἀλλ' ἔτη πλέον ἢ τριάκοντά ἐστιν. *Ibid.*

Said by the Pseudo-Plutarch to have been one of Antiphon's four finest speeches. Athenaeus, who has preserved the two fragments quoted above, gives a few further details: "There is a speech by the orator Antiphon entitled *On the Peacocks*. The word 'peacock' nowhere occurs in the speech itself, though he frequently refers to 'many-coloured

10. PROSECUTION OF CALLISTRATUS
IN A CASE RELATING TO
GUARDIANSHIP

It was maintained in the course of the speech that an adopted son could not return to his family unless his adoptive father had sons of his own already. Date and circumstances unknown.

11. PROSECUTION OF TIMOCRATES
IN A CASE RELATING TO
GUARDIANSHIP

Date and circumstances unknown.

12. PROSECUTION OF ERASISTRATUS
IN THE MATTER OF THE PEACOCKS

1. Should one think to set the birds loose in Athens, they will fly away. On the other hand, if one clips their wings, their beauty will be taken from them ; for their beauty lies in their plumage, not in their bodies.

2. On the first of the month all comers were admitted, whereas if anyone came to see them on any other day, he was invariably disappointed. Nor has this been the case only during the last day or two ; it has been going on for over thirty years.

birds,' saying that they were kept by Demus, son of Pyrilampes, and that many came from Sparta and Thessaly to see them and tried to obtain some of their eggs." Aelian adds that according to Antiphon the peacocks were valued at a thousand drachmae a pair.* Of the circumstances of

* *Hist. An.* v. 21.

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the speech we are ignorant. Possibly Erasistratus had attempted to steal either the birds or their eggs; but on that point neither title nor fragments give any information. Demus was still little more than a boy in 422, to judge from an allusion in the *Wasps*^a; and so it is reasonable to

13. ΚΑΤΑ ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

Title known from [Plut.], *Vita Antiphontis*, § 21: ἔγραψε (sc. Antiphon) δὲ καὶ κατὰ Ἱπποκράτους τοῦ ἱατροῦ (other mss. στρατηγοῦ) λόγον καὶ εἶλεν αὐτὸν ἐξ ἐρήμου.

Known only from its title, which is quoted by the Pseudo-Plutarch in his *Life of Antiphon*. The mss. offer a choice between Hippocrates the general, who fell at Delium in 424 B.C., and Hippocrates of Cos, the physician. As Blass

14. ΚΑΤΑ ΛΑΙΣΠΟΔΙΟΥ

Title known from Harpocration.

15. ΥΠΕΡ ΜΥΡΡΟΥ

1. Οὐ γάρ πω¹ ἐπεπόνθη ταῦτα, ἅττα νῦν πέπονθα ὑπὸ τούτου. Suidas, s.v. ἅττα.

2. Οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι ἅττα ἂν ὀρώσι τῇ ὄψει πιστότερα ἡγοῦνται ἢ οἷς εἰς ἀφανὲς ἤκει ὁ ἑλεγχος τῆς ἀληθείας. *Ibid.*

16. ΠΡΟΣ ΠΟΛΥΕΥΚΤΟΝ

Title known from the *Antiatticistes*, Bekker *Anecdota* 82. 29.

¹ οὐ γάρ πω Cobet: οὐ γάρ ἐγὼ codd.

^a *Wasps* 98.

^c *Birds* 1569.

^b Plut. *Per.* 13.

^d Thuc. viii. 86. 9.

FRAGMENTS, B. 12-16

suppose that the speech was written some time later. The last sentence of the second fragment presumably contains a reference to the peacocks owned by Demus' father, Pyrilampes, renowned for his wealth and magnificence before the Peloponnesian War and a friend of Pericles in his younger days.³

13. PROSECUTION OF HIPPOCRATES

observes, the second is the more likely, since the Pseudo-Plutarch goes on to say that the defendant lost the suit by default. This is intelligible in the case of Hippocrates of Cos, who might well have been absent from Athens at the time. It is less likely that Hippocrates the general should have jeopardized his reputation by failing to appear in court.

14. PROSECUTION OF LAESPODIAS

Date and circumstances unknown. Laespodias was στρατηγός in 414 B.C. and is ridiculed as such in the *Birds* of Aristophanes. Later he appears to have joined the oligarchs, and in 411 served on a deputation sent by the Four Hundred to Sparta.⁴

15. IN DEFENCE OF MYRRHUS

1. For I had not then been treated by my accuser as I have been since.

2. For men consider things which they see with their eyes more credible than things which cannot be established by ocular proof.

Date and circumstances unknown.

16. PROSECUTION OF POLYEUCTUS

Date and circumstances unknown.

17. ΠΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΝ ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ

Title known from Harpocration.

C.

1. ΑΛΚΙΒΙΑΔΟΥ ΛΟΙΔΟΡΙΑΙ

Ἐπειδὴ ἐδοκιμάσθης ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιτρόπων, παραλαβὼν παρ' αὐτῶν τὰ σπαντοῦ χρήματα, ὥχου ἀποπλέων εἰς Ἀβυδον, οὔτε χρέος ἴδιον σπαντοῦ πραξόμενος οὐδὲν οὔτε προξενίας οὐδεμιᾶς ἔνεκα, ἀλλὰ τῇ σπαντοῦ παρανομία καὶ ἀκολασία τῆς γνώμης ὁμοίους ἔργων τρόπους μαθησόμενος παρὰ τῶν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ γυναικῶν, ὅπως ἐν τῷ ἐπιλοίπῳ βίῳ σπαντοῦ ἔχοις χρῆσθαι αὐτοῖς. Athenaeus xii. 525 b.

Probably a polemical pamphlet rather than a set speech. An obvious parallel is the Κατ' Ἀλκιβιάδου, wrongly ascribed to Andocides. Plutarch mentions two other anecdotes from

2. ΠΡΟΟΙΜΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΛΟΓΟΙ

1. Ἐγραψάμην ταύτην τὴν γραφὴν ἡδικημένος ὑπὸ τούτου νῆ Δία πολλά, ἔτι δὲ καὶ πλείω ὑμᾶς ἡσθημένος ἡδικημένους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους πολίτας. Suidas, s.v. αἰσθεσθαι.

2. Ἄλλ' εἰ τό τε¹ πρᾶγμά μοι κρεῖττον φαίνεται ἅμα τε μαρτυρίας ἀκριβεῖς² παρέχομαι³ . . . Suidas, s.v. ἅμα.

¹ τό τε Spengel: τότε codd.

² μαρτυρίας ἀκριβεῖς Sauppe: μαρτυρία ἀρετῆς codd.

17. DEFENCE AGAINST PHILIPPUS

Date and circumstances unknown. The genuineness of the speech was doubted by Harpocration.

C. *Miscellaneous*

1. ABUSE OF ALCIBIADES

No sooner had you been presented to your deme by your guardians than you took over your property from them and were off to Abydos, not to recover some personal debt or because you had any official connexion with the place, but to take lessons from the women of Abydos in the sort of behaviour which befitted your natural wildness and depravity, so that you might be able to put it into practice in later life.

the *Λοιδορίαι* of the same type as the above. The most likely date of publication is 418–417 B.C., when efforts were being made to bring about the ostracism of Alcibiades.

2. PROEMS AND PERORATIONS

1. I brought this indictment because, heaven knows, I had been deeply wronged by the defendant, and because I saw that you and your fellows had been wronged still more deeply.

2. But if the facts of the matter appear to favour me, and if I am furnishing detailed confirmation of them at the same time . . .

³ *παρέχομαι* scripsi : *πράξομαι* codd.

3. . . . καὶ γὰρ μὲν ὁ μοχθηρός, ὄντινα ἐχρῆν τεθηγκέναι, ζῶ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς κατάגעλως . . . Suidas, s.v. μοχθηρός.

3. ΡΗΤΟΡΙΚΑΙ ΤΕΧΝΑΙ ΑΒΓ

1. Ἀντιφῶν τε ἐν ταῖς ῥητορικαῖς τέχναις τὸ μὲν τὰ παρόντα ἔφη καὶ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ τὰ παρακειμένα αἰσθάνεσθαι κατὰ φύσιν εἶναι ἡμῖν· παρὰ φύσιν δὲ τὸ φυλάττειν αὐτῶν ἐκποδῶν γενομένων ἐναργῆ τὸν τύπον.¹ Longinus, *ap. Rhet. Gr.*, Spengel, i. 318.

2. . . . τὰ μὲν² παροιχόμενα σημείοις πιστοῦσθαι, τὰ δὲ μέλλοντα τεκμηρίοις. . . . Ammonius, *Περὶ διαφ. λεξ.* 127.

D. ΑΠΑΡΑΣΗΜΑ

1. Περὶ τοῦ μὴ ἐλεεῖν ὑμᾶς ἐμὲ ἐδεήθη, δείσας μὴ ἐγὼ δάκρυσι καὶ ἱκετείαις πειρώμαι ὑμᾶς ἀναπείθειν. Suidas, s.v. ἱκετεία.

2. . . . τοῦτο δὲ τοὺς νόμους εἰδὼς πατρίους καὶ παλαίους ὄντας ὑμῖν . . . Suidas, s.v. πατρώων.

3. Τέως μὲν γὰρ ὁ πολὺς χρόνος τοῦ ὀλίγου πιστότερος ἦν. Suidas, s.v. τέως.

¹ τύπον Finckh: πόθον codd.

² μὲν add. Eranius.

FRAGMENTS, C. 2—D

3. . . . and I, poor wretch, who should be dead, live on to be mocked by my foes . . .

Date unknown. The work must have consisted of a series of *loci communes* compiled by Antiphon for the benefit of pupils.

3. THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING, IN THREE BOOKS

1. In his *Art of Public Speaking* Antiphon says :
“ We are naturally disposed to notice things present, to hand, and before us. But it is not natural to retain a clear image of them when they have gone from our sight.”

2. . . . what has happened is confirmed by means of *tokens*, what will happen by means of *presumptions*.

Date unknown. At least one ancient authority was disposed to reject the work as spurious.

D. *Fragments of uncertain origin*

1. He besought you to have no pity on me, because he feared that I might try to move you by tears and entreaties.

2. . . . and knowing, on the other hand, that your laws were handed down to you from long ago by your forefathers . . .

3. For a while, you see, the long period seemed more plausible than the short.

late afternoon. The work must have consisted in a study

The first section of the book, which is the most important, is the one which deals with the history of the book. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the book's history, and it is a very good introduction to the book.

The second section of the book is the one which deals with the book's content.

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The third section of the book is the one which deals with the book's bibliography. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the book's bibliography, and it is a very good introduction to the book. The fourth section of the book is the one which deals with the book's index. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the book's index, and it is a very good introduction to the book. The fifth section of the book is the one which deals with the book's conclusion. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the book's conclusion, and it is a very good introduction to the book.

XXXXXXXXXX

NOTE

THE two following documents, which are known to-day from the Pseudo-Plutarch, who incorporates them in his life of Antiphon, can be traced back through Caecilius of Calactê to the σύνταγμα ψηφισμάτων or collection of Athenian historical inscriptions, compiled by Craterus, the brother of Antigonus Gonatas, in the third century B.C. The first is a resolution of the Boulê committing Antiphon, together with Archeptolemus and Onomacles, for trial in 411; the second, the official record of the sentence passed by the court upon Antiphon and Archeptolemus. As Craterus, to whom their first transcription was due, is known to have taken pains to be accurate, we need not doubt that both texts faithfully reproduce the fifth-century originals.

A

Ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ, μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Δημόνικος Ἀλωπεκῆθεν ἐγγραμμάτευε, Φιλόστρατος Πάλληνεὺς¹ ἐπεστάτει, Ἄνδρων εἶπε· περὶ τῶν ἄνδρων οὓς ἀποφαίνουσιν οἱ στρατηγοὶ πρεσβευομένους εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἐπὶ κακῷ τῆς πόλεως τῆς Ἀθηναίων καὶ [ἐκ]² τοῦ στρατοπέδου πλεῖν ἐπὶ πολεμίας νεὼς καὶ πεζεῦσαι διὰ Δεκελείας, Ἀρχεπτόλεμον καὶ Ὀνομακλέα καὶ Ἀντιφῶντα συλλαβεῖν καὶ ἀποδοῦναι εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, ὅπως δῶσι δίκην· παρασχόντων δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς οὓστινας ἂν δοκῇ³ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς προσελομένοις⁴ μέχρι δέκα, ὅπως ἂν περὶ παρόντων γένηται ἡ κρίσις· προσκαλεσάσθων δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ θεσμοθέται ἐν τῇ αὔριον ἡμέρᾳ, καὶ εἰσαγόντων, ἐπειδὴν αἱ κλήσεις ἐξήκωσιν, εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον περὶ προδοσίας· κατηγορεῖν (δὲ)⁵ τοὺς ἡρημένους συνηγόρους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ ἄλλος⁶ ἂν τις βούληται· οὗτος δ' ἂν καταψηφίσηται τὸ δικα-

¹ Πάλληνεὺς Taylor: Πελληνεὺς codd.

² ἐκ del. Reiske.

³ δοκῇ Franke: δοκοῖ codd.

⁴ προσελομένοις Reiske: προσελομένους codd.

⁵ δὲ add. Emperius.

⁶ ἄλλος Turnebus: ἄλλους codd.

* From the omission of the name of the tribe whose Prytany it was, it has been argued that the opening words

A

RESOLVED by the Council on the twenty-first day of the Prytany ^a: secretary, Demonicus of Alopecê: president, Philostratus of Pallene: on the motion of Andron. As touching those persons whom the Generals show to have served as envoys to Sparta with intent to harm the city of Athens and the Athenian army, and to have taken passage for that purpose in an enemy vessel and to have returned by land through Decelea: Archeptolemus, Onomacles, and Antiphon shall be arrested and handed over to the court, to the end that they may be punished. And the Generals and such members of the Council as the Generals shall see fit to choose to assist them, up to the number of ten, shall hold the accused in readiness, to the end that they may stand their trial in person. And on the day following this the Thesmothetae shall issue to the accused a summons to appear: and when the time allowed by the summons shall have expired, they shall bring them before the court on a charge of treason. And the prosecutors appointed for the purpose, the Generals, and anyone else who so desires shall accuse them. And any of them who shall be found guilty by

of the decree are mutilated. Ferguson, however, shows good reason for supposing it complete as it stands (see "The Condemnation of Antiphon," *ap. Mélanges Glotz*, vol. i.).

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στήριον, περὶ αὐτοῦ ποιεῖν κατὰ τὸν νόμον ὃς
κεῖται περὶ τῶν προδόντων.

B

Προδοσίας ὦφλον¹ Ἀρχεπτόλεμος Ἰπποδάμου
Ἀγρυλῆθεν παρών, Ἀντιφῶν Σοφίλου Ῥαμνούσιος
παρών. τούτοις ἐτιμήθη τοῖς ἑνδεκα παραδοθῆναι
καὶ τὰ χρήματα δημόσια εἶναι καὶ τῆς θεοῦ τὸ
ἐπιδέκατον, καὶ τῷ οἰκίᾳ² κατασκάψαι αὐτοῖν,³
καὶ ὄρους θεῖναι <ἐπὶ>⁴ τοῖν οἰκοπέδοις, ἐπιγρά-
ψαντας Ἀρχεπτολέμου καὶ Ἀντιφῶντος τοῖν
προδότην· τῷ δὲ δημάρχῳ⁵ ἀποφῆναι τὴν οὐσίαν
αὐτοῖν· καὶ μὴ ἐξεῖναι θάψαι Ἀρχεπτόλεμον καὶ
Ἀντιφῶντα Ἀθήνησι μηδ' ὅσῃς Ἀθηναῖοι κρα-
τούσι, καὶ ἄτιμον εἶναι Ἀρχεπτόλεμον καὶ Ἀντι-
φῶντα, καὶ γένος τὸ ἐκ τούτοις, καὶ νόθους καὶ
γνησίους, καὶ εἰάν <τις>⁷ ποιήσῃται τινα τῶν ἐξ
Ἀρχεπτολέμου καὶ Ἀντιφῶντος, ἄτιμος ἔστω ὁ
ποιησάμενος. ταῦτα δὲ γράψαι ἐν στήλῃ χαλκῇ,
<καὶ>⁸ ἥπερ ἂν καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τὰ περὶ Φρυνίχου,
καὶ τοῦτο θέσθαι.

¹ ὦφλον Turnebus: ὦ φίλον codd.

² τῷ οἰκίᾳ Franke: τῷ οἰκίᾳ codd.

³ αὐτοῖν Blass: αὐτῶν codd.

⁴ ἐπὶ add. Blass.

⁵ τῷ δὲ δημάρχῳ Meier: τῷ δὲ δημάρχῳ codd.

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the court shall be punished in accordance with the existing law which relates to traitors.

B

FOUND guilty of treason : Archeptolemus, son of Hippodamus, of Agrylê, being present : Antiphon, son of Sophilus, of Rhamnus, being present. The penalty was assessed as follows : the two prisoners shall be delivered to the Eleven : their goods shall be confiscated and a tithe given to the Goddess : their houses shall be rased to the ground and stones of record placed upon the sites of both, thus inscribed : " Here lived Archeptolemus and Antiphon, the traitors " : and the two Demarchs concerned shall make a return of their property. Furthermore it shall be unlawful to bury Archeptolemus and Antiphon at Athens or anywhere within the dominions of Athens. And Archeptolemus and Antiphon shall be disfranchised, and their issue likewise, whether born in wedlock or out of wedlock. And if any man shall adopt any of the issue of Archeptolemus or Antiphon, he who does so shall be disfranchised. This sentence to be inscribed upon a pillar of bronze and set up in the same place as the decrees concerning Phrynichus.

⁶ ἀποφῆναι τὴν οὐσίαν αὐτοῖν Westermann: ἀποφῆναι τε οἰκίαν ἐς τὸν codd.

⁷ τις add. Blass.

⁸ καὶ add. Reiske.

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LIFE OF ANDOCIDES

ANDOCIDES came of a family distinguished equally for its antiquity,^a its wealth, and its record of public service. He himself was born shortly before the year 440 B.C.^b; and, to judge from allusions in the comic poets ^c to his father's reputation as a *bon viveur*, he must have spent his early days in surroundings of elegance and comfort. Of his education nothing is known. Presumably, like most well-to-do young men of his time, he attached himself to one or more of the sophists who were generally to be found in Athens, and he may well have been acquainted with Socrates. But it is clear that his education was of a general kind, as befitted a man of leisure, and that his ability as a speaker was not the result of any elaborate course of study; throughout his life, in fact, he always remained the talented amateur who regarded the professional rhetorician with disdain. By the time he had reached his twenties his political sympathies had already led him to join one of those *ἐταίρειαι* or "clubs" which were to play so important a part in the revolution

^a It was said to have traced descent from Hermes.

^b This date best suits the age of Andocides in 415, and is confirmed by [Lys.] vi. 46, where he is said to be "over forty" in 399.

^c Ar. *Wasps* 1269; Plato Com. *Fr.* 106.

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of 411 B.C. ; and it was to his fellow-members that he delivered one of his first public speeches, the *Πρὸς τοὺς ἐταίρους*, of which one or two fragments survive. But it is by no means certain that his sympathies were markedly oligarchic. A young aristocrat he undoubtedly was, and as such he despised the upstart demagogues who had succeeded Pericles ; but he had none of Antiphon's remorseless hatred of democracy. His references in later life to the scandal of 415 which led to his exile, suggest, meagre though they are, that at the age of twenty-five he was merely a hot-headed young man-about-town with more money than sense ; and when, after some years of exile, he made his first two attempts to return to Athens, it is significant that he appealed first to the Four Hundred and then to the restored democracy. Indeed he seems to have been at heart a moderate of the type of Theramenes, without his political gifts, but with much of his astuteness.

Andocides' exile, his repeated efforts to return, and his great struggle to prevent a second exile, or worse, in 399, only four years after he had been allowed to resume his rights as a citizen, are best described by himself. After his acquittal in 399 he was still vigorous and appears to have taken an active part in public life. Thus we still possess a speech which he delivered in the Ecclesia some eight years later as a member of a delegation sent to Sparta to arrange terms of peace ; in spite of their possessing full authority, the delegates had preferred to refer the Spartan proposals to the Ecclesia for discussion, and Andocides explains their advantages at length. The speech was clear and able ; but it failed to carry conviction. We have it on the

authority of Philochorus that both he and his fellow-delegates were banished from Attica upon the motion of Callistratus. What became of him after his second exile is unknown. He can still have been little more than fifty; but tradition preserves no record of further attempts to return. We can only surmise that he lived as he had in his younger days, by his wits and the hospitality of his friends abroad.

I

ON THE MYSTERIES

ON THE MYSTERIES

INTRODUCTION

ANDOCIDES delivered his speech *On The Mysteries* in the year 399 B.C. He was pleading for his life, but he had a sympathetic audience and the facts upon which the case against him rested were by now remote enough to be half-forgotten. Given the necessary self-assurance, it was not difficult to construct a plausible defence, and the jury welcomed it—the men of the restored democracy were little inclined to unearth buried scandals. Andocides' explanations were accepted without too close a scrutiny, and he was acquitted.

In order to understand the circumstances which led to his appearance in court, it is necessary to go back some sixteen years. In 415, when the Sicilian expedition was about to leave Peiraeus, a double scandal came to light, with momentous effects not only upon the success of the expedition itself but upon the fortunes of Athens at large during the next two or three years. A certain Pythonicus stated before the Assembly that Alcibiades, one of the generals in command of the forces about to sail for the West, had recently parodied the Eleusinian Mysteries with a party of friends; he produced an eyewitness to confirm his story. The result was a popular uproar; Athens was an enlightened city, but she was not prepared to see a cult which gave

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expression to her most intimate religious beliefs, exposed to deliberate ridicule. And the public indignation increased tenfold when it was further discovered that numbers of the stone images of Hermes scattered throughout Athens had been mutilated in a single night. A commission was hurriedly appointed to conduct an inquiry into both outrages, and rewards were offered for information.

The profanation of the Mysteries proved a simpler matter to investigate than the mutilation of the Hermae. Three informers came forward almost at once, each with a mock celebration to describe; the names of the offenders were obtained; and the few who had not already quitted the country were arrested and executed. Alcibiades, the first to be denounced, escaped; and Athens had many occasions for regretting it in the troubled years which followed.

One of the three informers mentioned, a metic named Teucus, also volunteered a statement with regard to the mutilation, and furnished the Council with a list of eighteen names. But almost immediately afterwards a certain Diocleides appeared with a much more elaborate story. Diocleides had, it seems, watched the criminals at work. There had been some three hundred in all, and as a preliminary he gave the names of forty-two. The result was a panic. An oligarchic plot was suspected, and precautions were hastily taken to prevent the possibility of an organized rising. Meanwhile the forty-two were arrested and thrown into prison.

Among them was Andocides, together with most of his family. Their situation looked desperate; and Andocides adopted the only course open to him in

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the circumstances. He knew what the truth was ; so he offered to turn informer himself, on condition that he was guaranteed immunity. The offer was accepted ; and he had little difficulty in proving Diocleides' story a fabrication. There were actually only twenty-two criminals in all ; and eighteen of the twenty-two had been exposed by Teucus.

Andocides was safe once more, in virtue of the immunity granted him by the Council. That he had had some connexion with the outrage is clear even from his words in the present speech ; from what he says elsewhere,^a and from the remarks of Thucydides,^b it is practically certain that he had taken an active part in it. But in spite of that, he was entitled to continue living in Athens under the protection of his *ἀδεια*. This state of affairs did not last long, however. During that same year a decree was proposed and carried by Isotimides to the effect that anyone who had committed impiety and confessed to it should be debarred from the temples of Attica and the Athenian Agora, whether he had been accorded an immunity or not. That is to say, his *ἀδεια* was still to hold good, in that his life and property were assured to him ; but the unexpiated defilement which lay upon him was to prevent him from participating in the political and religious life of the community.

The decree of Isotimides was clearly aimed at Andocides, and he found himself obliged to withdraw into exile. For over ten years he remained abroad, for the most part engaged in trade. Then, in 403, when the democracy was restored and a general amnesty proclaimed, he returned to Athens. He was accepted as a citizen without question,

^a *De Reditu*, §§ 7, 10.

^b vi. 60.

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once more took up residence in the town-house of his family, and threw himself energetically into public life. But as time passed he made enemies. First he came into collision with a powerful syndicate of tax-farmers, headed by Agyrrhius, who had been drawing handsome profits until Andocides stepped in and outbid them for the contracts concerned ; then he earned the hatred of a certain Cephisius, who like himself had returned under the amnesty—possibly Andocides was urging the recovery of monies which Cephisius was known to have embezzled some years previously—; and finally he quarrelled with Callias, a distant relative of his by marriage and a member of what had once been one of the wealthiest families in Athens. This last feud came to a head when both Callias and Andocides claimed the right to one of the daughters of Andocides' uncle, Epilycus. Epilycus had died intestate ; and according to law his daughters had now to be given in marriage to the nearest surviving male relative, provided that he was not within the prohibited degrees. Andocides was a cousin : Callias the grandfather. Callias was debarred from marrying either of the daughters himself ; but he had a son for whom he thought the match would be eminently suitable.

There had been little love lost between Callias and Andocides even before this fresh dispute occurred ; and when Andocides intimated that he was about to bring the case into court, Callias decided to act. It was the beginning of October, the time of the Great Eleusinia. Andocides, who was an initiate, attended the celebration as he had been in the habit of doing since his return. But no sooner were the ceremonies at Eleusis over than he found that an information

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had been lodged against him with the Basileus to the effect that he had taken part in rites from which he was automatically debarred by the decree of Isotimides. The information (ἐνδείξις) was due to Cephisius, who had received a thousand drachmae from Callias to bring the case, and with Cephisius were associated Agyrrhius and two others, Epichares and Meletus, both of whom had reasons for wishing Andocides out of the way.

To strengthen their position, the five went further. It was arranged that a suppliant's bough should be placed on the altar of the Eleusinium at Athens. Callias, acting in his official capacity as a member of the clan of the Heralds or Ceryces, would bring the matter to the notice of the Council, when it assembled there for its traditional meeting at the close of the Eleusinia; he would show that Andocides was responsible; and he would further declare that, according to Athenian religious law, the penalty for committing such an act during the festival was instant death.

The move proved unfortunate. On being questioned, Callias was unable to prove that Andocides was the offender; it was further pointed out that Callias was a Ceryx, not a Eumolpid, and had therefore no right to interpret the law; while in any event his interpretation was wrong—the penalty for the crime in question was not death, but a fine. Callias and Cephisius were thus forced to fall back upon their original ἐνδείξις ἀσεβείας. This came before the Heliaea in due course; the jury was composed of initiates, and the Basileus presided.

We can gain a reasonably accurate idea of the line of attack chosen by the prosecution, partly from the

reply of Andocides himself and partly from the *In Andocidem*, wrongly attributed to Lysias. In all probability this last was actually delivered at the trial, although as a δευτερολογία or supporting speech. The prosecution set out to prove two things : first, that Andocides had been genuinely guilty of impiety in 415, and was therefore liable to the penalties prescribed by the decree of Isotimides : secondly, that he was not entitled to protection under the amnesty of 403. With regard to their first point, they produced evidence to show that Andocides had been concerned not only in the mutilation of the Hermae, but in the profanation of the Mysteries as well ; with regard to their second, they took the line that the amnesty was the result of an agreement between two specific parties, " the men of the City " and " the men of Peiraeus," and as such was intended to benefit them and them alone. Andocides had belonged to neither party ; and he was not entitled to protection.

Andocides replies to each of these points in turn. He first shows that he had no connexion whatsoever with the profanation of the Mysteries, and next to none with the mutilation, and that therefore the decree of Isotimides had never affected him. This of course misrepresents the facts ; had he not been guilty of impiety to at least some extent, he would have had no cause for withdrawing into exile after the passing of the decree. But luckily the prosecution had made the tactical error of introducing the profanation of the Mysteries, with which Andocides had in fact had nothing to do ; and the refutation of their charges in this connexion gives him ample opportunity for thrusting other awkward facts into the background.

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Next he turns to the question of the amnesty, a crucial one. It mattered little whether he could clear himself completely with regard to the events of 415, provided that he could convince the court that there were no legal grounds for proceeding against him in 399. The position is examined in §§ 70-91.

First comes a detailed analysis of the various forms which disfranchisement could take. It is then shown that citizens suffering from the disabilities in question were reinstated by the decree of Patrocleides, passed after the battle of Aegospotami in 405. Next we have the general restoration of exiles in 404 at Spartan dictation, followed by the repeal of all laws earlier than the archonship of Eucleides (July 403), and the drafting of a fresh code to meet present circumstances. Lastly there is the oath taken by the City-party and the Peiraeus-party to bury all differences.

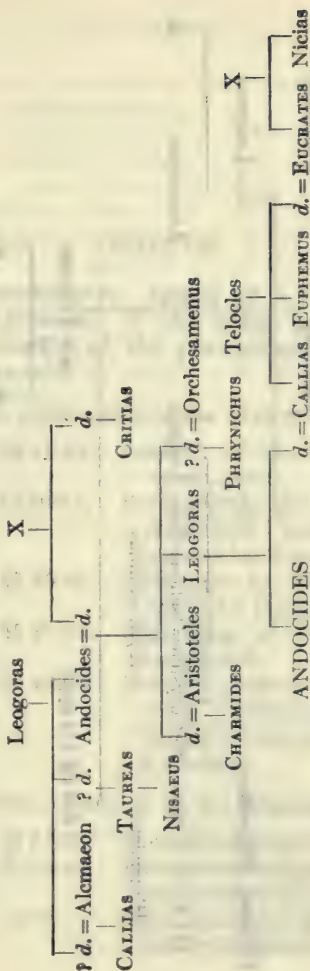
Strictly speaking, none of these facts were relevant to Andocides' case; and the prosecution had touched upon a very real weakness in his position when they maintained that the amnesty was limited in its application. Andocides had suffered disfranchisement (*ἀτιμία*) owing to the defilement incurred for an act of impiety; and in many respects his offence corresponded closely with homicide, which also brought defilement upon the guilty party. Now it is noteworthy that the decree of Patrocleides expressly excludes persons exiled for homicide in its definition of the classes of disfranchised citizens which it proposes to reinstate; it is concerned solely with state-debtors and political offenders. Similarly, the restoration of exiles in 404 was a purely political move, as was the revision of the legal code which followed. And the oath taken by the two parties, although sweeping in

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its terms, was intended primarily to effect a reunion between hitherto hostile factions within the state. The truth is that exiles like Andocides formed too limited a class to attract attention among the graver issues of the moment ; and when a test-case such as the present came into court, there were, properly speaking, no legal precedents for deciding it. It is true that a decree was hurried through the Assembly in 403 by Archinus, stating that the terms of the amnesty were to be so interpreted as to forbid the re-opening of civil actions decided previously, and thus a number of those prosecuted for crimes committed before 403 were enabled to claim protection ; but there was still much room for doubt and perplexity. Everything must have depended upon individual cases and the personal likes and dislikes of jurors. In the present instance, Andocides, who had proved himself a useful member of the community since his return, found that the court was prepared to treat him generously. Its verdict was in his favour ; and his opponents were forced to accept their defeat with such grace as they could. No further attempt was made to recall to the public mind the scandal of 415.

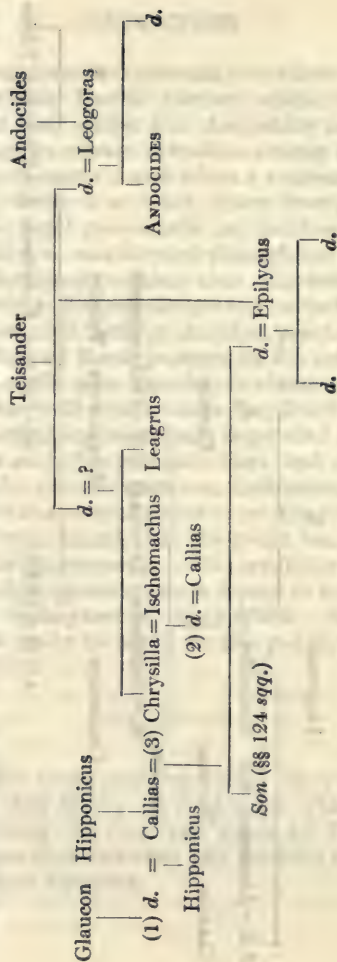
NOTE.—The accompanying tables show (I) those members of the family of Andocides whose names appeared among the forty-two given by Diocleides, (II) the connexion between the families of Callias, Andocides, and Epilycus.

I



The names of those who appeared on Diocleides' list of forty-two are printed in capitals. Doubtful relationships are queried.

II



ANALYSIS

§§ 1-10. Introductory. Appeal for a fair hearing : statement of the order in which the charges of the prosecution will be answered.

§§ 11-33. The profanation of the Mysteries.

(a) §§ 11-18. Account of the informations volunteered.

(b) §§ 19-24. Refutation of the charge that Andocides had informed against his father.

(c) §§ 25-26. Challenge to the court to prove his story false.

(d) §§ 27-28. Rewarding of the informers mentioned.

(e) §§ 29-33. It is the prosecution who deserve punishment for venturing to bring so outrageous a charge.

§§ 34-70. The mutilation of the Hermae.

(a) §§ 34-35. The information of Teucrus.

(b) §§ 36-46. The subsequent panic and the information of Diocleides.

(c) § 47. List of members of Andocides' family implicated.

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- (d) §§ 48-60. Appeal of Charmides that Andocides should tell what he knew. A.'s reasons for finally adopting such a course.
- (e) §§ 61-64. Information of Andocides.
- (f) §§ 65-70. Beneficial results of the information.
- §§ 71-91. The legal aspect of the case.
- (a) §§ 71-79. The various classes of ἀτιμοί. Their reinstatement by the Decree of Patrocleides.
- (b) § 80. The restoration of exiles (403).
- (c) §§ 81-89. The revision of the laws (403).
- (d) §§ 90-91. The oath of amnesty.
- §§ 92-102. Legal position of certain members of the prosecution.
- (a) §§ 92-93. Cephisius.
- (b) § 94. Meletus.
- (c) §§ 95-102. Epichares.
- §§ 103-105. This is a test-case which will prove the worth of the amnesty.
- §§ 106-109. Historical parallel. The amnesty during the Persian Wars led to the rise of the Athenian Empire.
- §§ 110-116. The placing of the suppliant's bough on the altar of the Eleusinium by Callias. Failure of the move.
- §§ 117-123. Reason for the quarrel with Callias: the daughters of Epilycus.
- §§ 124-131. Account of Callias' past.

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- §§ 132-136. The quarrel between Andocides and Agyrrhius.
- §§ 137-139. The fact that Andocides has sailed the seas so long in safety shows that he cannot be guilty of any offence against the gods.
- § 140. Athens has a reputation for tolerance and generosity ; she must preserve that reputation.
- §§ 141-143. Services of Andocides' ancestors.
- §§ 144-145. Benefits which Andocides will be able to confer on Athens if he is acquitted.
- §§ 146-149. Final appeal for mercy. Andocides is the last of his house.

[1] ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΩΝ

Τὴν μὲν παρασκευὴν, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῶν ἐμῶν, ὥστ' ἐμὲ κακῶς ποιεῖν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, καὶ δικαίως καὶ ἀδίκως, ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἀφικόμην εἰς τὴν πόλιν ταυτηνί, σχεδόν τι πάντες ἐπίστασθε, καὶ οὐδὲν δεῖ περὶ τούτων πολλοὺς λόγους ποιεῖσθαι. ἐγὼ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, δεήσομαι ὑμῶν δίκαια καὶ ὑμῖν τε ῥάδια χαρίζεσθαι καὶ ἐμοὶ ἄξια πολλοῦ τυχεῖν παρ' 2 ὑμῶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐνθυμηθῆναι ὅτι νῦν ἐγὼ ἤκω οὐδεμιᾶς μοι ἀνάγκης οὔσης παραμείναι, οὔτ' ἐγγυητὰς καταστήσας οὔθ' ὑπὸ δεσμῶν ἀναγκασθεῖς, πιστεύσας δὲ μάλιστα μὲν τῷ δικαίῳ, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ὑμῖν, γνῶσεσθαι τὰ δίκαια καὶ μὴ περιόψεσθαι με ἀδίκως ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῶν ἐμῶν διαφθαρέντα, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον σώσειν δικαίως κατὰ τε τοὺς νόμους τοὺς ὑμετέρους καὶ τοὺς ὅρκους οὓς ὑμεῖς ὁμόσαντες μέλλετε τὴν ψήφον οἴσειν.

3 Εἰκότως δ' ἂν, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην

^a Four years earlier, in 403.

^b Much of §§ 1, 6, 7, and 9 consists of *loci communes* which recur in Lysias and Isocrates. Both they and Andocides were making use of the same handbook of proems.

ON THE MYSTERIES

THE systematic and untiring efforts of my enemies, gentlemen, to do me every possible injury, by fair means or by foul, from the very moment of my arrival in this city,^a are known to almost all of you, and it is unnecessary for me to pursue the subject. Instead, I shall make a request of you, gentlemen, a fair request, which it is as easy for you to grant as it is valuable for me to gain.^b First, I ask you to bear in mind that it is not because I have been forced to face my trial that I am here to-day—I have not been on bail, nor have I been kept in confinement.^c I am here, first and foremost because I rely upon justice : and secondly because I rely upon you ; I believe that you will decide my case impartially and, far sooner than allow my enemies to defy justice by taking my life, will uphold justice by protecting me, as your laws and your oaths as jurors require you to do.

With defendants who face a trial of their own free

* This was not customary in a case of *ἐνδεξις*. The accused, if a citizen, was usually given the choice of furnishing sureties (*ἐγγυηταί*) or suffering imprisonment until the case came into court. Possibly it was felt that the conditions in the present instance were exceptional and that Andocides should be allowed the opportunity of quitting Attica if he so desired.

ἔχοιτε περὶ τῶν ἐθελοντῶν¹ εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους καθ-
 ισταμένων, ἤνπερ² αὐτοὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ἔχουσιν.
 ὁπόσοι μὲν γὰρ μὴ ἠθέλησαν ὑπομεῖναι κατα-
 γνόντες αὐτῶν ἀδικίαν, εἰκότως τοι καὶ ὑμεῖς
 τοιαῦτα περὶ αὐτῶν γινώσκετε οἷά³ περ καὶ αὐτοὶ
 περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἔγνωσαν· ὁπόσοι δὲ πιστεύσαντες
 μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν ὑπέμειναν, δίκαιοί ἐστε καὶ ὑμεῖς
 περὶ τούτων τοιαύτην ἔχειν τὴν γνώμην οἷαν περ
 καὶ αὐτοὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ἔσχον, καὶ μὴ προκατα-
 4 γινώσκειν ἀδικεῖν. αὐτίκα ἐγὼ πολλῶν μοι
 ἀπαγγελλόντων ὅτι λέγοιεν οἱ ἐχθροὶ ὡς ἄρα ἐγὼ
 οὐτ' ἂν ὑπομεῖναιμι οἰχήσομαι τε φεύγων,—“ τί
 γὰρ ἂν καὶ βουλόμενος Ἀνδοκίδης ἀγῶνα τοσοῦτον
 ὑπομείνειεν, ᾧ ἔξεστι μὲν ἀπελθόντι ἐντεῦθεν ἔχειν
 πάντα τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἔστι δὲ πλεύσαντι εἰς Κύπρον,
 ὅθεν περ ἦκει, γῆ⁴ πολλή καὶ ἀγαθὴ διδομένη καὶ
 δωρεὰν⁵ ὑπάρχουσα; οὗτος ἄρα βουλήσεται περὶ
 τοῦ σώματος τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ κινδυνεύσαι; εἰς τί
 ἀποβλέψας; οὐχ ὁρᾷ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ὡς διά-
 5 κείται;” ἐγὼ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, πολὺ τὴν ἐναντίαν
 τούτοις γνώμην ἔχω. ἄλλοθί τε γὰρ ὦν πάντα
 τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἔχειν στερόμενος τῆς πατρίδος οὐκ ἂν
 δεξαίμην· τῆς <τε>⁶ πόλεως οὕτω διακειμένης ὥσπερ
 αὐτοὶ οἱ ἐχθροὶ λέγουσι, πολὺ γ' ἂν⁷ αὐτῆς μᾶλλον
 ἐγὼ πολίτης δεξαίμην εἶναι ἢ ἐτέρων πόλεων, αἵ
 ἴσως πάννυ μοι δοκοῦσιν ἐν τῷ παρόντι εὐτυχεῖν,
 ἅπερ γινώσκων ἐπέτρεψα διαγνῶναι ὑμῖν περὶ
 τοῦ σώματος τοῦ ἑμαυτοῦ.

¹ ἐθελοντῶν Bekker: ἐθελόντων codd.

² ἤνπερ Ald.: ἥπερ codd.

³ οἷά Bekker: ὅσα codd.

⁴ γῆ Valckenaer et Reiske: ἡ codd.

⁵ δωρεὰν Reiske: δωρεᾶ codd.

⁶ τε add. Sluiter.

⁷ γ' ἂν Valckenaer: δ' ἂν codd.

ON THE MYSTERIES, 3-5

will, gentlemen, it stands to reason that you should feel as convinced of their innocence as they do themselves. When a defendant admits himself guilty by refusing to await trial, you naturally endorse the verdict which he has passed upon himself; so it follows that if a man is prepared to face his trial because his conscience is clear, you should let his verdict upon himself determine your own in the same way, instead of presuming him guilty. Mine is a case in point. My enemies have been saying, or so I keep hearing, that I would take to my heels instead of standing my ground. "What motive could Andocides possibly have for braving so hazardous a trial?" they argue. "He can count upon a livelihood sufficient for all his needs, if he does no more than withdraw from Attica; while if he returns to Cyprus whence he has come,"^a an abundance of good land has been offered him and is his for the asking. Will a man in his position want to risk his life? What object could he have in doing so? Cannot he see the state of things in Athens?" That entirely misrepresents my feelings, gentlemen. I would never consent to a life abroad which cut me off from my country, whatever the advantages attached to it; and although conditions in Athens may be what my enemies allege, I would far sooner be a citizen of hers than of any other state which may appear to me to be just now at the height of prosperity. Those are the feelings which have led me to place my life in your hands.

^a The *De Reditu* shows that Andocides had spent a considerable time in Cyprus during his years of exile. He was on very friendly terms with Evagoras, who had succeeded in regaining the throne of Salamis in 410. Evagoras was notoriously eager to attract likely Greek settlers.

- 6 Αἰτοῦμαι οὖν ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες, εὖνοϊαν πλείω παρασχέσθαι ἐμοὶ τῷ ἀπολογουμένῳ ἢ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς, εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ἐξ ἴσου ἀκροᾶσθε, ἀνάγκη τὸν ἀπολογούμενον ἔλαττον ἔχειν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου ἐπιβουλεύσαντες καὶ συνθέντες, αὐτοὶ ἄνευ κινδύνων ὄντες, τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐποιήσαντο· ἐγὼ δὲ μετὰ δέους καὶ κινδύνου καὶ διαβολῆς τῆς μεγίστης τὴν ἀπολογίαν ποιῶμαι. εἰκὸς οὖν ὑμᾶς ἐστὶν εὖνοϊαν πλείω παρασχέσθαι ἐμοὶ ἢ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς.
- 7 Ἔτι δὲ καὶ τόδε ἐνθυμητέον, ὅτι πολλοὶ ἤδη πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ κατηγορήσαντες παραχρῆμα
 [2] ἐξηλέγχθησαν ψευδόμενοι οὕτω φανερώς, ὥστε ὑμᾶς πολὺ ἂν ἥδιον δίκην λαβεῖν παρὰ τῶν κατηγορῶν ἢ παρὰ τῶν κατηγορουμένων· οἱ δὲ αὖ, μαρτυρήσαντες τὰ ψευδῆ ἀδίκως ἀνθρώπους ἀπολέσαντες, ἐάλωσαν παρ' ὑμῖν ψευδομαρτυρίων, ἥνικ' οὐδὲν ἦν ἔτι πλέον τοῖς πεπονθόσιν. ὁπότ' οὖν ἤδη πολλὰ τοιαῦτα γεγένηται,¹ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς ἐστὶ μήπω τοὺς τῶν κατηγορῶν λόγους πιστοὺς ἡγείσθαι. εἰ μὲν γὰρ δεινὰ κατηγορεῖται ἢ μή, οἷόν τε γινῶναι ἐκ τῶν τοῦ κατηγοροῦ λόγων· εἰ δὲ ἀληθῆ ταῦτά ἐστιν ἢ ψευδῆ, οὐχ οἷόν τε ὑμᾶς πρότερον εἰδέναι πρὶν ἂν καὶ ἐμοῦ ἀκούσητε ἀπολογουμένου.
- 8 Σκοπῶ μὲν οὖν ἔγωγε, ὦ ἄνδρες, πόθεν χρὴ ἄρξασθαι τῆς ἀπολογίας, πότερον ἐκ τῶν τελευταίων λόγων, ὡς παρανόμως με ἐνέδειξαν, ἢ περὶ τοῦ ψηφίσματος τοῦ Ἰσοτιμίδου, ὡς ἄκυρόν ἐστιν, ἢ περὶ τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν ὀρκῶν τῶν γεγεννημένων,

¹ γεγένηται Dobree, coll. Lysias xix. 4: γεγένηται codd.

ON THE MYSTERIES, 6-8

I ask you, then, to show more sympathy to me, the defendant, gentlemen, than to my accusers, in the knowledge that even if you give us an impartial hearing, the defence is inevitably at a disadvantage. The prosecution have brought their charge in perfect safety, after elaborating their plans at leisure ; whereas I who am answering that charge am filled with fear ; my life is at stake, and I have been grossly misrepresented. You have good reason for showing more sympathy to me than you do to my accusers.

And there is another thing to be borne in mind. Serious charges have often before now been disproved at once, and so decisively that you would much rather have punished the accusers than the accused. Again, witnesses have caused the death of innocent men by giving false evidence, and have only been convicted of perjury when it was too late to be of help to the victims. When this kind of thing has been so common, you can hardly do less than refuse for the present to consider the prosecution's statement of the case trustworthy. You may use it to judge whether the charge is serious or not ; but you cannot tell whether the charge is true or false until you have heard my reply as well.

Now I am wondering at what point to begin my defence, gentlemen. Shall I start with what ought to be discussed last and prove that the prosecution disobeyed the law in lodging their information against me ? ^a Shall I take the decree of Isotimides and show that it has been annulled ? Shall I start with the laws which have been passed and the oaths which

^a A reference, apparently, to the amnesty of 403. According to Andocides, it debarred the prosecution from reopening his case.

εἴτε καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑμᾶς διδάξω τὰ γεγενημένα. ὁ δέ με ποιεῖ μάλιστ' ἀπορεῖν, ἐγὼ ὑμῖν ἔρω, ὅτι οὐ πάντες ἴσως ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς κατηγορουμένοις ὁμοίως ὀργίζεσθε, ἀλλ' ἕκαστός τι ὑμῶν ἔχει πρὸς ὃ βούλοιο ἂν με πρῶτον ἀπολογεῖσθαι· ἅμα δὲ περὶ πάντων εἰπεῖν ἀδύνατον. κράτιστον οὖν μοι εἶναι δοκεῖ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑμᾶς διδάσκειν πάντα τὰ γεγόμενα καὶ παραλείπειν μηδέν. ἂν γὰρ ὀρθῶς μάθητε τὰ πραχθέντα, ῥαδίως γνώσεσθ' ἃ μου κατεψεύσαντο οἱ κατήγοροι.

- 9 Τὰ μὲν οὖν δίκαια γινώσκειν ὑμᾶς ἡγοῦμαι καὶ αὐτοὺς¹ παρεσκευάσθαι, οἷσπερ ἐγὼ πιστεύσας ὑπέμεινα, ὁρῶν ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις περὶ πλείστου τοῦτο ποιουμένους, ψηφίζεσθαι κατὰ τοὺς ὅρκους· ὅπερ καὶ συνέχει μόνον τὴν πόλιν, ἀκόντων τῶν οὐ βουλομένων ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχειν. τάδε δὲ ὑμῶν δέομαι, μετ' εὐνοίας μου τὴν ἀκρόασιν τῆς ἀπολογίας ποιήσασθαι, καὶ μήτ' ἐμοὶ ἀντιδίκους καταστήναι μήτε ὑπονοεῖν τὰ λεγόμενα μήτε ῥήματα θηρεύειν, ἀκροασαμένους δὲ διὰ τέλους τῆς ἀπολογίας τότε ἤδη ψηφίζεσθαι τοῦτο ὃ τι ἂν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἄριστον
- 10 καὶ εὐορκότατον νομίζητε εἶναι. ὥσπερ δὲ καὶ προεῖπον ὑμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐξ ἀρχῆς περὶ πάντων ποιήσομαι τὴν ἀπολογίαν, πρῶτον μὲν περὶ αὐτῆς τῆς αἰτίας ὕθεν περ ἡ ἔνδειξις ἐγένετο, διόπερ εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα τόνδε κατέστην, περὶ τῶν μυστηρίων ὥς οὗτ' ἐμοὶ ἡσέβηται οὐδὲν οὔτε μεμήνυται οὐθ'

¹ καὶ αὐτοὺς Emperius: καὶ λόγους codd.

ON THE MYSTERIES, 8-10

have been taken ? Or shall I tell you the story right from the beginning ? I will explain the chief reason for my hesitation. Doubtless the different charges made have not moved you all to the same degree, and each of you has some one of them to which he would like me to reply first ; yet to answer them all simultaneously is impossible. On the whole, I think it best to tell you the entire story from the beginning, omitting nothing ; once you are properly acquainted with the facts, you will see immediately how unfounded are the charges which my accusers have brought against me.

Now to return a just verdict is already, I feel sure, your intention ; indeed, it was because I relied upon you that I stood my ground. I have observed that in suits public and private the one thing to which you attach supreme importance is that your decision should accord with your oath ; and it is that, and that alone, which keeps our city unshaken, in spite of those who would have things otherwise. I do, however, ask you to listen to my defence with sympathy ; do not range yourselves with my opponents ; do not view my story with suspicion ; do not watch for faults of expression. Hear my defence to the end : and only then return the verdict which you think best befits yourselves and best satisfies your oath. As I have already told you, gentlemen, my defence will begin at the beginning and omit nothing. I shall deal first with the actual charge which furnished grounds for the lodging of the information that has brought me into court to-day, profanation of the Mysteries. I shall show that I have committed no act of impiety, that I have never turned informer, that I have never admitted guilt, and that I do not

ὡμολόγηται, οὐδ' οἶδα¹ τοὺς μηνύσαντας ὑμῖν περὶ αὐτῶν οὐτ' εἰ ψευδῇ οὐτ' εἰ ἀληθῇ ἐμήνυσαν· ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς διδάξω.

- 11 Ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἐκκλησία τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τοῖς εἰς Σικελίαν, Νικία καὶ Λαμάχῳ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ, καὶ τριήρης ἡ στρατηγὶς ἤδη ἐξώρμει ἡ Λαμάχου· ἀναστὰς δὲ Πυθόνικος ἐν τῷ δήμῳ εἶπεν "ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑμεῖς μὲν στρατιὰν ἐκπέμπετε καὶ παρασκευὴν τοσαύτην, καὶ κίνδυνον ἀρεῖσθαι² μέλλετε· Ἀλκιβιάδην δὲ τὸν στρατηγὸν ἀποδείξω ὑμῖν τὰ μυστήρια ποιοῦντα ἐν οἰκίᾳ μεθ' ἐτέρων, καὶ εἰς ψηφίσθησθαι ἄδειαν <ῶ>³ ἐγὼ κελεύω, θεράπων ὑμῖν ἐνὸς τῶν ἐνθάδε ἀνδρῶν⁴ ἀμύητος ὢν ἐρεῖ τὰ μυστήρια· εἰ δὲ μή, χρησθὲ μοι⁵ ὃ τι ἂν
- 12 ὑμῖν δοκῇ, εἰ μὴ τὰληθῇ λέγω." ἀντιλέγοντος δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου πολλὰ καὶ ἐξάρνου ὄντος ἔδοξε τοῖς πρυτάνεσι τοὺς μὲν ἀμύητους μεταστήσασθαι, αὐτοὺς δ' ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὸ μειράκιον ὃ ὁ Πυθόνικος ἐκέλευε. καὶ ὥχοντο, καὶ ἡγαγον θεράποντα Ἀρχεβιάδου <τοῦ> Πολεμάρχου⁶. Ἀνδρόμαχος αὐτῷ ὄνομα ἦν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐψηφίσαντο αὐτῷ τὴν ἄδειαν,

¹ οὐδ' οἶδα Blass, coll. § 29: οὐτ' οἶδα codd.

² ἀρεῖσθαι Bekker: αἰρεῖσθαι codd.

³ ῶ add. Bekker.

⁴ ἐνθάδε ἐνὸς τῶν ἀνδρῶν Blass, ft. recte.

⁵ χρησθὲ μοι Hickie, coll. § 26: χρησθ' ἐμοὶ codd.

⁶ Ἀρχεβιάδου τοῦ Πολεμάρχου Marchant: Ἀρχεβιάδου πρὸς τὸν πολέμαρχον Helbig: [ἀλκιβιάδου] Πολεμάρχου Bekker: ἀλκιβιάδου πολέμαρχον codd.

^a June, 415 B.C. Andocides is our only authority for this last-minute meeting of the Assembly. It was probably convened to make final arrangements for the expedition.

^b The word ἄδεια is used in two slightly different senses. (a) It is the immunity granted by the Assembly or Council

ON THE MYSTERIES, 10-12

know whether the statements made to you by those who did turn informers were true or false. Of all this you shall have proof.

The Assembly had met ^a to give audience to Nicias, Lamachus, and Alcibiades, the generals about to leave with the Sicilian expedition—in fact, Lamachus' flag-ship was already lying off-shore—when suddenly Pythonicus rose before the people and cried: "Countrymen, you are sending forth this mighty host in all its array upon a perilous enterprise. Yet your commander, Alcibiades, has been holding celebrations of the Mysteries in a private house, and others with him; I will prove it. Grant immunity ^b to him whom I indicate, and a non-initiate, a slave belonging to someone here present, shall describe the Mysteries to you. You can punish me as you will, if that is not the truth." Alcibiades denied the charge at great length; so the Prytanes ^c decided to clear the meeting of non-initiates and themselves fetch the lad indicated by Pythonicus. They went off, and returned with a slave belonging to Archebiades, son of Polemarchus. His name was Andromachus. As soon as immunity had been voted him,

to persons who have a statement to make to them, but who are debarred from addressing them without special permission. This applied to slaves, metics, and women. Hence Andromachus, Teucrus, and Agariste all have to obtain an *ἀδεια* before lodging their information. (*b*) It is the immunity granted to a criminal who is prepared to turn informer. Often the two senses are combined, as here; Andromachus was both debarred from addressing the Assembly in normal circumstances, and he was implicated in the crime which he was exposing. The same applies to Teucrus.

^c That section of the *βουλή* which presided at meetings of the Ecclesia for the time being. For further details see Antiphon, *Choreutes*, p. 280, note *a*.

ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τῇ Πουλυτίωνος γίγνοιτο μυστήρια· Ἀλκιβιάδην μὲν οὖν καὶ Νικιάδην καὶ Μέλητον, τούτους μὲν αὐτοὺς εἶναι τοὺς ποιοῦντας, συμπαρεῖναι δὲ καὶ ὄραν τὰ γιγνόμενα καὶ ἄλλους, παρεῖναι δὲ καὶ δούλους, ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ Ἰκέσιον τὸν αὐλητὴν καὶ τὸν Μελήτου δοῦλον.

- 13 Πρῶτος¹ μὲν οὗτος ταῦτα ἐμήνυσσε, καὶ ἀπέγραψε
[3] τούτους· ὧν Πολύστρατος μὲν συνελήφθη καὶ ἀπέθανεν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι φεύγοντες ὥχοντο, καὶ αὐτῶν ὑμεῖς θάνατον κατέγνωτε. καὶ μοι λαβὲ καὶ ἀνάγνωθι αὐτῶν τὰ ὀνόματα.

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ.—Τοῦσδε Ἀνδρόμαχος ἐμήνυσεν· Ἀλκιβιάδην, Νικιάδην, Μέλητον, Ἀρχεβιάδην, Ἀρχιππον, Διογένη, Πολύστρατον, Ἀριστομένη, Οἰωνίαν,² Παναίτιον.

- 14 Πρώτη μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, μήνυσις ἐγένετο αὕτη ὑπὸ Ἀνδρομάχου κατὰ τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν. καὶ μοι κάλει Διόγνητον.

᾽Ἦσθα ζητητής, ὦ Διόγνητε, ὅτε Πυθόνικος εἰσ-
ήγγειλεν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ περὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου;

᾽Η.³

Οἶσθα οὖν μηνύσαντα Ἀνδρόμαχον τὰ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τῇ Πουλυτίωνος γιγνόμενα;

Οἶδα.

¹ πρῶτος A corr.: πρῶτον A pr.

² Οἰωνίαν Kirchoff e titulis poletarum: ἰωνίαν codd.

³ ἢ Blass: ἦν codd.

* The names of a number of those whose goods were confiscated and sold after the mutilation of the Hermae have survived on a fragmentary inscription (*I.G.* i². 327, 332). They confirm the lists given by Andocides. Oeonias,

ON THE MYSTERIES, 12-14

he stated that Mysteries had been celebrated in Pulytion's house. Alcibiades, Niciades, and Meletus—those were the actual celebrants; but others had been present and had witnessed what took place. The audience had also included slaves, namely, himself, his brother, the flute-player Hicesius, and Meletus' slave.

Such was the statement of Andromachus, the first of the informers. He gave the following list of persons concerned,^a all of whom, save Polystratus, fled the country and were sentenced to death by you in their absence; Polystratus was arrested and executed. Take the list, please, and read out their names.^b

NAMES.—The following were denounced by Andromachus: Alcibiades, Niciades, Meletus, Archebiades, Archippus, Diogenes, Polystratus, Aristomenes, Oeonias, Panaetius.

This was the first information, gentlemen; it was due to Andromachus, and implicated the persons mentioned. Now call Diognetus, please.

You were on the commission of inquiry,^c Diognetus, when Pythonicus impeached Alcibiades before the Assembly?

Yes.

You recollect that Andromachus laid an information as to what was going on in Pulytion's house?

Yes.

Panaetius, and Polystratus are mentioned from the list of Andromachus: Axiochus, Adeimantus, Cephisodorus, and Euphiletus from the later lists of Teucrus and Andocides himself.

^b Addressed to the γραμματεὺς or clerk of the court.

^c An extraordinary board of ζητηταί was set up to investigate both the profanation of the Mysteries and the mutilation of the Hermæ: they would act as an advisory committee to the βουλή. Peisander and Charicles were also members (§ 36).

Τὰ ὀνόματα οὖν τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶ ταῦτα, καθ' ὧν ἐκεῖνος ἐμήνυσεν ;

* Ἐστὶ ταῦτα.

- 15 Δευτέρα τοίνυν μήνυσις ἐγένετο. Τεῦκρος ἦν ἐνθάδε μέτοικος, ὃς ὥχετο Μέγαράδε ὑπεξελθὼν, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ἐπαγγέλλεται τῇ βουλῇ, εἰ οἱ ἄδειαν δοῖεν, μηνύσειν περὶ <τε>¹ τῶν μυστηρίων, συνεργὸς ὧν, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ποιοῦντας μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ περὶ τῶν Ἑρμῶν τῆς περικοπῆς ἃ ἤδει. ψηφισαμένης δὲ τῆς βουλῆς—ἦν γὰρ αὐτοκράτωρ— ὥχοντο ἐπ' αὐτὸν Μέγαράδε· καὶ κομισθεῖς, ἄδειαν εὐρόμενος, ἀπογράφει τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ. καὶ οὗτοι κατὰ τὴν Τεύκρου μήνυσιν ὥχοντο φεύγοντες. καὶ μοι λαβὲ καὶ ἀνάγνωθι τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν.

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ.—Τούσδε Τεῦκρος ἐμήνυσε· Φαῖδρον, Γνιφονίδην, Ἰσόνομον, Ἑφαιστόδωρον, Κηφισόδωρον, ἑαυτόν, Διόγνητον, Σμινδυρίδην, Φιλοκράτη, Ἀντιφῶντα, Τείσαρχον, Παντακλέα.

Μέμνησθε δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὅτι² καὶ ταῦθ' ὑμῖν προσομολογεῖται ἅπαντα.

- 16 Τρίτη μήνυσις ἐγένετο. ἡ γυνὴ Ἀλκμεωνίδου,³ γενομένη δὲ καὶ Δάμωνος—Ἀγαρίστη ὄνομα αὐτῇ—αὕτη ἐμήνυσεν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τῇ Χαρμίδου τῇ παρὰ τὸ Ὀλύμπιεῖον⁴ μυστήρια ποιεῖν Ἀλκι-

¹ τε add. Blass, coll. § 34.

² ὅτι om. A pr.

³ Ἀλκμεωνίδου Blass: ἀλκμαιονίδου codd.

⁴ Ὀλυμπιεῖον Reiske: ὀλύμπιον codd.

ON THE MYSTERIES, 14-16

And these are the names of those implicated by that information?

Yes.

A second information followed. An alien named Teucus, resident in Athens, quietly withdrew to Megara. From Megara he informed the Council that if immunity were granted him, he was prepared not only to lodge an information with regard to the Mysteries—as one of the participants, he would reveal the names of his companions—but he would also tell what he knew of the mutilation of the Hermae. The Council, which had supreme powers at the time, voted acceptance; and messengers were sent to Megara to fetch him. He was brought to Athens, and on being granted immunity, furnished a list of his associates. No sooner had Teucus denounced them than they fled the country. Take the list, please, and read out their names.

NAMES.—The following were denounced by Teucus Phaedrus, Gniphonides, Isonomus, Hephaestodorus, Cephisodorus, himself, Diognetus, Smindyrides, Philocrates, Antiphon,^a Teisarchus, Pantacles.

Let me remind you, gentlemen, that you are receiving confirmation of these further facts in every detail.^b

A third information followed. According to the wife of Alcmaeonides—she had previously been married to Damon and was named Agariste—according, as I say, to Alcmaeonides' wife, Alcibiades, Axiochus, and Adeimantus celebrated Mysteries in Charmides'

^a Not, of course, the orator.

^b *i.e.* Diognetus, who had first-hand knowledge, had listened to the recital in silence.

βιάδην καὶ Ἀξίοχον καὶ Ἀδείμαντον· καὶ ἔφυγον¹
οὔτοι πάντες ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τῇ μηνύσει.

- 17 Ἔτι μήνυσις ἐγένετο μία. Λυδὸς ὁ Φερεκλέους
τοῦ Θημακέως ἐμήνυσε μυστήρια γίνεσθαι ἐν τῇ
οἰκίᾳ Φερεκλέους τοῦ δεσπότου τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ, ἐν
Θημακῷ· καὶ ἀπογράφει τοὺς τε ἄλλους, καὶ τὸν
πατέρα ἔφη τὸν ἑμὸν παρεῖναι μὲν, καθεύδειν δὲ
ἐγκεκαλυμμένον. Σπεύσιππος δὲ βουλευὼν² παρα-
δίδωσιν αὐτοὺς τῷ δικαστηρίῳ. κάπειτα ὁ πατὴρ
καταστήσας ἐγγνητὰς ἐγράψατο τὸν Σπεύσιππον
παρανόμων, καὶ ἠγωνίσατο ἐν ἑξακισχιλίοις
Ἀθηναίων, καὶ μετέλαβε δικαστῶν τοσούτων
οὐδὲ διακοσίας ψήφους· ὁ Σπεύσιππος. ὁ δὲ
18 μάλιστα, εἶτα δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι συγγενεῖς. καὶ μοι
κάλει Καλλίαν καὶ Στέφανον³—κάλει δὲ καὶ Φίλ-
ιππον καὶ Ἀλέξιππον· οὔτοι γὰρ εἰσιν Ἀκουμενοῦ
καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος συγγενεῖς, οἱ ἔφυγον⁴ ἐπὶ τῇ
Λυδοῦ μηνύσει· τοῦ μὲν ἀδελφιδοῦς ἐστὶν Αὐτο-
κράτωρ, τοῦ δὲ θεῖος Ἀκουμενός· οἷς προσήκει
μισεῖν μὲν τὸν ἐξελάσαντα ἐκείνους, εἰδέναι δὲ

¹ ἔφυγον Blass, coll. §§ 26, 35, etc.: ἔφευγον codd.

² βασιλεύων malunt Sluiter et Bekker.

³ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ add. Radermacher post Στέφανον.

⁴ ἔφυγον Blass: ἔφευγον codd.

^a Lydus gave his information before the βουλή. Speusippus at once proposed that the offenders named be tried by the Heliaea in the usual way. Leogoras protested against his inclusion in the list (a) because he had never been near Themacus and (b) because even Lydus did not go so far as to assert that he had had any part in the celebration. He then blocked Speusippus' proposal by a γραφή παρανόμων which had to be settled before the proposal could take effect.

house, next to the Olympieum. No sooner had the information been lodged than those concerned left the country to a man.

There was still one more information. According to Lydus, a slave of Pherecles of Themacus, Mysteries were celebrated at the house of his master, Pherecles, at Themacus. He gave a list of those concerned, including my father among them; my father had been present, so Lydus said, but asleep with his head under his cloak. Speusippus, one of the members of the Council, was for handing them all over to the proper court; whereupon my father furnished sureties and brought an action against Speusippus for making an illegal proposal.^a The case was tried before six thousand citizens.^b There were six thousand jurors, I repeat; yet Speusippus failed to gain the votes of two hundred. I may add that my father was induced to stay in the country partly by the entreaties of his relatives in general, but principally by my own. Kindly call Callias and Stephanus—yes, and call Philippus and Alexippus. Philippus and Alexippus are related to Acumenus and Autocrator, who fled in consequence of the information lodged by Lydus; Autocrator is a nephew of the one, and Acumenus is the other's uncle. They have little reason to love the man who drove the two from the country, and they should also know better than anyone who it was who caused their exile in the

The *γραφή* came before the Heliæa in the usual way; and Leogoras obtained a verdict in his favour. He had, of course, to furnish sureties for his own appearance in the event of his losing his case against Speusippus.

^b This represents the whole of the Heliasts for the year. A jury of this size occurs nowhere else; but there are no good grounds for doubting Andocides' figures.

μάλιστα δι' ὄντινά ἔφυγον.¹ βλέπετε εἰς τούτους, καὶ μαρτυρεῖτε εἰ ἀληθῆ λέγω.

MARTYRES

- 19 Τὰ μὲν γενόμενα² ἤκούσατε, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ ὑμῖν³ οἱ μάρτυρες μεμαρτυρήκασιν· ἃ δὲ οἱ κατήγοροι ἐτόλμησαν εἰπεῖν, ἀναμνήσθητε. οὕτω⁴ γὰρ καὶ δίκαιον ἀπολογεῖσθαι, ἀναμνησκοντα⁵ τοὺς τῶν κατηγορῶν λόγους ἐξελέγχειν. ἔλεξαν γὰρ ὡς ἐγὼ μηνύσαιμι περὶ τῶν μυστηρίων, ἀπογράψαιμί τε τὸν πατέρα τὸν ἑμαυτοῦ παρόντα, καὶ γενοίμην μηνυτῆς κατὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἑμαυτοῦ, λόγον οἶμαι πάντων δεινότατόν τε⁶ καὶ ἀνοσιώτατον λέγοντες. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀπογράψας αὐτὸν Λυδὸς ἦν ὁ Φερεκλέους, ὁ δὲ πείσας ὑπομεῖναι καὶ μὴ οἴχεσθαι φεύγοντα ἐγὼ, πολλὰ ἱκετεύσας καὶ
- 20 λαμβανόμενος τῶν γονάτων. καίτοι τί ἐβουλόμην, εἰ ἐμήνυσα μὲν κατὰ τοῦ πατρός, ὡς οὗτοί φασιν,
- [4] ἱκέτευον δὲ τὸν πατέρα μέιναντά τι παθεῖν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ; καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ἐπείσθη ἀγῶνα τοιοῦτον ἀγωνίσασθαι, ἐν ᾧ δυοῖν τοῖν μεγίστοις κακοῖς οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ ἁμαρτεῖν· ἢ γὰρ ἐμοῦ δόξαντος τὰ ὄντα μηνῦσαι κατ' ἐκείνου ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀποθανεῖν, ἢ αὐτῷ σωθέντι ἐμὲ ἀποκτεῖναι. ὁ γὰρ νόμος οὕτως εἶχεν· εἰ μὲν τὰληθῆ μηνύσειέ τις, εἶναι τὴν ἄδειαν, εἰ

¹ ἔφυγον Blass: ἔφευγον codd.

² γενόμενα Bekker: γινόμενα codd.

³ ὑμῖν apogr.: ἡμῖν A.

⁴ οὕτω Reiske: οὐ codd.

⁵ ἀναμνησκοντα Reiske: ἀναμνησκοντας codd.

⁶ τε om. A pr.

ON THE MYSTERIES, 18-20

first instance.^a Face the court, gentlemen, and state whether I have been telling the truth.

Witnesses

Now that you have heard the facts, gentlemen, and the witnesses have confirmed them for you, let me remind you of the version of those facts which the prosecution had the effrontery to give—for after all, the right way to conduct a defence is to recall the statements of the prosecution and disprove them. According to the prosecution, I myself gave information in the matter of the Mysteries and included my own father in my list of those present: yes, turned informer against my own father. I cannot imagine a more outrageous, a more abominable suggestion. My father was denounced by Pherecles' slave, Lydus: it was I who persuaded him to remain in Athens instead of escaping into exile—and it was only after numberless entreaties and by clinging to his knees that I did so. What, pray, was I about in informing against my father, as we are asked to believe that I did, when at the same time I was begging him to remain in Athens—begging him, that is, to let me be guilty of the consequences to himself? Again, we are to suppose that my father himself consented to face a trial which was bound to have one or other of two terrible results for him; if my information against him was deemed true, his blood would be upon my hands: if he himself was acquitted, mine would be upon his; because the law ran that whereas an informer's claim to immunity should be allowed if his information were true, he should be put to death,

against them, and (2) Lydus, from whom the information had originated.

δὲ τὰ¹ ψευδῇ, τεθνάναι. καὶ μὲν δὴ τοῦτό γε ἐπίστασθε πάντες, ὅτι ἐσώθην καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ· οἷόν τε δ' οὐκ ἦν, εἴπερ ἐγὼ μηνυτῆς ἐγενόμην περὶ τοῦ πατρός, ἀλλ' ἢ ἐμὲ ἢ ἐκείνον ἔδει ἀποθανεῖν.

21 Φέρε δὴ τοίνυν, εἰ καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐβούλετο ὑπομένειν, τοὺς φίλους ἂν οἴεσθε ἢ ἐπιτρέπειν αὐτῷ μένειν ἢ ἐγγυήσασθαι, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν παραιτεῖσθαι καὶ δεῖσθαι ἀπιέναι ὅπου [ἂν]² ἔμελλεν αὐτὸς³ σωθήσεσθαι ἐμέ τε οὐκ ἀπολεῖν;

22 Ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ ὅτε Σπεύσιππον ἐδίωκεν ὁ πατήρ τῶν παρανόμων, αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἔλεγεν, ὡς οὐδεπώποτε ἔλθοι⁴ εἰς Θημακὸν ὡς Φερεκλέα· ἐκέλευε δὲ βασανίσαι τὰ ἀνδράποδα, καὶ μὴ τοὺς μὲν παραδιδόντας μὴ ἐθέλειν ἐλέγχειν, τοὺς δὲ μὴ θέλοντας ἀναγκάζειν. ταῦτα δὲ λέγοντος τοῦ πατρός τοῦ ἐμοῦ, ὡς ἅπαντες ἴστε, τί ὑπελείπετο τῷ Σπενσιππῳ λέγειν, εἰ ἀληθῇ οἷδε λέγουσιν, ἀλλ' ἢ “ὦ Λεωγόρα, τί βούλῃ περὶ θεραπόντων λέγειν; οὐχ ὁ υἱὸς οὕτοσι μεμήνυκε κατὰ σοῦ, καὶ φησί σε παρεῖναι ἐν Θημακῷ; ἔλεγχε σὺ τὸν πατέρα, ἢ οὐκ ἔστι σοι ἄδεια.” ταυτὶ ἔλεγεν ἂν ὁ Σπεύσι-

23 ιππος, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἢ οὐ; ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι. εἰ τοίνυν ἀνέβην ἐπὶ δικαστήριον, ἢ λόγος τις περὶ ἐμοῦ ἐγένετο, ἢ μήνυσις τις ἐμῇ ἔστιν ἢ⁵ ἀπογραφὴ, μὴ ὅτι ἐμὴ καθ' ἐτέρου, ἀλλ' εἰ καὶ ἄλλον τινὸς κατ' ἐμοῦ, ἐλεγχέτω με ὁ βουλόμενος ἐνταῦθα ἀναβάς.

¹ τὰ om. A pr.

² ἂν del. Dobree.

³ αὐτὸς om. A pr.

⁴ ἔλθοι apogr.: ἔλθῃ A.

⁵ ἢ Reiske: ἢ codd.

• For the torturing of slaves cf. p 70. note.

if it were not. Yet if there is one thing of which you are all certain, it is the fact that my father and I both escaped with our lives. That could not have happened, if I had informed against my father ; either he or I would have had to die.

Then again, assume that he actually desired to stay. Do you imagine that his friends would have let him do so ? Would they have gone bail for him ? Would they not have urged him to change his mind ? Would they not have begged him to find some place of refuge abroad, where he would be out of harm's way himself and would avoid causing my death also ?

But to return to facts : when prosecuting Speusippus for making an illegal proposal, one thing upon which my father insisted repeatedly was that he had never visited Pherecles at Themacus in his life ; and he offered the defence the opportunity of examining his slaves under torture ^a ; those who were ready to hand over their slaves, he said, ought not to meet with a refusal of the test which they were proposing, when those who were not ready to hand them over were forced to do so. You all know my father's challenge to be a fact. Now if there is any truth in the prosecution's assertion, what had Speusippus to reply but : " Why talk of slaves, Leogoras ? Has not your son here informed against you ? Does not he say that you were at Themacus ? Andocides, prove your father guilty, or your chance of a pardon is gone." Was that Speusippus' natural retort or not, gentlemen ? I for one think so. In fact, if I ever entered a court, if I was ever mentioned in connexion with the affair, or if there is any recorded information or list containing my name, let alone any for which I was myself responsible, anyone who wishes is welcome to step

- ἀλλὰ γὰρ λόγον ἀνοσιώτερον καὶ ἀπιστότερον¹
οὐδένας πώποτ' ἐγὼ εἰπόντας οἶδα, οἱ τοῦτο μόνον
ἡγήσαντο δεῖν, τολμῆσαι κατηγορῆσαι· εἰ δ' ἐλεγ-
χθήσονται ψευδόμενοι, οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ἐμέλησεν.
- 24 ὥσπερ οὖν, εἰ ἀληθῇ ἦν ταῦτα ἃ μου² κατηγορήσαν,
ἐμοὶ ἂν ὠργίζεσθε καὶ ἡξιοῦτε δίκην τὴν μεγίστην
ἐπιτιθέναι, οὕτως ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς, γινώσκοντας ὅτι
ψεύδονται, πονηροὺς τε αὐτοὺς νομίζειν, χρῆσθαι
τε τεκμηρίῳ ὅτι εἰ τὰ δεινότατα τῶν κατηγορη-
θέντων περιφανῶς ἐλέγχονται ψευδόμενοι, ἥ που
τά γε πολλῷ φαυλότερα ῥαδίως ὑμῖν ἀποδείξω
ψευδομένους αὐτούς.
- 25 Αἱ μὲν μηνύσεις ὧδε περὶ τῶν μυστηρίων αὐται
ἐγένοντο τέτταρες· οἱ δὲ ἔφυγον³ καθ' ἐκάστην
μήνυσιν, ἀνέγων ὑμῖν τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν, καὶ οἱ
μάρτυρες μεμαρτυρήκασιν. ἔτι δὲ πρὸς τούτοις
ἐγὼ πιστότητος ὑμῶν ἕνεκα, ὦ ἄνδρες, τάδε
ποιήσω. τῶν γὰρ φυγόντων⁴ ἐπὶ τοῖς⁵ μυστηρίοις
οἱ μὲν τινες ἀπέθανον φεύγοντες, οἱ δ' ἤκουσι καὶ
εἰσὶν ἐνθάδε καὶ πάρεσιν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ κεκλημένοι.
- 26 ἐγὼ οὖν ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ λόγῳ δίδωμι τῷ βουλομένῳ
ἐμὲ ἐλέγξαι⁶ ὅτι ἔφυγέ τις αὐτῶν δι' ἐμὲ ἢ ἐμήνυσα
κατὰ του,⁷ ἢ οὐχ ἕκαστοι ἔφυγον κατὰ τὰς μηνύσεις
ταύτας ἃς ἐγὼ ὑμῖν ἀπέδειξα. καὶ εἰάν τις ἐλέγξῃ

¹ ἀνοσιώτερον καὶ ἀπιστότερον Reiske: ἀνοσιώτατον καὶ ἀπιστότατον codd.

² μου Dobree: με codd.

³ ἔφυγον Blass: ἔφευγον codd.

⁴ φυγόντων Blass: φευγόντων codd.

⁵ ἐπὶ τοῖς Reiske: ἐν τοῖς codd.

⁶ ἐλέγξαι A pr.: ἐξελέγξαι A corr.

⁷ κατὰ τοῦ Sluiter: κατ' αὐτοῦ codd.

ON THE MYSTERIES, 23-26

up here and prove it against me. For my own part, I have never known anyone tell so outrageous or so unconvincing a story. All that was necessary, they imagined, was sufficient effrontery to bring a charge ; the possibility of their being refuted did not disturb them in the least. Be consistent, then. Had this accusation of theirs been true, your anger would have fallen upon me, and you would have considered the severest penalty justified. So now that you see them to be lying, I demand that you look upon them instead as scoundrels—and with good reason too : for if the worst of their charges are shown to be conspicuously false, I shall hardly find it difficult to prove the same of those which are less serious.

Such, then, were the informations lodged in connexion with the Mysteries ; they were, as I say, four in number. I have read you the names of those who went into exile after each, and the witnesses have given their evidence. I shall now do something more to convince you, gentlemen. Of those who went into exile as a result of the profanation of the Mysteries, some died abroad ; but others have returned and are living in Athens. These last are present in court at my request. Any of them who wishes is welcome to prove, in the time now allotted to me,^a that I was responsible for the exile of any of their number, that I informed against any of them, or that the various groups did not go into exile in consequence of the particular informations which I have described to you.

and defence in an Athenian court of law was limited. It was measured by a water-clock (κλεψύδρα) which varied in size according to the nature of the case. The outflow of water was stopped during the reading of documents, depositions, etc. Here Andocides offers to stand aside with the clock still running.

με ὅτι ψεύδομαι, χρήσασθέ μοι ὃ τι βούλεσθε. καὶ σιωπῶ, καὶ παραχωρῶ, εἴ τις ἀναβαίνειν βούλεται.

- 27 Φέρε δῆ, ὦ ἄνδρες, μετὰ ταῦτα τί ἐγένετο; ἐπειδὴ αἱ μηνύσεις ἐγένοντο, περὶ τῶν μηνύτρων—ἦσαν γὰρ κατὰ τὸ Κλεωνύμου ψήφισμα χίλια δραχμαί, κατὰ δὲ τὸ Πεισάνδρου μύριαι—περὶ δὲ τούτων ἡμφεσβήτουν¹ οὗτοί τε οἱ μηνύσαντες καὶ Πυθόνικος, φάσκων πρῶτος εἰσαγγεῖλαι, καὶ
- 28 Ἀνδρακλῆς ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς. ἔδοξεν οὖν τῷ δήμῳ ἐν τῷ τῶν θεσμοθετῶν δικαστηρίῳ τοὺς μεμνημένους, ἀκούσαντας τὰς μηνύσεις² ὥς ἕκαστος ἐμήνυσε, διαδικάσαι. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο πρῶτῳ μὲν Ἀνδρομάχῳ, δευτέρῳ δὲ Τεύκρῳ, καὶ ἔλαβον Παναθηναίων τῷ ἀγῶνι Ἀνδρόμαχος μὲν μυρίας δραχμάς, Τεῦκρος δὲ χιλίας. καὶ μοι κάλει τούτων τοὺς μάρτυρας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

¹ ἡμφεσβήτουν Lipsius: ἡμφισβήτουν codd.

² μηνύσεις vulg.: μνήδεις A pr.: μνήδεις A corr.

^a The question of offering rewards for information probably arose when the commission of inquiry was being appointed. After Cleonymus' thousand drachmae was found to be producing insufficient results, it would be supplemented by the much more substantial sum proposed by Peisander. For Peisander see p. 366, note.

^b i.e. Andromachus, Teucrus, Agariste, and Lydus. Pythonicus' claim was based on the fact that he had been originally responsible for bringing the matter to the notice of the Assembly. Androcles is here mentioned for the first time. From Thucydides viii. 65 and Plutarch, *Alcib.* 19 it is clear that he played an important part in the investigations; probably it was through his agency that Teucrus, the first informer to approach the βουλή, was induced to come forward. ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς here cannot possibly mean "on the

If I am shown not to be speaking the truth, you may punish me as you will. I shall now interrupt my defence and give place to anyone who wishes to step up here.

And now, gentlemen, what followed? After the various informations had been laid, the question of rewards arose: for Cleonymus' decree had offered one thousand drachmae, and Peisander's ten.^a Conflicting claims were made by the informers I have mentioned,^b by Pythonicus, on the ground that he had first brought the matter before the Assembly, and by Androcles, who urged the part played by the Council. It was therefore publicly resolved that such members of the court of the Thesmothetae^c as were initiates should be presented with the informations of the several claimants and decide between them. As a result the principal reward was voted to Andromachus, the second to Teucrus; and at the festival of the Panathenaea^d Andromachus received ten thousand drachmae and Teucrus one thousand. Kindly call witnesses to confirm this.

Witnesses

Council's behalf"; there was no question of rewarding the βουλευταί. It is more like "in view of the Council's part in the affair"; i.e. Androcles maintained that the Council had been of more importance throughout than the Assembly, and that therefore, as the person responsible for the first disclosures made to it, he himself deserved the principal reward.

^a i.e. the Heliaea. As with Leogoras' γραφή παρανόμων the jury is an exceptionally large one, although here the special circumstances make its size more easily intelligible. The case would take the form of a διαδικασία.

^d The Panathenaea was held every year, beginning on the 17th of Hecatombaeon (July 8th), and with extra pomp every four years, when the πέπλος of Athena was carried in procession.

29 Περὶ μὲν τῶν μυστηρίων, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὧν ἔνεκα
 [5] ἡ ἔνδειξις ἐγένετο καὶ περὶ ὧν ὑμεῖς οἱ μεμνημένοι
 εἰσεληλύθατε, ἀποδέδεικταί μοι ὡς οὔτε ἡσέβηκα
 οὔτε μεμήνυκα¹ περὶ οὐδενὸς οὔτε ὠμολόγηκα περὶ
 αὐτῶν, οὐδὲ ἔστι μοι ἀμάρτημα περὶ τῷ θεῷ οὔτε
 μείζον οὔτ' ἔλαττον οὐδὲ ἔν. ὅπερ ἐμοὶ περὶ
 πλείστου ἐστὶν ὑμᾶς πείσαι. καὶ γὰρ οἱ λόγοι τῶν
 κατηγορῶν, <οἱ>² ταῦτα τὰ δεινὰ καὶ φρικώδη
 ἀνωρθίαζον, καὶ λόγους εἶπον ὡς πρότερον ἐτέρων
 ἀμαρτόντων καὶ ἀσεβησάντων περὶ τῷ θεῷ, οἷα
 ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ἔπαθε καὶ ἐτιμωρήθη—τούτων οὖν
 30 ἐμοὶ τῶν λόγων ἢ τῶν ἔργων τί προσήκει; ἐγὼ
 γὰρ πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐκείνων κατηγορῶ, καὶ δι' αὐτὸ
 τοῦτό φημι δεῖν ἐκείνους μὲν ἀπολέσθαι, ὅτι
 ἡσέβησαν, ἐμὲ δὲ σώζεσθαι, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἡμάρτηκα.
 ἢ δεινόν γ' ἂν εἴη, εἰ ἐμοὶ ὀργίζοισθε ἐπὶ τοῖς
 ἐτέρων ἀμαρτήμασι, καὶ τὴν εἰς ἐμὲ διαβολὴν
 εἰδότες ὅτι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῶν ἐμῶν λέγεται,
 κρείττω τῆς ἀληθείας ἡγήσασθε.³ δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι⁴
 τοῖς μὲν ἡμαρτηκόσι τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀμαρτήματα οὐκ
 ἔστιν ἀπολογία ὡς οὐκ ἐποίησαν· ἡ γὰρ βάσανος
 δεινὴ παρὰ τοῖς εἰδόσιν· ἐμοὶ δὲ ὁ ἔλεγχος ἡδιστος,
 ἐν οἷς ὑμῶν οὐδέν με δεῖ δεόμενον οὐδὲ παραιτού-
 μενον σωθῆναι ἐπὶ τῇ τοιαύτῃ αἰτία, ἀλλ' ἐλέγ-

¹ μεμήνυκα vulg.: μεμύηκα A pr.: μεμύνηκα A corr.

² Locus vexatus. οἱ add. Blass: καὶ λόγους εἶπον del. Helbig: alii alia.

³ ἡγήσασθε Reiske: ἡγήσεσθε codd.

⁴ δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι Naber: δηλονότι γὰρ codd.

* Demeter and Korê, the central figures of the Eleusis-cult.

ON THE MYSTERIES, 29-30

So much for the profanation of the Mysteries, gentlemen, on which the information lodged against me is based and which you are here as initiates to investigate. I have shown that I have committed no act of impiety, that I have never turned informer, that I have never admitted guilt, and that I have not a single offence against the Two Goddesses^a upon my conscience, whether serious or otherwise. And it is vitally important for me to convince you of this ; for the stories told you by the prosecution, who treated you to so shrill a recital of blood-curdling horrors, with their descriptions of past offenders who have made mock of the Two Goddesses and of the fearful end to which they have been brought as a punishment—what, I ask you, have such tales and such crimes to do with me ? It is I, in fact, who am much more truly the accuser, and they the accused. They have been guilty of impiety ; and therefore, I maintain, they deserve death. I, on the other hand, have done no wrong, and therefore I deserve to go unharmed. It would be nothing less than monstrous to vent upon me the wrath which the misdeeds of others have aroused in you, or to let the malicious attack to which I have been subjected weigh more with you than the truth, when you know that it is my enemies who are responsible for it. Obviously anyone who was guilty of an offence such as that with which we are concerned could not clear himself by denying that he had committed it : for the scrutiny to which a defendant's statements are subjected is formidable indeed when the court already knows the truth. But to me the inquiry into the facts is the very opposite of embarrassing ; I have no need to resort to entreaties or appeals for mercy to gain an

- χοντα τοὺς τῶν κατηγορῶν λόγους καὶ ὑμᾶς
 31 ἀναμινθήσκοντα¹ τὰ γεγενημένα, οἳ τινες ὄρκους
 μεγάλους ὁμόσαντες οἴσεται τὴν ψήφον περὶ ἐμοῦ,
 καὶ ἀρασάμενοι² τὰς μεγίστας ἀρὰς ὑμῖν τε αὐτοῖς
 καὶ παισὶ τοῖς ὑμετέροισι αὐτῶν, ἥ μὴν ψηφιεῖσθαι
 περὶ ἐμοῦ τὰ δίκαια, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις μεμύησθε καὶ
 ἐοράκατε τοῖν θεοῖν τὰ ἱερά, ἵνα τιμωρήσητε μὲν
 τοὺς ἀσεβοῦντας, σώζητε δὲ τοὺς μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντας.
 32 νομίσατε τοίνυν ἀσέβημα οὐδὲν ἔλαττον εἶναι
 τῶν μηδὲν ἡδικηκότων³ ἀσεβεῖν καταγνώναι ἢ τοὺς
 ἡσεβηκότας μὴ τιμωρεῖσθαι. ὥστ' ἐγὼ ὑμῖν πολὺ
 μᾶλλον τῶν κατηγορῶν πρὸς τοῖν θεοῖν ἐπισκῆπτω,
 ὑπὲρ τε τῶν ἱερῶν ἃ εἶδετε, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 οἱ τῆς ἐορτῆς ἕνεκα ἔρχονται δεῦρο· εἰ μὲν τι
 ἡσέβηκα ἢ ὠμολόγηκα ἢ ἐμήνυσα κατὰ τινος
 ἀνθρώπων, ἢ ἄλλος τις περὶ ἐμοῦ, ἀποκτεínaτέ
 33 με· οὐ παραιτοῦμαι· εἰ δὲ οὐδὲν ἡμάρτηταί μοι,
 καὶ τοῦτο ὑμῖν ἀποδείκνυμι σαφῶς, δέομαι ὑμῶν
 αὐτὸ φανερὸν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι πᾶσι ποιῆσαι, ὥς
 ἀδίκως εἰς τόνδε τὸν ἀγῶνα κατέστην. εἰ γὰρ
 μὴ μεταλάβῃ τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων καὶ
 ἀτιμωθῇ ὁ ἐνδείξας ἐμὲ Κηφίσιος οὔτοσί, οὐκ
 ἔξεστιν αὐτῷ εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τοῖν θεοῖν εἰσιέναι, ἢ
 ἀποθανεῖται. εἰ οὖν ὑμῖν δοκῶ ἱκανῶς περὶ

¹ ἀναμινθήσκοντα Reiske: ἀναμινθήσκω codd.

² ἀρασάμενοι A corr.: ἀράμενοι vel ἀσάμενοι A pr.

³ τῶν μηδὲν ἡδικηκότων Lipsius: τοὺς μηδὲν ἡδικηκότας codd.

^a The prosecutor who failed to gain one-fifth of the votes of the jury was condemned to a fine of one thousand drachmae and debarred from bringing a similar action in future. In a case of ἀσεβεία, such as the present, he was further deprived of the right of entering the temples of the gods against whom the alleged act of impiety had been committed. Thus

acquittal upon a charge such as this: I have merely to show the absurdity of the statements of my accusers by reminding you of what actually occurred. And you yourselves have taken solemn oaths as the jurors who are to decide my fate: as jurors you have sworn to see that that decision is a fair one, under pain of causing the most terrible of curses to fall upon yourselves and your children; and at the same time you are here as initiates who have witnessed the rites of the Two Goddesses, in order that you may punish those who are guilty of impiety and protect those who are innocent. Understand, then, that to condemn the innocent for impiety is no less an act of impiety than to acquit the guilty. Indeed, in the name of the Two Goddesses I repeat yet more sternly the charge laid upon you by my accusers, for the sake both of the rites which you have witnessed and of the Greeks who are coming to this city for the festival. If I have committed any act of impiety, if I have admitted guilt, if I have informed against another, or if another has informed against me, then put me to death; I ask no mercy. But if, on the other hand, I have committed no offence, and completely satisfy you of the fact, then I ask you to let the whole nation see that I have been brought to trial wrongfully. Should Cephisius here, who was responsible for the information laid against me, fail to gain one-fifth of your votes and so lose his rights as a citizen, he is forbidden to set foot within the sanctuary of the Two Goddesses under pain of death.^a And now, if you think my defence satisfactory up to

Cephisius stands to suffer partial ἀρμύα; the fine will not trouble him, as Callias has indemnified him in advance (§ 121).

τούτων ἀπολελογῆσθαι, δηλώσατέ μοι, ἵνα προθυμότερον περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπολογῶμαι.

- 34 Περὶ δὲ τῶν ἀναθημάτων τῆς περικοπῆς καὶ τῆς μηνύσεως, ὥσπερ καὶ ὑπεσχόμην ὑμῖν, οὕτω καὶ ποιήσω· ἐξ ἀρχῆς γὰρ ὑμᾶς διδάξω ἅπαντα τὰ γεγενημένα. ἐπειδὴ Τεῦκρος ἦλθε Μεγαρόθεν, ἄδειαν εὐρόμενος μηνύει περὶ τε τῶν μυστηρίων ἃ ἦδει καὶ ἐκ τῶν περικοψάντων τὰ ἀναθήματα ἀπογράφει¹ δυοῖν δέοντας εἴκοσιν ἄνδρας. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὗτοι ἀπεγράφησαν, οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν φεύγοντες ὥχοντο, οἱ δὲ συλληφθέντες ἀπέθανον κατὰ τὴν Τεύκρου μήνυσιν. καὶ μοι ἀνάγνωθι αὐτῶν τὰ ὀνόματα.

- 35 ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ.—Τεῦκρος ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς ἐμήνυσεν Εὐκτῆμονα, Γλαύκιππον, Εὐρύμαχον, Πολύευκτον, Πλάτωνα, Ἀντίδωρον, Χάριππον, Θεόδωρον, Ἀλκισθένη, Μενέστρατον, Ἐρυξίμαχον, Εὐφίλητον, Εὐρυδάμαντα, Φερεκλέα, Μέλητον, Τιμάνθη, Ἀρχίδαμον, Τελένικον.

Τούτων τοίνυν τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἱ μὲν ἤκουσι καὶ εἰσὶν ἐνθάδε, τῶν δὲ ἀποθανόντων εἰσὶ πολλοὶ προσήκοντες· ὧν ὅστις βούλεται, ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ λόγῳ ἀναβάς με ἐλεγξάτω ἢ ὡς ἔφυγέ τις δι' ἐμὲ τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἢ ὡς ἀπέθανεν.

- 36 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ταῦτα ἐγένετο, Πείσανδρος καὶ

¹ καὶ ἐκ τῶν . . . ἀπογράφει Lipsius: καὶ τῶν . . . καὶ ἀπογράφει Aldina, quem Bekker et Blass secuti sunt. ἐκ τῶν . . . καὶ ἀπογράφει codd.

^a Came into prominence once more during the struggles of 412–411. By the end of 412 he had identified himself with the oligarchic cause, and was active in trying to procure

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the present, show your approval, so that I may present what remains with increased confidence.

Next comes the mutilation of the images and the denunciation of those responsible. I will do as I promised and tell you the whole story from the beginning. On his return from Megara Teucus was guaranteed his immunity. Hereupon, besides communicating what he knew about the Mysteries, he gave a list of eighteen of those responsible for the mutilation of the images. Of these eighteen, a number fled the country upon being denounced; the remainder were arrested and executed upon the information lodged by Teucus. Kindly read their names.

NAMES.—In the matter of the Hermae Teucus denounced: Euctemon, Glaucippus, Eurymachus, Polyeuctus, Plato, Antidorus, Charippus, Theodorus, Alcisthenes, Menestratus, Eryximachus, Euphiletus, Eurydamas, Pherecles, Meletus, Timanthes, Archidamus, Telenicus.

A number of these men have returned to Athens and are present in court, as are several of the relatives of those who have died. Any of them is welcome to step up here, during the time now allotted me, and prove against me that I caused either the exile or the death of a single one.

And now for what followed. Peisander^a and the return of Alcibiades. He was largely responsible for the installation of the Four Hundred at Athens in 411, and did his utmost to have Andocides put to death when he attempted to return to Athens during that year (*cf. De Reditu*, §§ 13-15). After the fall of the Four Hundred Peisander fled to Decelea; he was condemned to death *in absentia* and his property was confiscated. Nothing more is heard of him. Throughout he was a bitter personal enemy of Andocides.

Χαρικλῆς, ὄντες μὲν τῶν ζητητῶν, δοκοῦντες δ' [6] ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ χρόνῳ εὐνοῦστατοι εἶναι τῷ δήμῳ, ἔλεγον ὡς εἴη τὰ ἔργα τὰ γεγενημένα οὐκ ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ δήμου καταλύσει, καὶ χρῆναι ἐπιζητεῖν¹ καὶ μὴ παύσασθαι. καὶ ἡ πόλις οὕτω διέκειτο, ὥστ' ἐπειδὴ τὴν βουλήν εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον ὁ κῆρυξ ἀνείποι² ἵεναι καὶ τὸ σημεῖον καθέλοι, τῷ αὐτῷ σημείῳ ἡ μὲν βουλή εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἦει, οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἔφευγον,³ δεδιότες εἰς ἕκαστος μὴ συλληφθεῖη.

37 Ἐπαρθεῖς οὖν τοῖς τῆς πόλεως κακοῖς εἰσαγγέλλει Διοκλείδης⁴ εἰς τὴν βουλήν, φάσκων εἰδέναι τοὺς περικόψαντας τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς, καὶ εἶναι αὐτοὺς εἰς τριακοσίους· ὡς δ' ἴδοι καὶ περιτύχοι τῷ πράγματι, ἔλεγε. καὶ τούτοις, ὦ ἄνδρες, δέομαι ὑμῶν προσέχοντας τὸν νοῦν ἀναμιμνήσκεσθαι, ἐὰν ἀληθῆ λέγω, καὶ διδάσκειν ἀλλήλους· ἐν ὑμῖν γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ λόγοι, καὶ μοι ὑμεῖς τούτων μάρτυρές ἐστε.

38 Ἐφῆ γὰρ εἶναι μὲν ἀνδράποδόν οἱ ἐπὶ Λαυρεΐῳ,

¹ ἐπιζητεῖν A pr.: ἐπιζητεῖν A corr.

² ἀνείποι Bekker: ἀνείπη codd.

³ ἔφευγον Baiter: ἔφυγον codd.

⁴ Διοκλείδης Ald.: δίο καὶ δις codd.

Another turncoat, who started as an extreme radical and then became a member of the Four Hundred. Like Peisander, he escaped to Declea after their collapse; but he succeeded in effecting his return in 404 when Sparta ordered the restoration of exiles. He became a member of the Thirty, and was responsible for some of their worst excesses. After their fall nothing more is heard of him. For a sketch of his conduct at this later period see § 101.

^b There is some doubt about the meaning of this statement. (a) According to Suidas, a flag was hoisted in the Agora before meetings of the Ecclesia and lowered when they were

ON THE MYSTERIES, 36-38

Charicles,^a who were regarded in those days as the most fervent of democrats, were members of the commission of inquiry. These two maintained that the outrage was not the work of a small group of criminals, but an organized attempt to overthrow the popular government: and that therefore inquiries ought still to be pursued as vigorously as ever. As a result, Athens reached such a state that the lowering of the flag by the Herald, when summoning a meeting of the Council, was quite as much a signal for citizens to hurry from the Agora, each in terror of arrest, as it was for the Council to proceed to the Council-chamber.^b

The general distress encouraged Diocleides to bring an impeachment before the Council. He claimed that he knew who had mutilated the Hermae, and gave their number as roughly three hundred. He then went on to explain how he had come to witness the outrage. Now I want you to think carefully here, gentlemen; try to remember whether I am telling the truth, and inform your companions; for it was before you that Diocleides stated his case, and you are my witnesses of what occurred.

Diocleides' tale was that he had had to fetch the concluded. If this is the flag referred to here, the meeting of the βουλή is the meeting held immediately after the adjournment of the Ecclesia. The Agora would then be thronged with citizens coming from the Pnyx. (b) Possibly a flag was flown from the roof of the βουλευτήριον and taken down when the Council was sitting. There is no evidence for this, however; and it is a possible objection that this lowering of the flag *during* a meeting is precisely the opposite of the custom followed in the case of the Ecclesia. If the first explanation be accepted we must assume that Andocides is referring only to those meetings of the βουλή which occurred after a sitting of the Ecclesia; the βουλή in fact met daily.

δεῖν δὲ κομίσασθαι ἀποφοράν. ἀναστὰς δὲ πρῶ-
 ψευσθεὶς τῆς ὥρας βαδίζειν· εἶναι δὲ πανσέληνον.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ παρὰ τὸ προπύλαιον τοῦ Διονύσου ἦν, ὁρᾷν
 ἀνθρώπους πολλοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὠδείου καταβαίνοντας
 εἰς τὴν ὀρχήστραν· δείσας δὲ αὐτούς, εἰσελθὼν
 ὑπὸ τὴν σκιὰν καθέζεσθαι μεταξὺ τοῦ κίονος καὶ
 τῆς στήλης ἐφ' ἣ ὁ στρατηγός ἐστιν ὁ χαλκοῦς.
 ὁρᾷν δὲ ἀνθρώπους τὸν μὲν ἀριθμὸν μάλιστα¹
 τριακοσίους, ἐστάναι δὲ κύκλῳ ἀνὰ πέντε καὶ
 δέκα ἄνδρας, τοὺς δὲ ἀνὰ εἴκοσιν· ὁρῶν δὲ αὐτῶν
 πρὸς τὴν σελήνην τὰ πρόσωπα τῶν πλείστων²
 39 γινώσκειν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν, ὧ ἄνδρες, τοῦθ'
 ὑπέθετο, δεινότατον πρᾶγμα, οἶμαι, ὅπως ἐν
 ἐκείνῳ εἶη ὄντινα βούλοιοτο Ἀθηναίων φάναι τῶν
 ἀνδρῶν τούτων εἶναι, ὄντινα δὲ μὴ βούλοιοτο, λέγειν
 ὅτι οὐκ ἦν. ἰδὼν δὲ ταῦτ' ἔφη ἐπὶ Λαύρειον ἰέναι, καὶ
 τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἀκούειν ὅτι οἱ Ἑρμαῖ εἶεν περικεκομ-
 μένοι· γινῶναι οὖν εὐθὺς ὅτι τούτων εἶη τῶν ἀνδρῶν
 40 τὸ ἔργον. ἦκων δὲ εἰς ἄστνυ ζητητάς τε ἤδη
 ἡρημένους καταλαμβάνειν καὶ μήνυτρα κεκηρυγ-
 μένα ἑκατὸν μνᾶς. ἰδὼν δὲ Εὐφῆμον τὸν Καλλίου
 τοῦ Τηλοκλέους ἀδελφὸν ἐν τῷ χαλκεῖῳ καθήμενον,
 ἀναγαγὼν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ Ἑφαιστεῖον λέγειν ἅπερ
 ὑμῖν ἐγὼ εἴρηκα, ὡς ἴδοι ἡμᾶς³ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ νυκτί·
 οὐκ οὖν δέοιτο παρὰ τῆς πόλεως χρήματα λαβεῖν

¹ Verba μὲν et μάλιστα ex Galeno xviii. A, p. 450 addidit Sluiter.

² τῶν πλείστων A corr. : τὰ πλεῖστα A pr.

³ ἡμᾶς Ald. : ὑμᾶς codd.

⁴ The mines of Laurium in S. Attica were leased by the state to private individuals. These in their turn hired slaves to work them, if they had not enough of their own. The slave's earnings were paid to his master.

earnings of a slave of his at Laurium.^a He arose at an early hour, mistaking the time, and started off on his walk by the light of a full moon. As he was passing the gateway of the theatre of Dionysus, he noticed a large body of men coming down into the orchestra from the Odeum.^b In alarm, he withdrew into the shadow and crouched down between the column and the pedestal with the bronze statue of the general upon it. He then saw some three hundred men standing about in groups of five and ten and, in some cases, twenty. He recognized the faces of the majority, as he could see them in the moonlight. Now to begin with, gentlemen, Diocleides gave his story this particular form simply to be in a position to say of any citizen, according as he chose, that he was or was not one of the offenders—a monstrous proceeding. However, to continue his tale: after seeing what he had, he went on to Laurium; and when he learned next day of the mutilation of the Hermae, he knew at once that it was the work of the men he had noticed. On his return to Athens he found a commission already appointed to investigate, and a reward of one hundred minae offered for information^c; so seeing Euphemus, the brother of Callias, son of Telocles, sitting in his smithy, he took him to the temple of Hephaestus. Then, after describing, as I have described to you, how he had seen us on the night in question, he said that he would rather take

^b The theatre of Dionysus lay on the S.E. slopes of the Acropolis. Adjoining it was the Odeum of Pericles, a rectangular hall with a conical roof, the remains of which have been brought to light in recent years; it was used for musical festivals.

^c *i.e.* the second, larger reward proposed by Peisander (§ 27).

- μᾶλλον ἢ παρ' ἡμῶν, ὥσθ' ἡμᾶς ἔχειν φίλους. εἰπεῖν οὖν τὸν Εὐφρημον ὅτι καλῶς ποιήσκειν εἰπὼν, καὶ νῦν ἡκεῖν¹ κελεύσαι οἱ εἰς τὴν Λεωγόρου οἰκίαν, "ἵν' ἐκεῖ συγγένῃ μέτ' ἐμοῦ Ἀνδοκίδῃ
 41 καὶ ἑτέροις οἷς δεῖ." ἡκεῖν ἔφη τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, καὶ δὴ κόπτειν τὴν θύραν· τὸν δὲ πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν τυχεῖν ἐξιόντα, καὶ εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ². "ἄρά γε σέ οἶδε περιμένουσι; χρὴ μέντοι μὴ ἀπωθεῖσθαι τοιούτους φίλους." εἰπόντα δὲ αὐτὸν ταῦτα οἴχεσθαι. καὶ τούτῳ μὲν τῷ τρόπῳ τὸν πατέρα μου ἀπώλλυε, συνειδότα ἀποφαίνων. εἰπεῖν δὲ ἡμᾶς ὅτι δεδογμένον ἡμῖν εἴη δύο μὲν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου διδόναι οἱ ἀντὶ τῶν ἑκατὸν μνῶν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου, εἰάν δὲ κατάσχωμεν ἡμεῖς ἃ βουλόμεθα, ἓνα αὐτὸν³ ἡμῶν εἶναι, πίστιν δὲ τούτων δοῦναί τε καὶ δέξασθαι.
 42 ἀποκρίνασθαι δὲ αὐτὸς πρὸς ταῦτα ὅτι βουλευέσσοιτο· ἡμᾶς δὲ κελεύειν αὐτὸν ἡκεῖν εἰς Καλλίου τοῦ Τηλοκλέους, ἵνα κακέϊνος παρείῃ. τὸν δ' αὖ κηδεστήν μου οὕτως ἀπώλλυεν. ἡκεῖν ἔφη εἰς Καλλίου, καὶ καθομολογήσας ἡμῖν πίστιν δοῦναι ἐν ἀκροπόλει, καὶ ἡμᾶς συνθεμένους οἱ τὸ ἀργύριον εἰς τὸν ἐπιόντα⁴ μῆνα δώσειν διαψεύδεσθαι καὶ οὐ διδόναι· ἡκεῖν οὖν μηνύσων τὰ γενόμενα.
 43 Ἡ μὲν εἰσαγγελία αὐτῷ,⁵ ὧ ἄνδρες, τοιαύτη· ἀπογράφει δὲ τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν ὧν ἔφη

¹ Verba καὶ νῦν ἡκεῖν vix sana. καὶ συνήκειν Emperius.

² αὐτῷ Lipsius: αὐτόν codd.

³ αὐτόν Reiske: αὐτῶν codd.

⁴ ἐπιόντα Emperius: εἰσιόντα codd.

⁵ αὐτῷ Reiske: αὐτῶν codd.

* i.e. twenty minae more.

† Implying that the mutilation of the Hermae was defin-

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our money than the state's, as he would thereby avoid making enemies of us. Euphemus thanked Diocleides for confiding in him. "And now," he added, "be good enough to come to Leogoras' house, so that you and I can see Andocides and the others who must be consulted." According to his story, Diocleides called next day. My father happened to be coming out just as he was knocking at the door. "Are you the man they are expecting in there?" he asked. "Well, well, we must not turn friends like you away." And with these words he went off. This was an attempt to bring about my father's death by showing that he was in the secret.

We informed Diocleides, or so he alleged, that we had decided to offer him two talents of silver, as against the hundred minae from the Treasury,^a and promised that he should become one of ourselves, if we achieved our end.^b Both sides were to give a guarantee of good faith. Diocleides replied that he would think it over; and we told him to meet us at Callias' house, so that Callias, son of Telocles, might be present as well. This was a similar attempt to bring about the death of my brother-in-law.

Diocleides said that he went to Callias' house, and after terms had been arranged, pledged his word on the Acropolis.^c We on our side agreed to give him the money the following month; but we broke our promise and did not do so. He had therefore come to reveal the truth.

Such was the impeachment brought by Diocleides, gentlemen. He gave a list of forty-two persons whom itely part of a plot to overthrow the democracy. Diocleides is promised a place in the oligarchic government which is to follow.

^a In one of the temples (*cf.* § 40).

- γνώναι, δύο καὶ τετταράκοντα, πρώτους μὲν Μαντίθεον καὶ Ἀψεφίωνα, βουλευτὰς ὄντας καὶ καθημένους ἔνδον, εἴτα δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους. ἀναστὰς δὲ Πείσανδρος ἔφη χρῆναι λύειν τὸ ἐπὶ Σκαμανδρίου ψήφισμα καὶ ἀναβιβάζειν ἐπὶ τὸν τροχὸν τοὺς ἀπογραφέντας, ὅπως μὴ πρότερον νῦν ἔσται πρὶν πυθέσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας ἅπαντας.
- 44 ἀνέκραγεν ἡ βουλὴ ὡς εὖ λέγει. ἀκούσαντες δὲ [7] ταῦτα Μαντίθεος καὶ Ἀψεφίων ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν ἐκαθέζοντο, ἰκετεύοντες μὴ στρεβλωθῆναι ἀλλ' ἐξεγγυηθέντες¹ κριθῆναι. μόλις δὲ τούτων τυχόντες, ἐπειδὴ τοὺς ἐγγυητὰς κατέστησαν, ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους ἀναβάντες ὥχοντο εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους αὐτομολήσαντες, καταλιπόντες τοὺς ἐγγυητὰς, οὓς ἔδει <ἐν>² τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐνέχεσθαι ἐν οἷσπερ οὓς ἡγγυήσαντο.
- 45 Ἡ δὲ βουλὴ ἐξελθοῦσα ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ συνέλαβεν ἡμᾶς καὶ ἔδησεν ἐν τοῖς ξύλοις. ἀνακαλέσαντες δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσαν Ἀθηναίῳν τοὺς μὲν ἐν αἵτῃ οἰκοῦντας ἰέναι εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν τὰ ὅπλα λαβόντας, τοὺς δ' ἐν μακρῷ τείχει εἰς τὸ Θησεῖον, τοὺς δ' ἐν Πειραιεὶ εἰς τὴν Ἱπποδαμείαν ἀγορὰν, τοὺς δ' ἱππέας ἔτι <πρὸ>³ νυκτὸς σημῆναι τῇ σάλπιγγι ἤκειν εἰς τὸ Ἀνάκειον, τὴν δὲ βουλήν εἰς ἀκρόπολιν ἰέναι κακεῖ καθεύδειν, τοὺς δὲ

¹ ἐξεγγυηθέντες Bekker: ἐξεγγυηθέντας codd.

² ἐν add. Weidner.

³ πρὸ add. Blass, coll. § 48.

^a The decree forbade the examination of citizens under torture. The βουλὴ had been empowered to act entirely at its own discretion during the crisis (cf. § 15), and so could suspend the ψήφισμα in question if it thought fit.

he claimed to have recognized, and at the head of the forty-two appeared Mantitheus and Apsephion who were members of the Council and present at that very meeting. Peisander hereupon rose and moved that the decree passed in the archonship of Scamandrius^a be suspended and all whose names were on the list sent to the wheel, to ensure the discovery of everyone concerned before nightfall. The Council broke into shouts of approval. At that Mantitheus and Apsephion took sanctuary on the hearth, and appealed to be allowed to furnish sureties and stand trial, instead of being racked. They finally managed to gain their request; but no sooner had they provided their sureties than they leapt on horseback and deserted to the enemy,^b leaving the sureties to their fate, as they were now liable to the same penalties as the prisoners for whom they had gone bail.

The Council adjourned for a private consultation and in the course of it gave orders for our arrest and close confinement.^c Then they summoned the Generals and bade them proclaim that citizens resident in Athens proper were to proceed under arms to the Agora; those between the Long Walls to the Theseum; and those in Peiraeus to the Agora of Hippodamus. The Knights were to be mustered at the Anaceum^d by trumpet before nightfall, while the Council would take up its quarters on the Acropolis

^b They would probably make for the Boeotian frontier (*cf.* § 45 *infr.*), though Thucydides states that there was also a Spartan force at the Isthmus at this time (vi. 61).

^c Lit. "made us fast in the stocks." These were in the gaol itself.

^d The Agora of Hippodamus was the Agora of Peiraeus: the Anaceum, a temple of the Dioscuri to the N.W. of the Acropolis.

πρυτάνεις ἐν τῇ θόλῳ. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ πεπυσμένοι τὰ πράγματα ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀρίοις ἦσαν ἐξεστρατευμένοι. τὸν δὲ τῶν κακῶν τούτων αἴτιον Διοκλείδην ὡς σωτήρα ὄντα τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ ζεύγους ἦγον εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον στεφανώσαντες,¹ καὶ ἐδείπνει ἐκεῖ.

- 46 Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ταῦτα, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὅποσοι ὑμῶν παρήσαν, ἀναμιμνήσκεσθε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους διδάσκετε· εἴτα δέ μοι τοὺς πρυτάνεις κάλει τοὺς τότε πρυτανεύσαντας, Φιλοκράτη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

- 47 Φέρε δὴ, καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα ὑμῖν ἀναγνώσομαι τῶν ἀνδρῶν ὧν ἀπέγραψεν, ἵν' εἰδῆτε ὅσους μοι τῶν συγγενῶν ἀπώλλυεν, πρῶτον μὲν τὸν πατέρα, εἴτα δὲ τὸν κηδεστήν, τὸν μὲν συνειδότα ἀποδεικνύς, τοῦ δ' ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ φάσκων τὴν σύνοδον γενέσθαι. τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἀκούσεσθε τὰ ὀνόματα. καὶ αὐτοῖς ἀναγίγνωσκε.

Χαρμίδης Ἀριστοτέλους.

οὗτος ἀνεψιὸς ἐμός· ἡ μήτηρ <ῆ>² ἐκείνου καὶ ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμός ἀδελφοί.

Ταυρέας.

οὗτοσὶ ἀνεψιὸς τοῦ πατρός.

Νισαῖος.

υἱὸς Ταυρέου.

¹ στεφανώσαντες Bekker: στεφανώσαντες codd.

² ῆ add. Bekker.

* The θόλος was a circular building with a domed roof situated in the Agora: it was sometimes known as the σκιάς. It is the same as the Prytaneum mentioned a few lines below.

for the night, and the Prytanes in the Tholus.^a In the meantime, the Boeotians, who had heard the news, had taken the field and were on the frontier; while Diocleides, the author of all the mischief, was hailed as the saviour of Athens: a garland was placed upon his head, and he was driven upon an ox-cart to the Prytaneum, where he was entertained.

Now first of all I want those of you who witnessed all this to picture it once more and describe it to those who did not. Next I will ask the clerk to call the Prytanes in office at the time, Philocrates and his colleagues.

Witnesses

And now I am also going to read you the names of those denounced by Diocleides, so that you may see how many relatives of mine he tried to ruin. First there was my father, and then my brother-in-law; my father he had represented as in the secret, while he had alleged that my brother-in-law's house was the scene of the meeting. The names of the rest you shall hear. Read them out to the court.

Charmides, son of Aristoteles.

That is a cousin of mine; his mother and my father were brother and sister.

Taureas.

That is a cousin of my father's.

Nisaeus.

A son of Taureas.

The Prytanes and their *γρᾱμματεῖς* dined there daily, and distinguished foreign visitors were often entertained at the Tholus at the public cost. Diocleides was accorded this privilege.

Καλλίας ὁ Ἀλκμέωνος.
ἀνεψιὸς τοῦ πατρός.

Εὐφημος.
Καλλίου τοῦ Τηλοκλέους ἀδελφός.

Φρόνιχος ὁ Ὀρχησαμενοῦ.¹
ἀνεψιός.

Εὐκράτης.
ὁ Νικίου ἀδελφός.² κηδεστής οὗτος Καλλίου.

Κριτίας.
ἀνεψιός³ καὶ οὗτος τοῦ πατρός· αἱ μητέρες ἀδελφαί.
Τούτους πάντας ἐν τοῖς τετταράκοντα ἀνδράσιν
ἀπέγραψεν.⁴

- 48 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐδεδέμεθα πάντες ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καὶ
νύξ τε ἦν καὶ τὸ δεσμωτήριον συνεκέκλητο, ἤκον
δὲ τῷ μὲν μήτηρ τῷ δὲ ἀδελφή τῷ δὲ γυνή καὶ
παῖδες, ἦν δὲ βοή καὶ οἶκτος κλαόντων καὶ
ὀδυρομένων τὰ παρόντα κακά, λέγει πρὸς με
Χαρμίδης, ὧν μὲν ἀνεψιός, ἡλικιώτης δὲ καὶ
συνεκτραφεὶς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τῇ ἡμετέρα ἐκ παιδός,

¹ Ὀρχησαμενοῦ Wilhelm: ὀρχησάμενος codd.

² Verba ὁ Νικίου ἀδελφός quae in codd. cum Εὐκράτης conjuncta sunt ita distinxi.

³ Post ἀνεψιός habent codd. Εὐκρατίας ὁ Νικίου ἀδελφός e praecedentibus male iterata. Eiecit Reiske. Hunc indicem turbatum esse ex § 68 satis liquet.

⁴ ἀπέγραψεν Stephanus: ἐπέγραψεν codd.

^a The ms. reading is retained by some and translated "the
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ON THE MYSTERIES, 47-48

Callias, son of Alcmaeon.

A cousin of my father's.

Euphemus.

A brother of Callias, son of Telocles.

Phrynichus, son of Orchesamenus.^a

A cousin.

Eucrates.

The brother of Nicias.^b He is Callias' brother-in-law.

Critias.

Another cousin of my father's; their mothers were sisters.

All of these appeared among the last forty on Diocleides' list.

We were all thrown into one prison. Darkness fell, and the gates were shut. Mothers, sisters, wives, and children had gathered. Nothing was to be heard save the cries and moans of grief-stricken wretches bewailing the calamity which had overtaken them. In the midst of it all, Charmides, a cousin of my own age who had been brought up with me in my own home

ex-dancer," on the ground that a famous dancer named Phrynichus was living in Athens at this period (*cf.* *Ar. Wasps* 1302). But no true parallel can be produced for such a use of the aorist participle. It is preferable to emend as in the text, as proper names with a participial form were not uncommon; *cf.* 'Ακεσαμενός, 'Αλεξαμενός, Τεισαμενός, 'Ακουμενός.

^a The words *ὁ Νικίου ἀδελφός* are misplaced in the MSS. Andocides is clearly quoting from an official list; and in such documents a man would be referred to by his father's name, not by his brother's. The reference to the brother is part of the commentary of Andocides which follows. The Nicias in question is the general.

- 49 ὅτι “ Ἀνδοκίδη, τῶν μὲν παρόντων κακῶν ὄρᾳς
τὸ μέγεθος, ἐγὼ δ’ ἐν μὲν τῷ παρελθόντι χρόνῳ
οὐδὲν ἐδεόμην λέγειν οὐδέ σε λυπεῖν, νῦν δὲ ἀναγ-
κάζομαι διὰ τὴν παρούσαν ἡμῖν συμφορὰν. οἷς
γὰρ ἐχρῶ καὶ οἷς συνῆσθα ἄνευ ἡμῶν τῶν συγ-
γενῶν, οὗτοι ἐπὶ ταῖς αἰτίαις δι’ ἃς ἡμεῖς ἀπ-
ολλύμεθα οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν τεθνᾶσιν, οἱ δὲ οἷχονται
50 φεύγοντες, σφῶν αὐτῶν καταγνόντες ἀδικεῖν¹ . . .
εἰ ἥκουσάς τι τούτου τοῦ πράγματος τοῦ γενομένου,
εἰπέ, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν σεαυτὸν σῶσον, εἴτα δὲ τὸν
πατέρα, ὃν εἰκὸς ἐστὶ σε μάλιστα φιλεῖν, εἴτα δὲ
τὸν κηδεστὴν ὃς ἔχει σου τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἥπερ σοι
μόνη ἐστίν, ἔπειτα δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους συγγενεῖς καὶ
ἀναγκαίους τοσοῦτους ὄντας, ἔτι δὲ ἐμέ, ὃς ἐν
ἅπαντι τῷ βίῳ ἠνίασα μὲν σε οὐδὲν πώποτε,
προθυμότατος δὲ εἰς σέ καὶ τὰ σὰ πράγματά εἰμι,
ὅ τι ἂν δέῃ² ποιεῖν.”
- 51 Λέγοντος δέ, ὧ ἄνδρες, Χαρμίδου ταῦτα, ἀντι-
βολούντων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ἰκετεύοντος ἑνὸς
ἐκάστου, ἐνεθυμήθην πρὸς ἑμαυτόν, “ ὦ πάντων
ἐγὼ δεινοτάτῃ συμφορᾷ περιπεσὼν, πότερα περιῖδω
τοὺς ἑμαυτοῦ συγγενεῖς ἀπολλυμένους ἀδίκως, καὶ
αὐτοὺς τε ἀποθανόντας καὶ τὰ χρήματα αὐτῶν
δημευθέντα, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἀναγραφέντας ἐν
στήλαις ὡς ὄντας ἀλιτηρίους τῶν θεῶν τοὺς
οὐδενὸς αἰτίους τῶν γεγενημένων, ἔτι δὲ τρια-
[8] κοσίους Ἀθηναίων μέλλοντας ἀδίκως ἀπολεῖσθαι,³

¹ Habet A lacunam duodecim litterarum post ἀδικεῖν.
τούτων τοίνυν add. Sauppe, ἀλλὰ δέομαι σοῦ Reiske.

² δέῃ Bekker: δέοι codd.

³ ἀπολεῖσθαι Stephanus: ἀπολέσθαι codd.

since boyhood, said to me : " You see the utter hopelessness of our position, Andocides. I have never yet wished to say anything which might distress you : but now our plight leaves me no choice. Your friends and associates outside the family have all been subjected to the charges which are now to prove our own undoing : and half of them have been put to death, while the other half have admitted their guilt by going into exile.^a I beg of you : if you have heard anything concerning this affair, disclose it. Save yourself : save your father, who must be dearer to you than anyone in the world : save your brother-in-law, the husband of your only sister : save all those others who are bound to you by ties of blood and family : and lastly, save me, who have never vexed you in my life and who am ever ready to do anything for you and your good."

At this appeal from Charmides, gentlemen, which was echoed by the rest, who each addressed their entreaties to me in turn, I thought to myself : " Never, oh, never has a man found himself in a more terrible strait than I. Am I to look on while my own kindred perish for a crime which they have not committed : while they themselves are put to death and their goods are confiscated : nay more, while the names of persons entirely innocent of the deed which has been done are inscribed upon stones of record as the names of men accursed in the sight of heaven ? Am I to pay no heed to three hundred Athenians who are to be wrongfully put to death, to the desperate

^a Charmides' argument seems to be that, as Andocides' friends have already been exposed, he can do no harm to them by any revelations he may choose to make. On the other hand, he will be able to save his family from certain death.

- τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἐν κακοῖς οὖσαν τοῖς μεγίστοις καὶ ὑποψίαν εἰς ἀλλήλους ἔχοντας, ἣ εἶπω Ἀθηναίους ἅπερ ἤκουσα Εὐφιλῆτου αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποιήσαντος; ”
- 52 Ἔτι δὲ ἐπὶ τούτοις καὶ τότε ἐνεθυμήθην, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ ἐλογιζόμην πρὸς ἑμαυτὸν τοὺς ἐξημαρτηκότας καὶ τὸ ἔργον εἰργασμένους, ὅτι οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἤδη ἐτέθνασαν ὑπὸ Τεύκρου μνηυθέντες, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες ὥχοντο καὶ αὐτῶν θάνατος κατέγνωστο, τέτταρες δὲ ἦσαν ὑπόλοιποι οἱ οὐκ ἐμνηύθησαν ὑπὸ Τεύκρου τῶν πεποιηκότων, Παναίτιος,
- 53 Χαιρέδημος, Διάκριτος, Λυσίστρατος· οὓς εἰκὸς ἦν ἀπάντων μάλιστα δοκεῖν εἶναι τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς ἐμήνυσέ Διοκλείδης, φίλους ὄντας τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἤδη. καὶ τοῖς μὲν οὐδέπω βέβαιος ἦν ἡ σωτηρία, τοῖς δὲ ἐμοῖς οἰκείois φανερός <ὁ>¹ ὀλεθρος, εἰ μὴ τις ἐρεῖ Ἀθηναίους τὰ γενόμενα. ἐδόκει οὖν μοι κρεῖττον εἶναι τέτταρας ἄνδρας ἀποστερηῆσαι τῆς πατρίδος δικαίως, οἱ νῦν ζῶσι καὶ κατεληλύθασιν καὶ ἔχουσι τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, ἣ ἐκείνους ἀποθανόντας ἀδίκως περιδεῖν.
- 54 Εἰ οὖν τινι ὑμῶν, ὦ ἄνδρες, <ἣ>² τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν γνώμη τοιαύτη παρειστῆκει πρότερον περὶ ἐμοῦ, ὥς ἄρα ἐγὼ ἐμήνυσα κατὰ τῶν ἐταίρων τῶν ἑμαυτοῦ, ὅπως ἐκείνοι μὲν ἀπόλιντο, ἐγὼ δὲ σωθείην—ἀ ἐλογοποιοῦν οἱ ἐχθροὶ περὶ ἐμοῦ, βουλόμενοι διαβάλλειν με—σκοπεῖσθε ἐξ αὐτῶν
- 55 τῶν γεγενημένων. νῦν γὰρ ἐμὲ μὲν λόγον δεῖ δοῦναι³ τῶν ἐμοὶ πεπραγμένων μετὰ τῆς ἀληθείας, αὐτῶν παρόντων οἷπερ ἤμαρτον καὶ ἔφυγον ταῦτα ποιήσαντες, ἴσασι δὲ ἄριστα εἶτε ψεύδομαι εἶτε

¹ ὁ add. Reiske.

² ἣ add. Sluiter.

³ δεῖ δοῦναι Dobree: διδόναι codd.

plight of Athens, to the suspicions of citizen for citizen? Or am I to reveal to my countrymen the story told me by the true criminal, Euphiletus?"^a

Then a further thought struck me, gentlemen. I reminded myself that a number of the offenders responsible for the mutilation had already been executed upon the information lodged by Teucus, while yet others had escaped into exile and been sentenced to death in their absence. In fact, there remained only four of the criminals whose names had not been divulged by Teucus: Panaetius, Chaeredemus, Diacritus, and Lysistratus; and it was only natural to assume that they had been among the first to be denounced by Diocleides, as they were friends of those who had already been put to death. It was thus still doubtful whether they would escape: but it was certain that my own kindred would perish, unless Athens learned the truth. So I decided that it was better to cut off from their country four men who richly deserved it—men alive to-day and restored to home and property—than to let those others go to a death which they had done nothing whatever to deserve.

If, then, any of you yourselves, gentlemen, or any of the public at large has ever been possessed with the notion that I informed against my associates with the object of purchasing my own life at the price of theirs—a tale invented by my enemies, who wished to present me in the blackest colours—use the facts themselves as evidence; for to-day not only is it incumbent upon me to give a faithful account of myself—I am in the presence, remember, of the actual offenders who went into exile after committing the

^a Already denounced by Teucus (§ 35).

ἀληθῆ λέγω, ἔξεστι δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐλέγχειν με ἐν τῷ
 ἐμῷ λόγῳ· ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐφίημι· ὑμᾶς δὲ δεῖ μαθεῖν τὰ
 56 γενόμενα. ἐμοὶ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες, τοῦδε τοῦ ἀγῶνος
 τοῦτ' ἔστι μέγιστον, σωθέντι μὴ δοκεῖν κακῶ εἶναι,
 (ἀλλὰ πρῶτον μὲν ὑμᾶς,¹) εἶτα δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους
 ἅπαντας μαθεῖν ὅτι οὔτε μετὰ κακίας οὔτε μετ'
 ἀνανδρίας οὐδεμιᾶς τῶν γεγενημένων πέπρακται
 ὑπ' ἐμοῦ οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ διὰ συμφορὰν γεγενημένην
 μάλιστα μὲν τῇ πόλει, εἶτα (δὲ)² καὶ ἡμῖν, εἶπον δὲ
 ἃ ἤκουσα Εὐφιλήτου προνοία μὲν τῶν συγγενῶν καὶ
 τῶν φίλων, προνοία δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἀπάσης, μετ'
 ἀρετῆς ἀλλ' οὐ μετὰ κακίας, ὡς ἐγὼ νομίζω, εἰ
 οὖν οὕτως ἔχει ταῦτα, σῶζεσθαί τε ἀξιῶ καὶ
 δοκεῖν ὑμῖν εἶναι μὴ κακός.

57 Φέρε δὴ—χρὴ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀνθρωπίνως περὶ
 τῶν πραγμάτων ἐκλογίζεσθαι, ὥσπερ ἂν αὐτὸν
 ὄντα ἐν τῇ συμφορᾷ—τί ἂν ὑμῶν ἕκαστος ἐποίησεν;
 εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν δυοῖν τὸ ἕτερον ἐλέσθαι, ἢ καλῶς
 ἀπολέσθαι ἢ αἰσchrῶς σωθῆναι, ἔχοι ἂν τις εἰπεῖν
 κακίαν εἶναι τὰ γενόμενα³. καίτοι πολλοὶ ἂν καὶ
 τοῦτο εἴλοντο, τὸ ζῆν περὶ πλείονος ποιησάμενοι
 58 τοῦ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν· ὅπου δὲ τούτων τὸ ἐναν-
 τιώτατον ἦν, σιωπήσαντι μὲν αὐτῷ τε αἰσχιστα
 ἀπολέσθαι μηδὲν ἀσεβήσαντι, ἔτι δὲ τὸν πατέρα
 περιδεῖν ἀπολόμενον καὶ τὸν κηδεστήν καὶ τοὺς
 συγγενεῖς καὶ ἀνεψιούς τοσοῦτους, οὓς οὐδεὶς

¹ Nonnihil excidisse videtur. ἀλλὰ πρῶτον μὲν ὑμᾶς add. Blass; alii alia.

² δὲ add. Reiske: lacunam duarum litterarum habent codd.

³ γενόμενα Reiske; λεγόμενα codd.

crime which we are discussing ; they know better than anyone whether I am lying or not, and they have my permission to interrupt me and prove that what I am saying is untrue—but it is no less incumbent upon you to discover what truly happened. I say this, gentlemen, because the chief task confronting me in this trial is to prevent anyone thinking the worse of me on account of my escape : to make first you and then the whole world understand that the explanation of my behaviour from start to finish lay in the desperate plight of Athens and, to a lesser degree, in that of my own family, not in any lack of principles or courage : to make you understand that, in disclosing what Euphiletus had told me, I was actuated solely by my concern for my relatives and friends and by my concern for the state as a whole, motives which I for one consider not a disgrace but a credit. If this proves to be the truth of the matter, I think it only my due that I should be acquitted with my good name unimpaired.

Come now, in considering a case, a judge should make allowances for human shortcomings, gentlemen, as he would do, were he in the same plight himself. What would each of you have done ? Had the choice lain between dying a noble death and preserving my life at the cost of my honour, my behaviour might well be described as base—though many would have made exactly the same choice ; they would rather have remained alive than have died like heroes. But the alternatives before me were precisely the opposite. On the other hand, if I remained silent, I myself died in disgrace for an act of impiety which I had not committed, and I allowed my father, my brother-in-law, and a host of my relatives and cousins to perish

- ἄλλος ἀπώλλυεν ἢ ἐγὼ μὴ εἰπὼν ὥς ἕτεροι ἡμαρτον. Διοκλείδης μὲν γὰρ ψευσάμενος ἔδῃσεν αὐτούς, σωτηρία δὲ αὐτῶν ἄλλη οὐδεμία ἦν ἢ πυθέσθαι Ἀθηναίους πάντα τὰ πραχθέντα· φονεὺς οὖν αὐτῶν ἐγιννόμην ἐγὼ μὴ εἰπὼν ὑμῖν ἃ ἤκουσα. ἔτι δὲ τριακοσίους Ἀθηναίων ἀπώλλυον, καὶ ἡ
- 59 πόλις ἐν κακοῖς τοῖς μεγίστοις ἐγίνετο. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἦν ἐμοῦ μὴ εἰπόντος· εἰπὼν δὲ τὰ ὄντα αὐτός τε ἔσωζόμην καὶ τὸν πατέρα ἔσωζον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους συγγενεῖς, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκ φόβου καὶ κακῶν τῶν μεγίστων ἀπήλλαττον. φυγάδες δὲ δι' ἐμέ τέτταρες ἄνδρες ἐγίνοντο, οἵπερ καὶ ἡμαρτον· τῶν δ' ἄλλων, οἱ πρότερον ὑπὸ Τεύκρου ἐμηνύθησαν, οὔτε δήπου οἱ τεθνεώτες δι' ἐμέ μᾶλλον ἐτέθνασαν, οὔτε οἱ φεύγοντες μᾶλλον ἔφευγον.
- 60 Ταῦτα δὲ πάντα σκοπῶν ἠῤῥισκον, ὧ ἄνδρες, τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ταῦτα ἐλάχιστα εἶναι, εἰπεῖν τὰ γενόμενα ὥς τάχιστα καὶ ἐλέγξαι Διοκλείδην ψευσάμενον, καὶ τιμωρήσασθαι ἐκείνον, ὃς ἡμᾶς
- [9] μὲν ἀπώλλυεν ἀδίκως, τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἐξηπάτα, ταῦτα δὲ ποιῶν μέγιστος εὐεργέτης ἐδόκει εἶναι καὶ
- 61 χρήματα ἐλάμβανε. διὰ ταῦτα εἶπον τῇ βουλῇ ὅτι εἰδείην τοὺς ποιήσαντας, καὶ ἐξήλεγξα τὰ γενόμενα, ὅτι εἰσηγήσατο μὲν πινόντων ἡμῶν ταύτην τὴν βουλήν [γενέσθαι]¹ Εὐφίλτος, ἀντεῖπον δὲ ἐγώ, καὶ τότε μὲν οὐ γένοιτο δι' ἐμέ, ὕστερον δ' ἐγὼ μὲν ἐν Κυνοσάργει ἐπὶ πωλίον ὃ μοι ἦν ἀναβὰς ἔπεσον καὶ τὴν κλεῖν συνετρίβην καὶ τὴν

¹ τῶν δ' ἄλλων, οἱ πρότερον Dobree: τῶν δ' ἄλλων οἱ λοιποὶ πρότερον codd.

² γενέσθαι delevit Bekker.

in addition. Yes, I, and I alone, was sending them to their death, if I refused to say that others were to blame ; for Diocleides had thrown them into prison by his lies, and they could only be rescued if their countrymen were put in full possession of the facts ; therefore I became their murderer if I refused to tell what I had heard. Besides this, I was causing three hundred citizens to perish ; while the plight of Athens was growing desperate. That is what silence meant. On the other hand, by revealing the truth I saved my own life, I saved my father, I saved the rest of my family, and I freed Athens from the panic which was working such havoc. True, I was sending four men into exile ; but all four were guilty. And as for the others, who had already been denounced by Teucus, I am sure that none of them, whether dead or in exile, was one whit the worse off for any disclosures of mine.

Taking all this into consideration, gentlemen, I found that the least objectionable of the courses open to me was to tell the truth as quickly as possible, to prove that Diocleides had lied, and so to punish the scoundrel who was causing us to be put to death wrongfully and imposing upon the public, while in return he was being hailed as a supreme benefactor and rewarded for his services. I therefore informed the Council that I knew the offenders, and showed exactly what had occurred. The idea, I said, had been suggested by Euphiletus at a drinking-party ; but I opposed it, and succeeded in preventing its execution for the time being. Later, however, I was thrown from a colt of mine in Cynosarges^a ; I broke

* A gymnasium sacred to Heracles on the eastern outskirts of Athens, near the Diomean Gate.

κεφαλὴν κατεάγην, φερόμενός τε ἐπὶ κλίνης
 62 ἀπεκομίσθην οἴκαδε· αἰσθόμενος δ' Εὐφίλητος ὡς
 ἔχοιμι, λέγει πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὅτι πέπεισμαι ταῦτα
 συμποιεῖν καὶ ὠμολόγηκα αὐτῷ¹ μεθέξειν τοῦ
 ἔργου καὶ περικόψεῖν τὸν Ἑρμῆν τὸν παρὰ τὸ
 Φορβαντεῖον· ταῦτα δ' ἔλεγεν ἐξαπατῶν ἐκείνους·
 καὶ διὰ ταῦτα ὁ Ἑρμῆς ὃν ὀράτε πάντες, ὁ παρὰ
 τὴν πατρῶαν οἰκίαν τὴν ἡμετέραν, ὃν ἡ Αἰγῆς
 ἀνέθηκεν, οὐ περιεκόπη μόνος τῶν Ἑρμῶν τῶν
 Ἀθήνησιν, ὡς ἐμοῦ τοῦτο ποιήσοντος,² ὡς ἔφη
 πρὸς αὐτοὺς Εὐφίλητος.

63 Οἱ δ' αἰσθόμενοι δεινὰ ἐποιοῦν, ὅτι εἰδείην μὲν τὸ
 πρᾶγμα, πεποιηκῶς δὲ οὐκ εἶην. προσελθόντες
 δέ μοι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Μέλητος καὶ Εὐφίλητος ἔλεγον
 ὅτι “ γεγένηται, ὦ Ἀνδοκίδη, καὶ πέπρακται ἡμῖν
 ταῦτα· σὺ μέντοι εἰ μὲν ἀξιοῖς ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν καὶ
 σιωπᾶν, ἔξεις ἡμᾶς ἐπιτηδεῖους ὥσπερ καὶ πρό-
 τερον· εἰ δὲ μή, χαλεπώτεροί σοι ἡμεῖς ἐχθροὶ ἐσό-

64 μεθα ἢ ἄλλοι τινὲς δι' ἡμᾶς φίλοι.” εἶπον αὐτοῖς
 ὅτι νομίζοιμι μὲν διὰ τὸ πρᾶγμα Εὐφίλητον
 πονηρὸν εἶναι, ἐκείνοις δὲ οὐκ ἐμὲ δεινὸν εἶναι,
 ὅτι οἶδα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον πολλῶ, ὅτι
 πεποιήται.

Ὡς οὖν ἦν ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ, τόν τε παῖδα τὸν ἐμὸν
 παρέδωκα βασανίσαι, ὅτι ἔκαμνον καὶ οὐδ' ἀν-
 ιστάμην ἐκ τῆς κλίνης, καὶ τὰς θεραπαίνας ἔλαβον
 οἱ πρυτάνεις, ὅθεν ὀρμώμενοι ταῦτ' ἐποιοῦν

¹ αὐτῷ A corr.: αὐτῶν A pr.

² ποιήσοντος Valckenaer: ποιήσαντος codd.

* One of the many ἡρώα scattered over the city. Phorbas was an Attic hero; he had been the charioteer of Theseus.

my collar-bone and fractured my skull, and had to be taken home on a litter. When Euphiletus saw my condition, he informed the others that I had consented to join them and had promised him to mutilate the Hermes next to the shrine of Phorbas^a as my share in the escapade. He told them this to hoodwink them; and that is why the Hermes which you can all see standing close to the home of our family, the Hermes dedicated by the Aegeïd tribe, was the only one in Athens un mutilated, it being understood that I would attend to it as Euphiletus had promised.

When the others learned the truth, they were furious to think that I was in the secret without having taken any active part; and the next day I received a visit from Meletus^b and Euphiletus. "We have managed it all right, Andocides," they told me. "Now if you will consent to keep quiet and say nothing, you will find us just as good friends as before. If you do not, you will find that you have been much more successful at making enemies of us than at making fresh friends by turning traitor to us." I replied that I certainly thought Euphiletus a scoundrel for acting as he had; although he and his companions had far less to fear from my being in the secret than from the mere fact that the deed was done.

I supported this account by handing over my slave for torture, to prove that I was ill at the time in question and had not even left my bed; and the Prytanes arrested the women-servants in the house which the criminals had used as their base. The

^b Meletus had also been connected with the profanation of the Mysteries; his name appears on Andromachus' list (§ 13). Like Euphiletus, he was denounced by Teucrus for mutilation of the Hermae (§ 35).

- 65 ἐκεῖνοι. ἐξελέγχοντες δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἢ τε βουλὴ καὶ οἱ ζητηταί, ἐπειδὴ ἦν ἡ ἐγὼ ἔλεγον καὶ ὠμολογεῖτο πανταχόθεν, τότε δὴ καλοῦσι τὸν Διοκλείδην· καὶ οὐ πολλῶν λόγων ἐδέησεν, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς ὠμολόγει ψεύδεσθαι, καὶ ἐδεῖτο σῶζεσθαι φράσας τοὺς πείσαντας αὐτὸν λέγειν ταῦτα· εἶναι δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδην τὸν Φηγοῦσιον καὶ Ἀμῖαντον τὸν
- 66 ἐξ Αἰγίνης. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν δείσαντες ὥχοντο φεύγοντες· ὑμεῖς δὲ ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα Διοκλείδην μὲν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ παραδόντες ἀπεκτείνετε, τοὺς δὲ δεδemeμένους καὶ μέλλοντας ἀπολεῖσθαι ἐλύσατε, τοὺς ἐμοὺς συγγενεῖς, δι' ἐμέ, καὶ τοὺς φεύγοντας κατεδέξασθε, αὐτοὶ δὲ λαβόντες τὰ ὄπλα ἀπῆτε,¹
- 67 πολλῶν κακῶν καὶ κινδύνων ἀπαλλαγέντες. ἐν οἷς ἐγὼ, ὦ ἄνδρες, τῆς μὲν τύχης ἡ ἐχρησάμην δικαίως ἂν ὑπὸ πάντων ἐλεθείην, τῶν δὲ γενομένων ἔνεκα εἰκότως <ἂν>² ἀνὴρ ἄριστος δοκοῖν εἶναι, ὅστις εἰσηγησαμένῳ μὲν Εὐφιλήτῳ πίστιν τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀπιστοτάτην ἠναντιώθη καὶ ἀντεῖπον καὶ ἐλοιδόρησα ἐκείνον³ ὣν ἦν ἄξιος, ἁμαρτόντων δ' ἐκείνων τὴν ἁμαρτίαν αὐτοῖς συνέκρυψα, καὶ μηνύσαντος κατ' αὐτῶν Τεύκρου οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον οἱ δ' ἔφυγον, πρὶν ἡμᾶς ὑπὸ Διοκλείδου δεθῆναι καὶ μέλλειν ἀπολεῖσθαι. τότε δὲ ἀπέγραψα τέτταρας ἄνδρας, Παναίτιον,
- 68 Διάκριτον, Λυσίστρατον, Χαιρέδημον· οὗτοι μὲν ἔφυγον δι' ἐμέ, ὁμολογῶ· ἐσώθη δέ γε ὁ πατήρ,

¹ ἀπῆτε Weidner: ἀπήτε codd.

² ἂν add. Reiske.

³ ἐκείνον Naber: ἐκείνῳ codd.: secl. Weidner.

Council and the commission of inquiry went into the matter closely, and when at length they found that it was as I said and that the witnesses corroborated me without exception, they summoned Diocleides. He, however, made a long cross-examination unnecessary by admitting at once that he had been lying, and begged that he might be pardoned if he disclosed who had induced him to tell his story; the culprits, he said, were Alcibiades of Phegus^a and Amiantus of Aegina. Alcibiades and Amiantus fled from the country in terror; and when you heard the facts yourselves, you handed Diocleides over to the court and put him to death. You released the prisoners awaiting execution—my relatives, who owed their escape to me alone—you welcomed back the exiles, and yourselves shouldered arms^b and dispersed, freed from grave danger and distress.

Not only do the circumstances in which I here found myself entitle me to the sympathy of all, gentlemen, but my conduct can leave you in no doubt about my integrity. When Euphiletus suggested that we pledge ourselves to what was the worst possible treachery, I opposed him, I attacked him, I heaped on him the scorn which he deserved. Yet once his companions had committed the crime, I kept their secret; it was Teucus who lodged the information which led to their death or exile, before we had been thrown into prison by Diocleides or were threatened with death. After our imprisonment I denounced four persons: Panaetius, Diacritus, Lysistratus, and Chaeredemus. I was responsible for the exile of these four, I admit; but I saved my father, my brother-in-

^a A deme in the neighbourhood of Marathon.

^b *Of. § 45.*

ὁ κηδεστής, ἀνεψιοὶ τρεῖς, τῶν ἄλλων συγγενῶν ἑπτά, μέλλοντες ἀποθανεῖσθαι ἀδίκως· οἱ νῦν ὁρῶσι τοῦ ἡλίου τὸ φῶς δι' ἐμέ, καὶ αὐτοὶ ὁμολογοῦσιν· ὁ δὲ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην συνταράξας καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἐσχάτους κινδύνους καταστήσας ἐξηλέγχθη, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἀπηλλάγητε μεγάλων φόβων καὶ τῶν εἰς ἀλλήλους ὑποψιῶν.

- 69 Καὶ ταῦτ' εἰ ἀληθῆ λέγω, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀναμνησθε, καὶ οἱ εἰδότες¹ διδάσκετε τοὺς ἄλλους. σὺ δέ μοι αὐτοὺς κάλει τοὺς λυθέντας δι' ἐμέ· ἄριστα γὰρ ἂν εἰδότες τὰ γενόμενα λέγοιεν εἰς τούτους. οὕτως δὲ ἔχει, ὦ ἄνδρες· μέχρι τούτου ἀναβήσονται καὶ λέξουσιν ὑμῖν, ἕως ἂν ἀκροᾶσθαι [10] βούλησθε, ἔπειτα δ' ἐγὼ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπολογήσομαι.

(ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ)²

- 70 Περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν τότε γενομένων ἀκηκόατε πάντα καὶ ἀπολελόγηταί μοι ἱκανῶς, ὥς γ' ἐμαυτὸν πείθω· εἰ δέ τίς τι ὑμῶν ποθεῖ ἢ νομίζει τι μὴ ἱκανῶς εἰρησθαι ἢ παραλέλοιπά τι, ἀναστὰς ὑπομνησάτω, καὶ ἀπολογήσομαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο· περὶ δὲ τῶν νόμων ἤδη ὑμᾶς διδάξω.

- 71 Κηφίσιος γὰρ οὕτως ἐνέδειξε μὲν με κατὰ τὸν νόμον τὸν κείμενον, τὴν δὲ κατηγορίαν ποιεῖται κατὰ ψήφισμα πρότερον γερόμενον, ὃ εἶπεν

¹ εἰδότες Reiske: ἰδόντες codd.

² ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ add. Reiske.

* The figures given here do not correspond with the list of § 47, where the father, the brother-in-law, two cousins, and five other relatives only are mentioned. The faulty ms. tradition of § 47 (see app. crit. *ad loc.*) makes it more probable

law, three cousins, and seven other relatives,^a all of whom were about to be put to death wrongfully ; they owe it to me that they are still looking on the light of day, and they are the first to acknowledge it. In addition, the scoundrel who had thrown the whole of Athens into chaos and endangered her very existence was exposed ; and your own suspense and suspicions of one another were at an end.

Now recollect whether what I have been saying is true, gentlemen ; and if you know the facts, make them clear to those who do not. Next I will ask the clerk to call the persons who owed their release to me ; no one knows what happened better than they, and no one can give the court a better account of it. The position, then, is this, gentlemen : they will address you from the platform for as long as you care to listen to them ; then, when you are satisfied, I will proceed to the remainder of my defence.

2011033 17 2011033 (Witnesses)

You now know exactly what took place at the time and I for one think that I have given all the explanations necessary. However, should any of you wish to hear more or think that any point has not been dealt with satisfactorily, or should I have omitted anything, he has only to rise and mention it, and I will reply to his inquiry as well. Otherwise, I will proceed to explain the legal position to you.

Admittedly, Cephisius here conformed with the law as it stands in lodging his information against me ; but he is resting his case upon an old decree,

that it is the list which is incorrect ; and alteration of the numerals given in the present passage is not a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

Ἰσοτιμίδης, οὐ¹ ἔμοι προσήκει οὐδέν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ εἶπεν εἵργεσθαι τῶν ἱερῶν τοὺς ἀσεβήσαντας καὶ ὁμολογήσαντας, ἔμοι δὲ τούτων οὐδέτερα πε-
 72 ποίηται· οὔτε ἡσέβηται οὔτε ὡμολόγηται. ὥς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα λέλνται καὶ ἄκυρόν ἐστιν, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς διδάξω. καίτοιγε τοιαύτην ἀπολογίαν περὶ αὐτοῦ ποιήσομαι, ὅπου μὴ πείθων μὲν ὑμᾶς αὐτὸς ζημιώσομαι, πείσας δὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἀπολελογημένος ἔσομαι. ἀλλὰ γὰρ τάληθῇ εἰρή-
 σεται.

73 Ἐπεὶ γὰρ αἱ νῆες διεφθάρησαν καὶ ἡ πολιορκία ἐγένετο, ἐβουλευσασθε περὶ ὁμονοίας, καὶ ἔδοξεν ὑμῖν τοὺς ἀτίμους ἐπιτίμους ποιῆσαι, καὶ εἶπε τὴν γνώμην Πατροκλείδης. οἱ δὲ ἄτιμοι τίνες ἦσαν, καὶ τίνα τρόπον ἕκαστοι; ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς διδάξω. οἱ μὲν ἀργύριον ὀφείλοντες τῷ δημοσίῳ, ὅποσοι εὐθύνας ὥφλον² ἄρξαντες ἀρχάς, ἢ ἐξούλας ἢ γραφὰς ἢ ἐπιβολὰς³ ὥφλον, ἢ ὠνάς πριάμενοι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου μὴ κατέβαλον τὰ χρήματα, ἢ ἐγγύας ἡγγυήσαντο⁴ πρὸς τὸ δημόσιον, τούτοις ἡ μὲν

¹ Ἰσοτιμίδης, οὐ Reiske: εἰς ὅτι μηδ' ἴσου codd.

² ὥφλον Reiske: ὠφειλον codd.

³ ἐπιβολὰς Stephanus: ἐπιβουλὰς codd.

⁴ ἡγγυήσαντο Stephanus: ἐγγυήσαντο codd., unde ἐγγυησά-
 μενοι Schoell.

• In 415 B.C.

• i.e. if Andocides can prove that he is protected by the amnesty, he will *eo ipso* create a precedent whereby his accusers will themselves be able to claim exemption from punishment for the various offences which they committed before 403. The nature of these is explained in detail later (§ 92 *et* sqq.).

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moved by Isotimides,^a which does not concern me at all. Isotimides proposed to exclude from temples all who had committed an act of impiety and admitted their guilt. I have done neither: I have not committed any act of impiety, nor have I admitted guilt. Further, I will prove to you that the decree in question has been repealed and is void. I shall be adopting a dangerous line of defence here, I know; if I fail to convince you, I shall myself be the sufferer, and if I succeed in convincing you, I shall have cleared my opponents.^b However, the truth shall be told.

After the loss of your fleet and the investment of Athens ^c you discussed ways and means of re-uniting the city. As a result you decided to reinstate those who had lost their civic rights, a resolution moved by Patrocleides. Now who were the disfranchised, and what were their different disabilities? I will explain.^d

First, state-debtors. All who had been condemned on their accounts when vacating a public office, all who had been condemned as judgement-debtors,^e all those fined in a public action or under the summary jurisdiction of a magistrate, all who farmed taxes and then defaulted or were liable to the state as sureties

^a The fleet was lost at Aegospotami, Sept. 405; this disaster was followed by the siege of Athens, which finally capitulated in April 404. The decree of Patrocleides was passed in the autumn of 405.

^b For the relevance of the following paragraphs see Introd. pp. 331-332.

^c Persons against whom judgement had been given in a civil action, but who refused (a) to pay the damages awarded to the plaintiff by the court, (b) to cede to the plaintiff property to which he had established his claim, were liable to a *δίκη εξούλης*. Such suits were common at Athens, where the machinery for ensuring that a judgement was enforced was lamentably defective.

ἔκτεισις ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνάτης πρυτανείας, εἰ δὲ μή, διπλάσιον ὀφείλειν καὶ τὰ κτήματα αὐτῶν πεπραῖσθαι.

74 Εἰς μὲν τρόπος οὗτος ἀτιμίας ἦν, ἕτερος δὲ ὧν τὰ μὲν¹ σώματα ἄτιμα ἦν, τὴν δ' οὐσίαν εἶχον² καὶ ἐκέκτηντο· οὗτοι δ' αὖ ἦσαν ὅποσοι κλοπῆς ἢ δώρων ὄφλοιν· τούτους ἔδει καὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τούτων ἀτίμους εἶναι· καὶ ὅποσοι λίποιεν τὴν τάξιν, ἢ ἀστρατείας ἢ δειλίας ἢ ἀναυμαχίου³ ὄφλοιν, ἢ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀποβάλοιν, ἢ τρεῖς ψευδομαρτυρίων ἢ τρεῖς ψευδοκλητείας ὄφλοιν, ἢ τοὺς γονέας κακῶς ποιοῖεν, οὗτοι πάντες ἄτιμοι ἦσαν τὰ σώματα, τὰ δὲ χρήματα εἶχον.

75 Ἄλλοι αὖ κατὰ προστάξεις, οὕτινες οὐ παντάπασιν ἄτιμοι ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ μέρος τι αὐτῶν, οἷον οἱ στρατιῶται, οἷς, ὅτι ἐπέμειναν ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακοσίων⁴ ἐν τῇ πόλει, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἦν ἅπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις πολίταις, εἰπεῖν δ' ἐν τῷ δήμῳ οὐκ ἐξῆν

¹ ὧν τὰ μὲν Ald.: ὧν μὲν τὰ codd.

² εἶχον Bekker: ἔσχον codd.

³ ἀναυμαχίου Suidas, s.v.: ναυμαχίου codd.

⁴ τετρακοσίων Dobree, coll. psephismate quod sequitur: τεράννων codd.

^a Tax-farmers usually formed themselves into companies headed by an ἀρχώνης who personally contracted with the state for the purchase of the right to collect a given tax. The agreed sum was not paid until the tax had been collected; and so the ἀρχώνης had to furnish sureties, who became liable if he himself defaulted. It was the practice to auction the various taxes, the highest bidder obtaining the right to farm them, cf. § 133.

^b The six classes of state-debtor here enumerated suffered disfranchisement only so long as their debt remained unpaid. They were allowed eight Prytanies (i.e. roughly nine months) in which to find the money; at the end of that time their

for a defaulter,^a had to pay within eight Prytanies ; otherwise, the sum due was doubled and the delinquent's property distrained upon.^b

Such was one form of disfranchisement. According to a second, delinquents lost all personal rights, but retained possession of their property. This class included all persons convicted of theft or of accepting bribes—it was laid down that both they and their descendants should lose their personal rights. Similarly, all who deserted on the field of battle, who were found guilty of evasion of military service, of cowardice, or of withholding a ship from action,^c all who threw away their shields, or were thrice convicted of giving perjured evidence or of falsely endorsing a summons,^d or who were found guilty of maltreating their parents, were deprived of their personal rights, while retaining possession of their property.

Others again had their rights curtailed in specified directions ; they were only partially, not wholly, disfranchised. The soldiers who remained in Athens under the Four Hundred are a case in point.^e They enjoyed all the rights of ordinary citizens, except that they were forbidden to speak in the Assembly or

property was distrained upon for double the original amount. Should the confiscation fail to produce the requisite sum, they remained ἀτιμοί until the balance was forthcoming.

^a When Trierarchs.

^b Whenever a plaintiff had to serve a summons in person, the law required that he should do so in the presence of witnesses. The names of these witnesses were entered on the writ. If the plaintiff secured the witnesses' names without serving the summons and so won the case by default, the defendant had the right to bring a γραφή ψευδοκλητείας against the witnesses (κλητήρες) concerned.

^c This penalty appears to have been inflicted in 410, after the restoration of the democracy.

αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ βουλευσαι. τούτων ἦσαν οὗτοι ἄτιμοι
 76 αὕτη γὰρ ἦν τούτοις πρόσταξις. ἐτέροις οὐκ ἦν
 γράφασθαι, τοῖς δὲ ἐνδεῖξαι, τοῖς δὲ μὴ ἀναπλεῦσαι
 εἰς Ἑλλήσποντον, ἄλλοις δ' εἰς Ἰωνίαν· τοῖς δ'
 εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν μὴ εἰσιέναι πρόσταξις ἦν.

Ταῦτ' οὖν ἐψηφίσασθε ἐξαλεῖψαι πάντα τὰ ψη-
 φίσματα, καὶ αὐτὰ καὶ εἴ ποῦ τι ἀντίγραφον ἦν,
 καὶ πίστιν ἀλλήλοις περὶ ὁμονοίας δοῦναι ἐν
 ἀκροπόλει. καὶ μοι ἀνάγνωθι τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ
 Πατροκλείδου, καθ' ὃ ταῦτα ἐγένετο.

77 ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ. — Πατροκλείδης εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ ἐψηφί-
 σαντο Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν ἄδειαν περὶ (τῶν ἀτίμων καὶ)¹
 τῶν ὀφειλόντων, ὥστε λέγειν ἐξεῖναι καὶ ἐπιψηφίζειν-
 ψηφίσασθαι τὸν δῆμον ταῦτα ἅπερ ὅτε ἦν τὰ Μηδικά,
 καὶ συνήνεγκεν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον. περὶ δὲ
 τῶν ἐγγεγραμμένων² εἰς τοὺς πράκτορας ἢ τοὺς ταμίας
 τῆς θεοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν ἢ τὸν βασιλέα [ἦ]³ εἰ
 78 τις μὴ ἐξεγράφη μέχρι τῆς ἐξελευσίης βουλῆς ἐφ'
 ἧς Καλλίας ἦρχεν, ὅσοι ἄτιμοι ἦσαν [ἦ]⁴ ὀφείλοντες,
 καὶ ὅσων εὐθυναί τινές εἰσι κατεγνωσμένοι ἐν τοῖς
 λογιστηρίοις ὑπὸ τῶν εὐθύνων καὶ⁵ τῶν παρέδρων, ἢ
 μήπω εἰσηγμένοι εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον γραφαί τινές
 εἰσι περὶ τῶν εὐθυνῶν, ἢ προστάξεις . . .,⁶ ἢ ἐγγύαι

¹ τῶν ἀτίμων καὶ add. Sauppe e Dem. *Timocr.* § 46.

² ἐγγεγραμμένων Emperius: ἐπιγεγραμμένων codd.

³ ἦ del. Emperius.

⁴ ἦ secl. Reiske.

⁵ καὶ Boeckh: ἦ codd.

⁶ Lacunam ind. Droysen.

^a The decree reinstates (a) public debtors whose names were still on the official registers in June-July 405, (b) political offenders who had suffered ἀτιμία in 410 after the downfall of the Four Hundred and the restoration of the full democracy. These include both members of the Four Hundred

become members of the Council. They lost their rights in these two respects, because in their case the limited disability took this particular form. Others were deprived of the right of bringing an indictment, or of lodging an information : others of sailing up the Hellespont, or of crossing to Ionia : while yet others were specifically debarred from entering the Agora.

You enacted, then, that both the originals and all extant copies of these several decrees should be cancelled, and your differences ended by an exchange of pledges on the Acropolis. Kindly read the decree of Patrocleides whereby this was effected.^a

DECREE.—On the motion of Patrocleides : whereas the Athenians have enacted that persons disfranchised and public debtors may speak and propose measures in the Assembly with impunity, the People shall pass the decree which was passed at the time of the Persian Wars and which proved of benefit to Athens. As touching such of those registered with the Superintendents of Revenue, the Treasurers of Athena and the other Deities, or the Basileus, as had not been removed from the register before the last sitting of the Council in the archonship of Callias^b : all who before that date had been disfranchised as debtors : or had been found guilty of maladministration by the Auditors and their assessors at the Auditors' offices : or had been indicted for maladministration, but had not as yet been publicly tried : or <had been condemned to suffer> specific disabilities : or had been con-

and their supporters. An exception is made, however, of those oligarchs who fled to Decelea (*e.g.* Peisander and Charicles), and of persons in exile for homicide, massacre, or attempted tyranny. The last two crimes are only mentioned because Patrocleides is here quoting from a law of Solon's and wishes to be complete. Trials for massacre or attempted tyranny had long been unheard of. For the text of the Solonian law see Plut. *Solon* 19.

^b Callias was Archon from 406 to 405. His year of office terminated in June-July 405, and the Decree of Patrocleides followed during the autumn.

τινές εἰσι κατεγνωσμένοι εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον· καὶ ὅσα ὀνόματα τῶν τετρακοσίων τινὸς ἐγγέγραπται, ἢ ἄλλο τι περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ πραχθέντων ἐστὶ που γεγραμμένον· πλὴν ὅποσα ἐν στήλαις γέγραπται τῶν μὴ ἐνθάδε μεινάντων, ἢ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου ἢ τῶν ἐφετῶν ἢ ἐκ πρυτανείου ἢ Δελφινίου δικασθεῖσιν¹ [ἢ]² ὑπὸ τῶν βασιλέων [ἢ]³ ἐπὶ φόνοφ τίς ἐστὶ φυγὴ ἢ θάνατος κατεγνώσθη, ἢ σφαγεῦσιν ἢ τυράννοισ· τὰ δὲ ἄλλα πάντα ἐξαλείψαι τοὺς πράκτορας καὶ τὴν βουλὴν κατὰ τὰ εἰρημένα πανταχόθεν, ὅπου τι ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ, καὶ εἴ (τι)⁴ ἀντίγραφόν που ἐστὶ, παρέχειν τοὺς θεσμοθέτας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχάς, ποιεῖν δὲ ταῦτα τριῶν ἡμερῶν, ἐπειδὰν δόξῃ τῷ δήμῳ. ἃ δ' εἴρηται ἐξαλείψαι, μὴ κεκτῆσθαι ἰδίᾳ μηδενὶ ἐξεῖναι μηδὲ μνησικακῆσαι μηδέποτε· εἰ δὲ μή, ἔνοχον εἶναι τὸν παραβαίνοντα ταῦτα ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐν οἷσπερ οἱ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου φεύγοντες, ὅπως ἂν ὡς πιστότατα ἔχῃ⁵ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ νῦν καὶ εἰς τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον.

80 Κατὰ μὲν τὸ ψήφισμα τουτὶ τοὺς ἀτίμους ἐπιτίμους ἐποιήσατε· τοὺς δὲ φεύγοντας οὔτε Πατροκλείδης εἶπε κατιέναι οὔθ' ὑμεῖς ἐψηφίσασθε. ἐπεὶ δ' αἱ σπονδαὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐγένοντο,

¹ δικασθεῖσιν Lipsius: ἐδικάσθη codd.

² ἢ del. Luzac.

³ ἢ seclisit Droysen.

⁴ ἢ σφαγαῖσιν ἢ τυραννίδι Kirchhoff.

⁵ τι add. Blass.

⁶ ἔχῃ G. Hermann: ἔχει, ἔχοι codd.

^a The Areopagus tried cases of wilful murder. The fifty-one Ephetae sat in different courts according to the nature of the offence which they were trying, but always in the open air for religious reasons. Sitting ἐπὶ Πρυτανείῳ, in the pre-

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demned as sureties for a defaulter ; and all who were recorded as members of the Four Hundred : or who had recorded against them any act performed under the oligarchy—always excepting those publicly recorded as fugitives : those who have been tried for homicide by the Areopagus, or by the Ephetae, whether sitting at the Prytaneum or the Delphinium, under the presidency of the Basileus, and are now in exile or under sentence of death^a : and those guilty of massacre or attempted tyranny—shall one and all have their names everywhere cancelled by the Superintendents of Revenue and by the Council in accordance with the foregoing, wherever any public record of their offence be found ; and any copies of such records which anywhere exist shall be produced by the Thesmothetae and other magistrates. This shall be done within three days after the consent of the People has been given. And no one shall secretly retain a copy of those records which it has been decided to cancel, nor shall he at any time make malicious reference to the past. He who does so shall be liable to the punishment of fugitives from the court of the Areopagus^b : to the end that the Athenians may live in all security both now and hereafter.

By this decree you reinstated those who had lost their rights ; but neither the proposal of Patrocleides nor your own enactment contained any reference to a restoration of exiles. However, after you had come

cincts of the Prytaneum, they heard cases of justifiable homicide (φόνος δίκαιος) : sitting ἐπὶ Δελφινίῳ, in the precincts of the temple of Apollo Delphinus, they heard cases of homicide where the criminal was a person or persons unknown or where death had been caused by an inanimate instrument. They further met ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ to try cases of φόνος ἀκούσιος and βούλευσις φόνου ἀκουσίου (cf. Antiphon, *Choreutes*, Introd.) ; and in Phreatto, a quarter of Peiraeus on the sea-shore, to try persons already in exile for homicide and charged with a second murder, committed before they quitted Attica. The accused pleaded from a boat. These last two courts are not mentioned here. See also Antiphon, *Tetralogies*, Gen. Introd. p. 41.

^b i.e. be put to death, if he is ever apprehended within the dominions of Athens.

- καὶ τὰ τεῖχη καθείλετε, καὶ τοὺς φεύγοντας κατέδεξασθε, καὶ κατέστησαν οἱ τριάκοντα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Φυλὴ τε κατελήφθη Μουνυχίαν τε κατέλαβον, ἐγένετό <θ>¹ ὑμῖν ὧν ἐγὼ οὐδὲν δέομαι μεμνησθαι οὐδ' ἀναμιμνήσκειν ὑμᾶς τῶν γεγενη-
- 81 μένων κακῶν. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐπανήλθετε ἐκ Πειραιῶς, γενόμενον ἐφ' ὑμῖν τιμωρεῖσθαι ἔγνωτε ἔαν τὰ γεγενημένα, καὶ περὶ πλείονος ἐποιήσασθε σφῶζειν τὴν πόλιν ἢ τὰς ἰδίας τιμωρίας, καὶ ἔδοξε μὴ μνησικακεῖν ἀλλήλοις τῶν γεγενημένων. δόξαντα δὲ ὑμῖν ταῦτα εἴλεσθε ἄνδρας εἴκοσι· τούτους δὲ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς πόλεως, ἕως [ἂν]² οἱ νόμοι τεθεῖεν· τέως δὲ χρῆσθαι τοῖς Σόλωνος νόμοις καὶ
- 82 τοῖς Δράκοντος θεσμοῖς. ἐπειδὴ δὲ βουλὴν τε ἀπεκληρώσατε νομοθέτας τε εἴλεσθε, εὐρίσκοντες³ τῶν νόμων τῶν τε Σόλωνος καὶ τῶν Δράκοντος πολλοὺς ὄντας οἷς πολλοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἔνοχοι ἦσαν τῶν πρότερον ἔνεκα γενομένων,⁴ ἐκκλησίαν ποιήσαντες ἐβουλεύσασθε περὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐψηφίσασθε, δοκιμάσαντες πάντας τοὺς νόμους, εἴτ' ἀναγράψαι

¹ θ' add. Reiske.

² ἂν secl. Dobree.

³ εὐρίσκοντες Reiske: εὕρισκον codd.

⁴ γενομένων Reiske: γινομένων codd.

^a In April, 404. The Thirty were installed by the following summer on the motion of Dracontides, which the presence of the Spartan garrison made it difficult to reject. In the winter of 404 a number of the exiled democrats under Thrasybulus seized Phyle on the northern frontier of Attica; then they moved on Peiraeus and fortified Munychia. By February 403 they were strong enough to crush the Thirty, the remnants of whom fled to Eleusis, whence they were finally extirpated in 401.

^b February 403.

to terms with Sparta and demolished your walls, you allowed your exiles to return too.^a Then the Thirty came into power, and there followed the occupation of Phylê and Munychia, and those terrible struggles which I am loath to recall either to myself or to you. After your return from Peiræus^b you resolved to let bygones be bygones, in spite of the opportunity for revenge. You considered the safety of Athens of more importance than the settlement of private scores; so both sides, you decided, were to forget the past. Accordingly, you elected a commission of twenty to govern Athens until a fresh code of laws had been authorized; during the interval the code of Solon and the statutes of Draco were to be in force. However, after you had chosen a Council by lot and elected Nomothetae,^c you began to discover that there were not a few of the laws of Solon and Draco under which numbers of citizens were liable, owing to previous events. You therefore called a meeting of the Assembly to discuss the difficulty, and as a result enacted that the whole of the laws should be revised

^a Further details are given in the decree which follows. The ordinary Nomothetae were chosen by lot from the Heliasts of each year to revise the existing laws and examine proposed additions. The Nomothetae here mentioned are an entirely distinct body. They were 500 in number and *elected* by the demes. In conjunction with the Council they were to revise the laws. It was found, however, that the anarchy of the previous year had rendered a vast number of citizens technically liable to punishment. This meant that a very extensive modification of the existing legal code was necessary. A committee was therefore selected from the 500 Nomothetae by the Council to draft a fresh body of laws. Its recommendations were to be submitted to the Council and the remaining Nomothetae for approval. In the interval the laws of Solon and the *θεσμοί* of Draco dealing with homicide were to be in force.

ἐν τῇ στοᾷ τούτους τῶν νόμων οἱ ἂν δοκιμασθῶσι.
καί μοι ἀνάγνωθι τὸ ψήφισμα.

- 83 <ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.>¹—Ἐδοξε τῷ δήμῳ, Τεισαμενὸς εἶπε·
πολιτεύεσθαι Ἀθηναίους κατὰ τὰ πάτρια, νόμοις δὲ
χρῆσθαι τοῖς Σόλωνος, καὶ μέτροις καὶ σταθμοῖς,
χρῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς Δράκοντος θεσμοῖς, οἷσπερ
ἐχρώμεθα ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ. ὁπόσων δ' ἂν
προσδέη,² οἷδε ἡρημένοι νομοθέται ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς
ἀναγράφοντες ἐν σανίσιν ἐκτιθέντων πρὸς τοὺς ἐπω-
νύμους, σκοπεῖν τῷ βουλομένῳ, καὶ παραδιδόντων
84 ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἐν τῷδε τῷ μηνί. τοὺς δὲ παραδιδομένους
νόμους δοκιμασάτω πρότερον ἢ βουλὴ καὶ οἱ νομοθέται
οἱ πεντακόσιοι, οὓς οἱ δημόται εἵλοντο, ἐπειδὴν ὁμω-
μόκωσιν.³ ἐξεῖναι δὲ καὶ ἰδιώτῃ τῷ βουλομένῳ, εἰσιόντι
εἰς τὴν βουλὴν συμβουλευεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ἀγαθὸν ἔχῃ
περὶ τῶν νόμων. ἐπειδὴν δὲ τεθῶσιν οἱ νόμοι, ἐπι-
μελείσθω ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου τῶν νόμων,
ὅπως ἂν αἱ ἀρχαὶ τοῖς κειμένοις νόμοις χρῶνται.
τοὺς δὲ κυρουμένους τῶν νόμων ἀναγράφειν εἰς τὸν
τοίχον, ἵνα περ πρότερον ἀνεγράφησαν, σκοπεῖν τῷ
βουλομένῳ.

- 85 Ἐδοκιμάσθησαν μὲν οὖν οἱ νόμοι, ὧ ἄνδρες,
κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα τουτί, τοὺς δὲ κυρωθέντας
ἀνέγραψαν εἰς τὴν στοάν. ἐπειδὴ <δ'>⁴ ἀνεγρά-
φησαν, ἐθέμεθα νόμον, ὧ πάντες χρήσθε. καί μοι
ἀνάγνωθι τὸν νόμον.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.—Ἀγράφῃ δὲ νόμῳ τὰς ἀρχὰς μὴ χρῆσθαι
μηδὲ περὶ ἑνός.

- 86 Ἀρά γε ἔστιν ἐνταυθοῖ ὃ τι⁵ περιελείπετο περὶ
οὔτου οἷον τε ἢ ἀρχὴν εἰσάγειν ἢ ὑμῶν πρᾶξαί τι,

¹ Titulum add. Ald.

² προσδέη Bekker: προσδέοι codd.

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and that such as were approved should be inscribed in the Portico.^a Kindly read the decree.

<DECREE.>—On the motion of Teisamenus ^b the People decreed that Athens be governed as of old, in accordance with the laws of Solon, his weights and his measures, and in accordance with the statutes of Draco, which we used aforetime. Such further laws as may be necessary shall be inscribed upon tables by the Nomothetae elected by the Council and named hereafter, exposed before the Tribal Statues for all to see, and handed over to the magistrates during the present month. The laws thus handed over, however, shall be submitted beforehand to the scrutiny of the Council and the five hundred Nomothetae elected by the Demes, when they have taken their oath. Further, any private citizen who so desires may come before the Council and suggest improvements in the laws. When the laws have been ratified, they shall be placed under the guardianship of the Council of the Areopagus, to the end that only such laws as have been ratified may be applied by magistrates. Those laws which are approved shall be inscribed upon the wall, where they were inscribed aforetime, for all to see.

There was a revision of the laws, gentlemen, in obedience to this decree, and such as were approved were inscribed in the Portico. When this had been done, we passed a law which is universally enforced. Kindly read it.

LAW.—In no circumstances shall magistrates enforce a law which has not been inscribed.

Is any loophole left here? Can a single suit be brought before a jury by a magistrate or set in

^a The στοὰ βασιλείας in the Agora.

^b One of the 500 Nomothetae.

² ἐπειδὴν ὁμωμόκωσιν Dobree: ἐπειδὴ ὁμωμόκασιν codd.

⁴ δ' add. Stephanus.

⁵ ἔστιν ἐνταυθοῖ ὃ τι Dobree, coll. § 89: ἔστι τοῦτο ὅτι codd.

ἀλλ' ἢ κατὰ τοὺς ἀναγεγραμμένους νόμους; ὅπου οὖν ἀγράφῳ νόμῳ οὐκ ἔξεστι χρήσασθαι, ἢ που ἀγράφῳ γε ψηφίσματι παντάπασιν οὐ δεῖ [γε]¹ χρήσασθαι. ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν ἐωρῶμεν ὅτι πολλοῖς τῶν πολιτῶν εἰεν συμφοραί, τοῖς μὲν κατὰ νόμους, τοῖς δὲ κατὰ ψηφίσματα [τὰ]² πρότερον γενόμενα, τουτουσὶ τοὺς νόμους ἐθέμεθα, αὐτῶν ἔνεκα τῶν νυνὶ ποιουμένων, ἵνα τούτων μηδὲν γίγνηται μηδὲ ἐξῇ συκοφαντεῖν μηδενί. καί μοι ἀνάγνωθι τοὺς νόμους.

- 87 ΝΟΜΟΙ.— Ἀγράφῳ δὲ νόμῳ τὰς ἀρχὰς μὴ χρῆσθαι μηδὲ περὶ ἐνός. ψηφισμα δὲ μηδὲν μήτε βουλῆς [12] μήτε δήμου νόμον κυριώτερον εἶναι. μηδὲ ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ νόμον ἐξεῖναι θεῖναι, ἐὰν μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν Ἀθηναίοις, ἐὰν μὴ ἑξακισχιλίοις δόξῃ κρύβδην ψηφίζομένοις.

Τί οὖν ἦν ἐπίλοιπον; οὗτοσὶ ὁ νόμος. καί μοι ἀνάγνωθι τοῦτον.

(ΝΟΜΟΣ.)³— Τὰς δὲ δίκας καὶ τὰς διαίτας κυρίας εἶναι, ὁπόσαι ἐν δημοκρατουμένῃ τῇ πόλει ἐγένοντο. τοῖς δὲ νόμοις χρήσθαι ἀπ' Εὐκλείδου ἄρχοντος.

- 88 Τὰς μὲν δίκας, ὧ ἄνδρες, καὶ τὰς διαίτας ἐποιήσατε κυρίας εἶναι, ὁπόσαι ἐν δημοκρατουμένῃ τῇ πόλει ἐγένοντο, ὅπως μήτε χρεῶν ἀποκοπαὶ εἰεν μήτε δίκαι ἀνάδικοι γίγνοιτο, ἀλλὰ τῶν ιδίων συμβολαίων αἱ πράξεις εἰεν. τῶν δὲ δημοσίων <ἐφ'>⁴ ὁπόσοις ἢ γραφαί εἰσιν ἢ φάσεις ἢ ἐνδείξεις ἢ ἀπαγωγαί, τούτων ἔνεκα τοῖς νόμοις ἐψηφίσασθε 89 χρῆσθαι ἀπ' Εὐκλείδου ἄρχοντος. ὅπου⁵ οὖν ἔδοξεν

¹ γε secl. Gebauer.

² Titulum add. Ald.

³ τὰ secl. Lipsius.

⁴ ἐφ' add. Blass.

⁵ ὅπου Lipsius: ὅπου⁵ codd.

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motion by one of you, save under the laws inscribed? Then if it is illegal to enforce a law which has not been inscribed, there can surely be no question of enforcing a decree which has not been inscribed.

Now when we saw that a great many citizens had been placed in a serious position either by previous laws or by previous decrees, we enacted the laws which follow as a safeguard against the very thing which is now going on; we wished to prevent anything of the kind happening, that is to say, and to make it impossible for anyone to prosecute from malice. Kindly read the laws.

Laws.—In no circumstances shall magistrates enforce a law which has not been inscribed. No decree, whether of the Council or Assembly, shall override a law. No law shall be directed against an individual without applying to all citizens alike, unless an Assembly of six thousand so resolve by secret ballot.*

What was needed to complete the list? Only the following law, which I will ask the clerk to read to you.

Law.—All decisions given in private suits and by arbitrators under the democracy shall be valid. But of the laws only those passed since the archonship of Eucleides^b shall be enforced.

The validity of decisions given in private suits and by arbitrators under the democracy you upheld, gentlemen; and you did so to avoid the cancelling of debts and the reopening of such suits, and to ensure the enforcement of private contracts. On the other hand, in the matter of public offences dealt with by indictment, denunciation, information, or arrest, you enacted that only such laws should be enforced as had been passed since the archonship of Eucleides.

* A reference to ostracism.

^b i.e. later than midsummer, 403.

ὑμῖν δοκιμάσαι μὲν τοὺς νόμους, δοκιμάσαντας
 δὲ ἀναγράψαι, ἀγράψω δὲ νόμῳ τὰς ἀρχὰς μὴ
 χρῆσθαι μηδὲ περὶ ἐνός, ψήφισμα δὲ <μηδέν>¹
 μήτε βουλῆς μήτε δήμου <νόμου>² κυριώτερον εἶναι,
 μηδ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ νόμον <ἐξεῖναι>³ τιθέναι ἐὰν μὴ τὸν
 αὐτὸν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν Ἀθηναίοις, τοῖς δὲ νόμοις τοῖς
 κειμένοις χρῆσθαι ἀπ' Εὐκλείδου ἀρχοντος, ἐν-
 ταυθοῖ ἔστιν ὃ τι ὑπολείπεται ἢ μείζον ἢ ἑλαττον
 τῶν γενομένων⁴ πρότερον ψηφισμάτων, πρὶν Εὐ-
 κλείδην ἄρξαι, ὅπως κύριον ἔσται; οὐκ οἶμαι
 ἔγωγε, <ὦ>⁵ ἄνδρες. σκοπεῖτε δὲ καὶ αὐτοί.

- 90 Φέρε δὴ τοίνυν, οἱ ὅρκοι ὑμῖν πῶς ἔχουσιν; ὁ
 μὲν κοινὸς τῇ πόλει ἀπάσῃ, ὃν ὁμωμόκατε πάντες
 μετὰ τὰς διαλλαγάς, “καὶ οὐ μνησικακήσω τῶν
 πολιτῶν οὐδενὶ πλὴν τῶν τριάκοντα <καὶ τῶν
 δέκα>⁶ καὶ τῶν ἑνδεκα· οὐδὲ τούτων ὅς ἂν
 ἐθέλῃ εὐθύνας δίδόναι τῆς ἀρχῆς ἧς ἤρξεν.”
 ὅπου τοίνυν αὐτοῖς τοῖς τριάκοντα ὤμνυτε⁷ μὴ
 μνησικακήσειν, τοῖς μεγίστων κακῶν αἰτίοις, εἰ
 δίδοιεν εὐθύνας, ἢ που σχολῇ τῶν γε ἄλλων
 πολιτῶν τιμὴν ἡξιούτε μνησικακεῖν. ἢ δὲ βουλή αὐ⁸
 91 ἢ αἰεὶ βουλευούσα τί ὀμνυσι; “καὶ οὐ δέξομαι
 ἔνδειξιν οὐδὲ ἀπαγωγὴν ἔνεκα τῶν πρότερον γε-
 γεννημένων, πλὴν τῶν φυγόντων⁹.” ὑμεῖς δ' αὖ,
 ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τί ὁμόσαντες δικάζετε; “καὶ οὐ

¹ μηδέν add. Blass.

² νόμου add. Reiske.

³ ἐξεῖναι add. Sauppe.

⁴ γενομένων Baiter et Sauppe: γενομένων codd.

⁵ ὦ add. Blass.

⁶ καὶ τῶν δέκα add. de Valois, coll. 'Aθ. Πολ. xxxix, 6.

⁷ ὤμνυτε Ald.: ὤμνυται codd.

⁸ αὐτὴ Reiske: αὐτὴ codd.

⁹ φυγόντων Sauppe: φευγόντων codd.

Now you decided that the laws were to be revised and afterwards inscribed : that in no circumstances were magistrates to enforce a law which had not been inscribed : that no decree, whether of the Council or the Assembly, was to override a law : that no law might be directed against an individual without applying to all citizens alike : and that only such laws as had been passed since the archonship of Eucleides were to be enforced. In view of this, can any decree passed before the archonship of Eucleides, whatever its importance or unimportance, still remain in force ? I for one think not, gentlemen. Just consider the matter for yourselves.

And now, what of your oaths ? First, the oath in which the whole city joined, the oath which you swore one and all after the reconciliation : “. . . and I will harbour no grievance against any citizen, save only the Thirty, the Ten,^a and the Eleven : and even of them against none who shall consent to render account of his office.” After swearing to forgive even the Thirty, whom you had to thank for sufferings untold, provided that they rendered account of themselves, you can have been in very little hurry to harbour grievances against the ordinary citizen. Again, what is the oath sworn by the Council when it takes office ? “. . . and I will allow no information or arrest arising out of past events, save only in the case of those who fled from Athens.”^b And what is your own oath as jurors, gentlemen ?

^a The board of ten set up by Lysander in Peiraeus. It was overthrown by Thrasybulus at the end of 404. The Eleven are, of course, the ordinary police-magistrates who had been compelled by the Thirty to do their bidding.

^b *i.e.* to Eleusis, with the surviving members of the Thirty, after their downfall in February 403.

μνησικακήσω, οὐδὲ ἄλλω πείσομαι, ψηφιοῦμαι δὲ κατὰ τοὺς κειμένους νόμους." ἃ χρὴ σκοπεῖν, εἰ δοκῶ ὀρθῶς ὑμῖν λέγειν ὡς ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν λέγω καὶ τῶν νόμων.

- 92 Σκέψασθε τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ τοὺς νόμους καὶ τοὺς κατηγοροὺς, τί αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχον¹ ἑτέρων κατηγοροῦσι. Κηφίσιος μὲν οὕτοσί πριάμενος ὠνὴν ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου, τὰς ἐκ ταύτης ἐπικαρπίας τῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ γεωργούντων ἐνενήκοντα μνᾶς ἐκλέξας, οὐ κατέβαλε τῇ πόλει καὶ ἔφυγεν· εἰ γὰρ
- 93 ἦλθεν, ἐδέδετ' ἂν ἐν τῷ ξύλῳ. ὁ γὰρ νόμος οὕτως εἶχε, κυρίαν εἶναι τὴν [τε]² βουλήν, ὃς ἂν πριάμενος τέλος μὴ καταβάλλῃ, δεῖν εἰς τὸ ξύλον. οὗτος τοίνυν, ὅτι τοῖς νόμοις ἐψηφίσασθε ἀπ' Εὐκλείδου ἄρχοντος χρῆσθαι, ἀξιοῖ ἃ ἔχει ὑμῶν ἐκλέξας μὴ ἀποδοῦναι, καὶ νῦν γεγένηται ἀντὶ μὲν φυγάδος πολίτης, ἀντὶ δὲ ἀτίμου συκοφάντης, ὅτι τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς νῦν κειμένοις χρῆσθε.

- 94 Μέλητος δ' αὖ οὕτοσί ἀπήγαγεν ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα Λέοντα, ὡς ὑμεῖς ἅπαντες ἴστε, καὶ ἀπέθανεν ἐκεῖνος ἄκριτος. καί(τοι)³ οὗτος ὁ νόμος καὶ πρότερον ἦν <καί>⁴ ὡς καλῶς ἔχων καὶ νῦν ἔστι, καὶ χρῆσθε αὐτῷ, τὸν βουλευσάντα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐνέχεσθαι καὶ τὸν τῇ χειρὶ ἐργασάμενον. Μέλητον τοίνυν τοῖς παισὶ τοῖς τοῦ Λέοντος οὐκ ἔστι φόνου

¹ ὑπάρχον Emperius: ὑπάρχον τῶν Bekker; ὑπαρχόντων codd.

² τε del. Bekker: τήν τε βουλήν καὶ . . . Rosenberg.

³ καίτοι Sluiter: καὶ codd.

⁴ καὶ add. Baiter.

^a The Leon here mentioned is almost certainly the Leon of Salamis whom Socrates, at the risk of his own life, re-

"... and I will harbour no grievance and submit to no influence, but will give my verdict in accordance with the laws in force at the present time." Let those oaths help you to decide whether I am right when I say that I am championing yourselves and the laws.

And now, gentlemen, consider how my accusers stand with regard to the laws. They are prosecuting others; but what is their own position? Cephisius here purchased from the state the right to collect certain public rents, and obtained thereby a return of ninety minae from the farmers occupying the lands concerned. He then defaulted; and since he would have been placed in close confinement had he appeared in Athens—it being laid down by law that any defaulting tax-farmer may be so punished by the Council—he retired into exile. Owing, however, to the fact that you decided to apply only those laws passed since the archonship of Eucleides, Cephisius considers himself entitled to keep his profits from your lands. He is no longer an exile, but a citizen: no longer an outcast without rights, but an informer—and all because you are applying only the revised laws.

Then there is Meletus here. Meletus arrested Leon^a under the Thirty, as you all know; and Leon was put to death without a trial. But we find it laid down that there shall be no distinction between the principal who plans a crime and the agent who commits it; the law not only existed in the past, but still exists and is still enforced because of its fairness. Quite so; but Leon's sons cannot prosecute Meletus for murder, because only laws passed since the

fused to arrest when ordered to do so by the Thirty. Some 1500 persons were executed without a trial during the reign of terror (Isocr. vii. 67).

διώκειν, ὅτι τοῖς νόμοις δεῖ χρησθαι ἀπ' Εὐκλείδου ἄρχοντος, ἐπεὶ ὥς γε οὐκ ἀπήγαγεν, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἀντιλέγει.

- 95 Ἐπὶ χάρης δ' οὐτοσί,¹ ὁ πάντων πονηρότατος καὶ βουλόμενος εἶναι τοιοῦτος, ὁ μνησικακῶν αὐτὸς αὐτῷ,—οὗτος γὰρ ἐβούλευν ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα· ὁ δὲ νόμος τί κελεύει, ὃς ἐν τῇ στήλῃ ἔμπροσθέν ἐστι τοῦ βουλευτηρίου; "ὃς ἂν ἄρξῃ ἐν τῇ πόλει τῆς δημοκρατίας καταλυθείσης, νηποινεῖ τεθνάναι, καὶ τὸν ἀποκτείναντα ὅσιον εἶναι καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἔχειν τοῦ ἀποθανόντος." ἄλλο τι² οὖν, ὦ Ἐπίχαρες, ἢ νῦν ὁ ἀποκτείνας σε [13] καθαρὸς τὰς χεῖρας ἔσται, κατὰ γε τὸν Σόλωνος νόμον; 96 καὶ μοι ἀνάγνωθι τὸν νόμον τὸν ἐκ τῆς στήλης.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.—Ἐδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Αἰαντὶς ἐπρυτάνευε, Κλειγένης ἐγραμμάτευε, Βοηθὸς ἐπιστατεί. τάδε Δημόφαντος συνέγραψεν. ἄρχει χρόνου τοῦδε τοῦ ψηφίσματος ἡ βουλή οἱ πεντακόσιοι (οἱ)³ λαχόντες τῷ κυάμφ, οἷς⁴ Κλειγένης πρῶτος ἐγραμμάτευεν. εἰάν τις δημοκρατίαν καταλύῃ τὴν Ἀθήνησιν, ἢ ἀρχὴν τινα ἄρχῃ καταλελυμένης τῆς δημοκρατίας, πολέμιος ἔστω⁵ Ἀθηναίων καὶ νηποινεῖ τεθνάτω, καὶ τὰ χρήματα αὐτοῦ δημόσια ἔστω, καὶ 97 τῆς θεοῦ τὸ ἐπιδέκατον· ὁ δὲ ἀποκτείνας τὸν ταῦτα

¹ οὐτοσί Blass: οὗτος codd.

² ἄλλο τι . . . ἢ Reiske: ἀλλ' ὅτι . . . εἰ codd.

³ οἱ add. Bekker.

⁴ οἷς Droysen, coll. I.G. i². 304: ὅτε codd.

⁵ ἔστω Steph.: ἔσται codd.

* The argument of this paragraph is not stated as clearly as it might be. Andocides means: (a) after the amnesty special legal measures were taken to ensure against prose-

archonship of Eucleides can be enforced. The fact of the arrest, of course, is not denied, even by Meletus himself.^a

Then Epichares here, an utter blackguard, and proud of it, a man who does his best not to let his own bygones be bygones—friend Epichares served on the Council under the Thirty. And yet what does the law upon the stone in front of the Council-chamber say? “Whosoever shall hold a public office after the suppression of the democracy may be slain with impunity. No taint shall rest upon his slayer, and he shall possess the goods of the slain.” Thus as far as Solon’s law is concerned, Epichares, it is clear that anyone can kill you here and now without defiling his hands. Kindly read the law from the stone.

LAW.^b—Enacted by the Council and People. Prytany of the tribe Aeantis. Secretary: Cleigenes. President: Boethus. The enactment following was framed by Demophantus and his colleagues. The date of this decree is the first sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, chosen by lot, at which Cleigenes acted as Secretary.

If anyone shall suppress the democracy at Athens or hold any public office after its suppression, he shall become a public enemy and be slain with impunity; his goods shall be confiscated and a tithe given to the Goddess. No sin

cution for crimes committed before 403; therefore, although (b) the principle that βούλευσις φόνου ἐκουσίου deserves the same punishment as φόνος ἐκούσιος itself has always been, and still is, recognized as valid, Meletus cannot be accused of having caused Leon’s death.

^b The decree was passed after the restoration of the full democracy in 410. Demophantus is a member of the board of *συγγραφείς* (“compilers”) appointed to revise the laws. The revision was not completed until the appointment of the 500 Nomothetae in 403 for a similar purpose. The decree was based on a Solonian law (§ 95 *ad fin.*); hence the reference in it to tyranny.

ποιήσαντα καὶ ὁ συμβουλεύσας ὅσιος ἔστω καὶ εὐαγής.
ὁμόσαι δ' Ἀθηναίους ἅπαντας καθ' ἱερῶν τελείων,
κατὰ φυλὰς καὶ κατὰ δήμους, ἀποκτενεῖν¹ τὸν ταῦτα
ποιήσαντα. ὁ δὲ ὅρκος ἔστω ὅδε· “κτενῶ καὶ λόγῳ
καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ ψήφῳ καὶ² τῇ ἑμαντοῦ χειρί, ἂν δυνατὸς
ᾔ, ὃς ἂν καταλύσῃ τὴν δημοκρατίαν τὴν Ἀθήνησι,
καὶ ἐάν τις ἄρξῃ τιν'³ ἀρχὴν καταλελυμένης τῆς
δημοκρατίας τὸ λοιπόν, καὶ ἐάν τις τυραννεῖν
ἐπανίστῃ ἢ τὸν τύραννον συγκαταστήσῃ· καὶ ἐάν
τις ἄλλος ἀποκτείνῃ, ὅσιον αὐτὸν νομιῶ εἶναι καὶ
πρὸς θεῶν καὶ δαιμόνων, ὡς πολέμιον κτείναντα τὸν
Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὰ κτήματα τοῦ ἀποθανόντος πάντα
ἀποδόμενος ἀποδώσω τὰ ἡμίσεα τῷ ἀποκτείναντι, καὶ
98 οὐκ ἀποστερήσω οὐδέν. ἐὰν δὲ τις κτείνων τινὰ
τούτων ἀποθάνῃ ἢ ἐπιχειρῶν, εὖ ποιήσω αὐτὸν τε
καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς ἐκείνου καθάπερ Ἀρμόδιόν τε
καὶ Ἀριστογείτονα καὶ τοὺς ἀπογόνους αὐτῶν. ὅποιοι
δὲ ὅρκοι ὁμώμονται Ἀθήνησιν ἢ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ
ἢ ἄλλοθί πον ἐναντίοι τῷ δήμῳ τῷ⁴ Ἀθηναίων, λύω
καὶ ἀφίημι.” ταῦτα δὲ ὁμοσάντων Ἀθηναῖοι πάντες
καθ' ἱερῶν τελείων, τὸν νόμιμόν ὅρκον, πρὸ Διονυσίων·
καὶ ἐπεύχεσθαι εὐορκοῦντι μὲν εἶναι πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ,
ἐπιορκοῦντι δ' ἐξώλῃ αὐτὸν εἶναι καὶ γένος.

99 Πότερον, ᾧ συκοφάντα καὶ ἐπίτριπτον κίναδος,
κύριος ὁ νόμος ὅδε ἐστὶν ἢ οὐ κύριος; (οὐ κύριος·)⁵
διὰ τοῦτο δ' οἶμαι γεγένηται ἄκυρος, ὅτι τοῖς
νόμοις δεῖ χρησθαι ἀπ' Εὐκλείδου ἀρχοντος· καὶ
σὺ ζῆς καὶ περιέρχῃ τὴν πόλιν ταύτην, οὐκ ἄξιος
ὢν· ὃς ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ μὲν συκοφαντῶν ἔζῃς, ἐν
ὀλιγαρχίᾳ δέ, ὡς μὴ ἀναγκασθείης τὰ χρήματα

¹ ἀποκτενεῖν Droysen: ἀποκτείνειν codd.

² καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ ψήφῳ καὶ huc transt. Sauppe,

shall he commit, no defilement shall he suffer who slays such an one or who conspires to slay him. And all the Athenians shall take oath by tribes and by demes over a sacrifice without blemish to slay such an one. And this shall be the oath: "If it be in my power, I will slay by word and by deed, by my vote and by my hand, whosoever shall suppress the democracy at Athens, whosoever shall hold any public office after its suppression, and whosoever shall attempt to become tyrant or shall help to instal a tyrant. And if another shall slay such an one, I will deem him to be without sin in the eyes of the gods and powers above, as having slain a public enemy. And I will sell all the goods of the slain and will give over one half to the slayer, and will withhold nothing from him. And if anyone shall lose his life in slaying such an one or in attempting to slay him, I will show to him and to his children the kindness which was shown to Harmodius and Aristogeiton and to their children. And all oaths sworn at Athens or in the army^a or elsewhere for the overthrow of the Athenian democracy I annul and abolish." All the Athenians shall take this oath over a sacrifice without blemish, as the law enjoins, before the Dionysia. And they shall pray that he who observes this oath may be blessed abundantly: but that he who observes it not may perish from the earth, both he and his house.

Well, Mr. Informer, is this law in force? Yes or no, you practised villain?^b No; and the reason for that is of course that only laws passed after the archonship of Eucleides can be applied. That is how you come to be walking about this city alive—hardly the fate which you deserved after making a living as a common informer under the democracy, and becoming the tool of the Thirty under the oligarchy

^a At Samos in 411, where Peisander had at first successfully intrigued for the overthrow of the democracy at home.

^b An echo of Soph. *Ajax* 103.

coll. Lycurg. § 127. In codd. post τῷ ἀποκτείναντι inveniuntur.

³ τιν' Reiske: τὴν codd.

⁴ τῷ Spengel: τῶν codd.

⁵ οὐ κύριος addidi auct. Reiske.

ἀποδοῦναι ὅσα συκοφαντῶν ἔλαβες, ἐδούλευες τοῖς
 100 τριάκοντα. εἶτα σὺ περὶ ἐταιρείας ἐμοὶ μνηϊάν
 ποιῇ καὶ κακῶς τινας λέγεις; ὃς ἐνὶ μὲν οὐχ
 ἡταιρήσας (καλῶς γὰρ ἂν σοι εἶχε), πραττόμενος
 δ' οὐ πολὺ ἀργύριον τὸν βουλόμενον ἀνθρώπων,
 ὥς οὗτοι ἴσασιν, ἐπὶ τοῖς αἰσχίστοις ἔργοις ἔζης,
 καὶ ταῦτα οὕτω μοχθηρὸς ὢν τὴν ἰδέαν.

101 Ἄλλ' ὅμως οὗτος ἐτέρων¹ τολμᾷ² κατηγορεῖν, ὧ
 κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τοὺς ὑμετέρους οὐδ' αὐτῷ ὑπὲρ
 αὐτοῦ ἔστιν ἀπολογεῖσθαι. ἀλλὰ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες,
 καθήμενος ἡνίκα μου κατηγορεῖ, βλέπων εἰς αὐτὸν
 οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν τριάκοντα συνειλημμένους
 ἔδοξα κρίνεσθαι. εἰ γὰρ τότε ἡγωνιζόμεν, τίς
 ἂν μου κατηγορεῖ; οὐχ οὗτος ὑπῆρχεν, εἰ μὴ
 ἐδίδουν ἀργύριον; καὶ γὰρ νῦν. ἀνέκρινε δ' ἂν
 με τίς ἄλλος ἢ Χαρικλῆς, ἐρωτῶν, Εἰπέ μοι, ὦ
 Ἀνδοκίδη, ἦλθες εἰς Δεκέλειαν, καὶ ἐπετείχισας
 τῇ πατρίδι τῇ σεαυτοῦ; Οὐκ ἔγωγε. Τί δέ;
 ἔτεμες τὴν χώραν, καὶ ἐλήσω ἢ κατὰ γῆν ἢ κατὰ
 θάλατταν τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς σεαυτοῦ; Οὐ δῆτα.
 Οὐδ' ἐναυμάχησας ἐναντία τῇ πόλει, οὐδὲ συγ-
 κατέσκαψας τὰ τεῖχη, οὐδὲ συγκατέλυσας τὸν
 δῆμον, οὐδὲ βία κατῆλθες εἰς τὴν πόλιν; Οὐδὲ
 τούτων³ πεποίηκα οὐδέν. Δοκεῖς οὖν χαιρήσειν καὶ⁴
 οὐκ ἀποθανεῖσθαι, ὥς ἔτεροι πολλοί;

¹ ἐτέρων Reiske: ἐταιρῶν codd.

² τολμᾷ Blass: ἐτόλμα codd.

³ οὐδὲ τούτων Muretus: οὐδὲν τούτων codd.

⁴ καὶ Dobree: ἢ codd.

^a i.e. political intrigues. A reference to Andocides' membership of an oligarchic club (ἐταιρεία).

^b Because of his immorality.

^c Cf. § 36, note.

to avoid having to disgorge your profits. But that is not enough. You actually talk to me of my intrigues!^a You actually hold others up to censure—you, who had not the decency to confine your own intrigues to but a single admirer, but welcomed the entire world for next to nothing, as the court knows, and supported yourself by vice, your villainous appearance notwithstanding.

But yet, although your laws deny him even the right of defending himself,^b the fellow has the impudence to accuse others. Really, gentlemen, as I sat watching him make his speech for the prosecution, I quite thought that I had been arrested and put on trial by the Thirty. Who would have prosecuted, if I had found myself in court in those days? Epichares, none other. There he would have been, ready with a charge, unless I bought him off. And here he is once more. Who, again, but Charicles^c would have cross-examined me? "Tell me Andocides," he would have asked, "did you go to Decelea^d and occupy it as a menace to your country?" "I did not." "Well, did you lay Attica waste and pillage your fellow-Athenians by land or by sea?" "No." "Then at least you fought Athens at sea,^e or helped to demolish her walls or put down her democracy, or re-installed yourself by force?"^f "No, I have done none of those things either." "Then do you expect to escape the fate of so many others?"

^a In 411, with the Four Hundred when they were overthrown.

^b At Aegospotami, 405 B.C. Possibly this is a reference to the treachery of the pro-Spartan elements in the Athenian navy during the battle. More probably Charicles is thinking of Athenian exiles who served with the Spartan forces.

^c In 403 B.C.

- 102 Ἄρ' ἄν¹ οἴεσθε, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἄλλων τινῶν τυχεῖν με δι' ὑμᾶς,² εἰ ἐλήφθην ὑπ' αὐτῶν; οὐκ οὖν δεινόν, εἰ ὑπὸ μὲν τούτων διὰ τοῦτ' ἂν ἀπωλόμην, ὅτι εἰς τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲν ἥμαρτον, ὥσπερ καὶ ἑτέρους ἀπέκτειναν, ἐν ὑμῖν δὲ κρινόμενος, οὓς οὐδὲν κακὸν πεποίηκα, οὐ σωθήσομαι; πάντως δήπου· ἢ σχολῇ γέ τις ἄλλος ἀνθρώπων.
- 103 Ἀλλὰ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὴν μὲν ἐνδειξιν ἐποιήσαντό
[14] μου κατὰ νόμον κείμενον, τὴν δὲ κατηγορίαν κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ πρότερον γεγενημένον περὶ ἑτέρων. εἰ οὖν ἐμοῦ καταψηφιεῖσθε, ὁρᾶτε μὴ οὐκ ἐμοὶ μάλιστα τῶν πολιτῶν προσήκει λόγον δοῦναι τῶν γεγενημένων, ἀλλὰ πολλοῖς ἑτέροις μᾶλλον, τοῦτο μὲν οἷς ὑμεῖς ἐναντία μαχεσάμενοι διηλλάγητε καὶ ὅρκους ὠμόσατε, τοῦτο δὲ οὓς φεύγοντας κατηγάγετε, τοῦτο δὲ οὓς ἀτίμους ὄντας ἐπιτίμους ἐποιήσατε· ὦν ἕνεκα καὶ στήλας ἀνείλετε καὶ νόμους ἀκύρους ἐποιήσατε καὶ ψηφίσματα ἐξηλεύσατε· οἱ νυνὶ μένουσιν ἐν τῇ πόλει πιστεύοντες
- 104 ὑμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες. εἰ οὖν γνώσονται ὑμᾶς ἀποδεχομένους τὰς κατηγορίας τῶν πρότερον γεγενημένων, τίνα αὐτοὺς οἴεσθε γνώμην ἔξειν περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν; ἢ τίνα αὐτῶν ἐθελήσειν εἰς ἀγῶνας καθίστασθαι ἕνεκα τῶν πρότερον γεγενημένων; φανήσονται γὰρ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐχθροὶ πολλοὶ δὲ συκοφάνται, οἱ καταστήσουσιν αὐτῶν ἕκαστον εἰς ἀγῶνα.
- 105 ἤκουσι δὲ νυνὶ ἀκροασόμενοι ἀμφοτέρω, οὐ τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔχοντες ἀλλήλοις, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν εἰσόμενοι εἰ χρὴ πιστεύειν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς κειμένοις καὶ τοῖς ὅροις οὓς ὠμόσατε ἀλλήλοις,

¹ ἂν add. Dobree.

² δι' ὑμᾶς Reiske: δι' ἡμᾶς codd.

Do you not agree, gentlemen, that that is just how I would have been treated for remaining loyal to you, had I fallen into the clutches of the Thirty ? Then will it not be a travesty of justice if a man whom the Thirty would have put to death, as they did others, for failing to commit any act of disloyalty to Athens, is not to be acquitted when tried before you whom he refused to wrong ? Such a thing would be an outrage. It would make acquittal next to impossible in any case whatsoever.

The truth is, gentlemen, that although the prosecution may have availed themselves of a perfectly valid law in lodging their information against me, they based their charge upon that old decree which is concerned with an entirely different matter. So if you condemn me, beware ; you will find that a host of others ought to be answering for their past conduct with far more reason than I. First there are the men who fought you, with whom you swore oaths of reconciliation : then there are the exiles whom you restored : and finally there are the citizens whose rights you gave back to them. For their sakes you removed stones of record, annulled laws, and cancelled decrees ; and it is because they trust you that they are still in Athens, gentlemen. What, do you imagine, will they presume their own position to be, if they find that you are allowing prosecutions for past conduct ? Will any of them be ready to stand trial for his past conduct ? Yet enemies and informers will spring up right and left, ready to bring every man of them into court. To-day both parties have come to listen, but from very different motives. One side wants to know whether they are to rely upon the laws as they now stand and on the oaths which you and they swore to

οἱ δὲ ἀποπειρώμενοι τῆς ὑμετέρας γνώμης,¹ εἰ αὐτοῖς ἐξέσται ἀδεῶς συκοφαντεῖν καὶ γράφεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ ἐνδεικνύναι, τοὺς δὲ ἀπάγειν. οὕτως οὖν ἔχει, ὦ ἄνδρες· ὁ μὲν ἀγὼν ἐν τῷ σώματι τῷ ἐμῷ καθέστηκεν, ἡ δὲ ψῆφος ἡ ὑμέτερα δημοσία κρινεῖ,¹ πότερον χρὴ τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ὑμετέροις πιστεύειν, ἢ τοὺς συκοφάντας παρασκευάζεσθαι, ἢ φεύγειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἀπιέναι ὥς τάχιστα.

106 Ἵνα δὲ εἰδῆτε, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὅτι τὰ πεποιημένα ὑμῖν εἰς ὁμόνοιαν οὐ κακῶς ἔχει, ἀλλὰ τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ συμφέροντα ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐποιήσατε, βραχέα βούλομαι καὶ περὶ τούτων εἰπεῖν. οἱ γὰρ πατέρες οἱ ὑμέτεροι γενόμενων τῇ πόλει κακῶν μεγάλων, ὅτε οἱ τύραννοι μὲν εἶχον τὴν πόλιν, ὁ δὲ δῆμος ἔφευγε,² νικήσαντες μαχόμενοι τοὺς τυράννους ἐπὶ Παλληνίῳ, στρατηγοῦντος Λεωγόρου τοῦ προπάππου τοῦ ἐμοῦ καὶ Χαρίου³ οὗ ἐκείνος τὴν θυγατέρα εἶχεν, ἐξ ἧς ὁ ἡμέτερος ἦν πάππος, κατελθόντες εἰς τὴν πατρίδα τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τῶν δὲ φυγὴν κατέγνωσαν, τοὺς δὲ μένειν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἑάσαντες ἡτίμωσαν.

107 Ὑστερον δὲ ἥνικα βασιλεὺς ἐπεστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, γνόντες τῶν συμφορῶν τῶν ἐπιουσῶν τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν τὴν⁴ βασιλέως, ἔγνωσαν τοὺς τε φεύγοντας⁵ καταδέξασθαι καὶ τοὺς ἀτίμους ἐπιτίμους ποιῆσαι καὶ κοινὴν τὴν τε σωτη-

¹ κρινεῖ Stephanus: κρίνει codd.

² ἔφευγε Sauppe: ἔφυγε codd.

³ Καλλίου maluit Sluiter, coll. Hdt. vi. 121.

⁴ τὴν Bekker: τοῦ codd.

⁵ φεύγοντας Baier et Sauppe: φυγόντας codd.

^a Andocides was a poor historian (cf. *Peace with Sp.*, Introd.). Here he confuses the battle of Pallene (Hdt. i. 62),

one another ; while the others have come to sound your feelings, to find out whether they will be given complete licence to fill their pockets by indictments, or informations, maybe, or arrests. Thus the truth of the matter is, gentlemen, that although it is my life alone which is at stake in this trial, your verdict will decide for the public at large whether they are to put faith in your laws, or whether, on the other hand, they must choose between buying off informers or fleeing and quitting Athens as fast as they can.

Your measures for re-uniting Athens, gentlemen, have not been wasted ; they were appropriate, and they were sound policy. To convince you of this, I wish to say a few words with regard to them. Those were dark days for Athens when the tyrants ruled her and the democrats were in exile. But, led by Leogoras, my own great-grandfather, and Charias, whose daughter bore my grandfather to Leogoras, your ancestors crushed the tyrants near the temple at Pallene,^a and came back to the land of their birth. Some of their enemies they put to death, some they exiled, and some they allowed to live on in Athens without the rights of citizens.

Later the Great King invaded Greece. As soon as our fathers saw what an ordeal faced them and what vast forces the King was assembling, they decreed that exiles should be restored and disfranchised citizens reinstated, that these too should take

by which Peisistratus regained his tyranny for the third time (c. 546), and the battle of Sigeum which resulted in the final expulsion of his son Hippias, the last of the dynasty (510). Leogoras and Charias were not as prominent on this occasion as Andocides would have the jury believe. The fall of Hippias was mainly due to the energy of the Alcmaeonidae and the substantial help provided by Sparta.

ρίαν καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους ποιήσασθαι. πράξαντες
 δὲ ταῦτα, καὶ δόντες ἀλλήλοις πίστεις καὶ ὅρκους
 μεγάλους, ἡξίουں σφᾶς αὐτοὺς προτάξαντες πρὸ
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπάντων ἀπαντῆσαι τοῖς βαρβά-
 ροις Μαραθῶνάδε, νομίσαντες τὴν σφετέραν
 αὐτῶν ἀρετὴν ἱκανὴν εἶναι τῷ πλήθει τῷ ἐκείνων
 ἀντιτάξασθαι· μαχεσάμενοί τε ἐνίκων, καὶ τὴν
 τε Ἑλλάδα ἡλευθέρωσαν καὶ τὴν πατρίδα ἔσωσαν.
 108 ἔργον δὲ τοιοῦτον ἐργασάμενοι οὐκ ἡξίωσάν τινι
 τῶν πρότερον γενομένων μνησικακῆσαι. τοιγάρτοι
 διὰ ταῦτα, τὴν πόλιν ἀνάστατον παραλαβόντες
 ἱερὰ τε κατακεκαυμένα τείχη τε καὶ οἰκίας κατα-
 πεπτωκυίας, ἀφορμὴν τε οὐδεμίαν ἔχοντες, διὰ
 τὸ ἀλλήλοις ὁμονοεῖν τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 κατηργάσαντο καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὑμῖν τοιαύτην καὶ
 109 τοσαύτην παρέδωσαν. ὑμεῖς οὖν καὶ αὐτοὶ ὕστερον,
 κακῶν οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ ἐκείνοις γεγενημένων,
 ἀγαθοὶ ἐξ ἀγαθῶν ὄντες ἀπέδοτε τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν
 ἀρετὴν· ἡξιῶσατε γὰρ τοὺς τε φεύγοντας κατα-
 δέξασθαι καὶ τοὺς ἀτίμους ἐπιτίμους ποιῆσαι. τί
 οὖν ὑμῖν ὑπόλοιπόν ἐστι τῆς ἐκείνων ἀρετῆς; μὴ
 μνησικακῆσαι, εἰδότας, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐκ
 πολὺ ἐλάττονος ἀφορμῆς ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνῳ
 μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων ἐγένετο· ἃ (καὶ)¹ νῦν αὐτῇ
 ὑπάρχει, εἰ ἐθέλοιμεν οἱ πολῖται σωφρονεῖν τε καὶ
 ὁμονοεῖν ἀλλήλοις.

[15] 110 Κατηγόρησαν δέ μου καὶ περὶ τῆς ἱκετηρίας, ὥς

¹ καὶ add. Blass.

their part in the perilous struggle for deliverance. After passing this decree, and exchanging solemn pledges and oaths, they fearlessly took up their stand as the protectors of the whole of Greece, and met the Persians at Marathon; for they felt that their own valour was itself a match for the enemy hordes. They fought, and they conquered. They gave back Greece her freedom, and they delivered Attica, the land of their birth. After their triumph, however, they refused to revive old quarrels. And that is how men who found their city a waste, her temples burnt to the ground, and her walls and houses in ruins, men who were utterly without resources,^a brought Greece under their sway and handed on to you the glorious and mighty Athens of to-day—by living in unity. Long afterwards you in your turn had to face a crisis just as great^b; and by deciding to restore your exiles and give back their rights to the citizens who had lost them you showed that you still had the noble spirit of your forefathers. What, then, have you still to do to equal them in generosity? You must refuse to cherish grievances, gentlemen, remembering that Athens had far less in the old days upon which to build her greatness and prosperity. The same greatness and prosperity are hers still, were only we, her citizens, ready to control our passions and live in unity.

The prosecution have also accused me in connexion with the suppliant's bough. They allege that it was

^a Another gross historical error. Andocides fails to distinguish between the first Persian invasion, which ended with the Athenian victory at Marathon (490 B.C.) and the second (480 B.C.), in the course of which Athens was sacked by the enemy.

^b After Aegospotami.

καταθείην ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσινίῳ, νόμος δ' εἴη¹ πάτριος, ὃς ἂν θῇ ἱκετηρίαν μυστηρίοις, τεθνάναι. καὶ οὕτως εἰσὶ τολμηροὶ ὥσθ' ἅ αὐτοὶ κατεσκεύασαν, οὐκ ἄρκεῖ αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ κατέσχον ἅ ἐπεβούλευσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατηγορίαν ἐμοῦ ποιοῦνται ὥς ἀδικοῦντος.

111 Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἤλθομεν Ἐλευσινόθεν καὶ ἡ ἔνδειξις ἐγεγένητο, προσῆι <τοῖς πρυτάνεσιν>² ὁ βασιλεὺς περὶ τῶν γεγεννημένων Ἐλευσῖνι κατὰ τὴν τελετήν, ὥσπερ ἔθος ἐστίν· οἱ δὲ πρυτάνεις προσάξουσιν ἔφασαν αὐτὸν πρὸς τὴν βουλήν, ἐπαγγεῖλαι³ τ' ἐκέλευον ἐμοί τε καὶ Κηφισίῳ παρεῖναι εἰς τὸ Ἐλευσίνιον· ἡ γὰρ βουλή ἐκεῖ καθεδεῖσθαι ἔμελλε κατὰ τὸν Σόλωνος νόμον, ὃς κελεύει τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ τῶν μυστηρίων ἔδραν ποιεῖν ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσινίῳ.

112 καὶ παρῆμεν κατὰ τὰ προειρημένα. καὶ ἡ βουλή ἐπειδὴ ἦν πλήρης, ἀναστὰς Καλλίας ὁ Ἰππονίκου τὴν σκευὴν ἔχων λέγει ὅτι ἱκετηρία κεῖται ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ, καὶ ἔδειξεν αὐτοῖς. καὶ ὁ κῆρυξ ἐκήρυττε τίς τὴν ἱκετηρίαν καταθείη, καὶ οὐδεὶς ὑπήκουεν. ἡμεῖς δὲ παρέσταμεν, καὶ οὗτος ἡμᾶς ἐώρα. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὐδεὶς ὑπήκουεν καὶ ὥχετο εἰσιῶν <ὁ>⁴

¹ δ' εἴη Bekker: δὲ ἦν codd.

² τοῖς πρυτάνεσιν add. Blass.

³ ἐπαγγεῖλαι Bekker: ἀπαγγεῖλαι codd.

⁴ ὁ add. Blass. Post εἰσιῶν interpungunt alii, inter praeconeum Euclemque distinguentes.

* This stood near the Acropolis and was probably the starting-point for the procession along the Sacred Way to Eleusis during the Eleusinia.

^b i.e. after Cephisius had lodged his ἔνδειξις ἀσεβείας with the Basileus. The Basileus would report this to the βουλή

I who placed it in the Eleusinium,^a and that under an ancient law the penalty for doing such a thing during the Mysteries is death. The impudence of it! They resort to a ruse for my undoing, but will not leave well alone when their plot proves a failure. They proceed to bring a formal accusation against me in spite of it.

It was on our return from Eleusis, after the information had already been lodged against me.^b The Basileus appeared before the Prytanes to give the usual report on all that had occurred during the performance of the ceremonies there. The Prytanes said that they would bring him before the Council, and told him to give Cephisius and myself notice to attend at the Eleusinium, as it was there that the Council was to sit in conformity with a law of Solon's, which lays down that a sitting shall be held in the Eleusinium on the day after the Mysteries. We duly attended; and when the Council had assembled, Callias, son of Hipponicus, who was wearing his ceremonial robes,^c rose and announced that a suppliant's bough had been placed on the altar. He displayed this bough to the Council. Thereupon the herald^d called for the person responsible. There was no reply, although I was standing close by and in full view of Cephisius. When no one replied, and Eucles

when it met in the Eleusinium, and both Cephisius and Andocides would have to attend.

^a As *δαδοῦχος* (Torch-bearer), the hereditary office of his family, who belonged to the ancient clan of the *κῆρυκες*. The torch was symbolic of Demeter's search through the world for her daughter.

^b Eucles, mentioned below. He was the official town-crier of Athens (cf. § 36), and appears in various inscriptions (cf. *I.G.* ii². 73). The insertion of *ὁ* before *ἐπεξελθών* is the simplest correction of the ms. reading in the next sentence but one. Others wish to distinguish between *ὁ κῆρυξ* and Eucles,

ἐπεξελθὼν Εὐκλῆς οὕτωςί, —καί μοι κάλει αὐτόν.
 πρῶτα μὲν οὖν ταῦτα εἰ ἀληθῆ λέγω, μαρτύρησον,
 Εὐκλείς.

(ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ)¹

- 113 Ὡς μὲν ἀληθῆ λέγω, μεμαρτύρηται· πολὺ δέ μοι
 δοκεῖ τὸ ἐναντίον εἶναι ἢ οἱ κατήγοροι εἶπον.
 ἔλεξαν γάρ, εἰ μέμνησθε, ὅτι αὐτῷ με τὼ θεῶ
 παραγάγοιεν² ὥστε θείναι τὴν ἱκετηρίαν μὴ εἰδότα
 τὸν νόμον, ἵνα δῶ δίκην. ἐγὼ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, εἰ
 ὥς μάλιστα ἀληθῆ λέγουσιν οἱ κατήγοροι, ὑπ’
 114 αὐτοῖν με³ φημὶ τοῖν θεοῖν σεσῶσθαι. εἰ γὰρ
 ἔθηκα μὲν τὴν ἱκετηρίαν, ὑπήκουσα δὲ μή, ἄλλο
 τι ἢ αὐτὸς μὲν αὐτὸν ἀπώλλυον τιθεῖς τὴν ἱκετηρίαν,
 ἐσωζόμεν δὲ τῇ τύχῃ διὰ τὸ μὴ ὑπακοῦσαι, δῆλον
 ὅτι διὰ τὼ θεῶ; εἰ γὰρ ἐβουλέσθην με ἀπολλύναι
 τὼ θεῶ, ἐχρῆν δήπου καὶ μὴ θέντα με τὴν ἱκετηρίαν
 ὁμολογῆσαι. ἀλλ’ οὔτε ὑπήκουσα οὔτ’ ἔθηκα.
 115 Ἐπειδὴ δ’ ἔλεγε τῇ βουλῇ Εὐκλῆς ὅτι οὐδεὶς
 ὑπακούοι, πάλιν ὁ Καλλίας ἄνα)στὰς⁴ ἔλεγεν ὅτι
 εἷη νόμος πάτριος, εἴ τις ἱκετηρίαν θείῃ ἐν τῷ
 Ἐλευσινίῳ, ἄκριτον ἀποθανεῖν, καὶ ὁ πατήρ ποτ’
 αὐτοῦ Ἰππόνικος ἐξηγήσαιτο⁵ ταῦτα Ἀθηναίοις,
 ἀκούσειε δὲ ὅτι ἐγὼ θείην τὴν ἱκετηρίαν. ἐντεῦθεν
 116 ἀναπηδᾷ Κέφαλος οὕτωςί καὶ λέγει· “ ὦ Καλλία,
 πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἀνοσιώτατε, πρῶτον μὲν ἐξηγῇ

¹ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑ add. Ald.

² παραγάγοιεν Dobree: περιαγάγοιεν codd.

³ με Reiske: μὲν codd.

⁴ ἀναστὰς Baiter: στὰς codd.

⁵ ἐξηγήσαιτο Dobree: ἐξηγήσατο codd.

here, who had come out to inquire, had disappeared inside once more—but call him. Now, Eucles, testify whether these facts are correct to start with.

⟨*Evidence*⟩

The truth of my account has been attested ; and it seems to me to contradict the prosecution's story flatly. The prosecution, you may remember, alleged that the Two Goddesses themselves infatuated me and made me place the bough on the altar in ignorance of the law, in order that I might be punished. But I maintain, gentlemen, that even if every word of the prosecution's story is true, it was the Goddesses themselves who saved my life. Suppose that I laid the bough there, and then failed to answer the Herald. Was it not I myself who was bringing about my doom by putting the bough on the altar ? And was it not a piece of good fortune, my silence, that saved me, a piece of good fortune for which I clearly had the Two Goddesses to thank ? Had the Goddesses desired my death, I ought surely to have confessed that I had laid the bough there, even though I had not done so. As it was, I did not answer, nor had I placed the bough on the altar.

When Eucles informed the Council that there had been no response, Callias rose once more and said that under an ancient law, as officially interpreted on a former occasion by his father, Hipponicus, the penalty for placing a bough in the Eleusinium during the Mysteries was instant death. He added that he had heard that it was I who had put it there. Thereupon Cephalus here leapt to his feet and cried : " Callias, you impious scoundrel, first you are giving interpretations, when you have no right to do such

Κηρύκων ὦν,¹ οὐχ ὅσιον <ὄν>² σοι ἐξηγεῖσθαι· ἔπειτα δὲ νόμον πάτριον λέγεις, ἡ δὲ στήλη παρ' ἧ ἔστηκας χιλίας δραχμὰς κελεύει ὀφείλειν, ἐάν τις ἰκετηρίαν θῇ ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσινίῳ. ἔπειτα δὲ τίνος ἤκουσας ὅτι Ἀνδοκίδης θείῃ τὴν ἰκετηρίαν; κάλεσόν αὐτὸν τῇ βουλῇ, ἵνα καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀκούσωμεν." ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνεγνώσθη ἡ στήλη κακῆϊνος οὐκ εἶχεν εἰπεῖν ὅτου ἤκουσε; καταφανῆς ἦν τῇ βουλῇ αὐτὸς θεῖς τὴν ἰκετηρίαν.

- 117 Φέρε δὴ τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες—τάχα γὰρ ἂν αὐτὸ βούλοισθε³ πυθέσθαι—, ὁ δὲ Καλλίας τί βουλόμενος ἐτίθη τὴν ἰκετηρίαν; ἐγὼ δὲ ὑμῖν διηγῆσομαι ὦν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔνεκα ἐπεβουλεύθην. Ἐπίλυκος ἦν ὁ Τεισάνδρου θεῖός μοι, ἀδελφὸς τῆς μητρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς· ἀπέθανε δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἄπαις ἀρρένων παίδων, θυγατέρας δὲ δύο καταλιπών, αἱ ἐγίνοντο εἰς τε
- 118 ἐμὲ καὶ Λέαγρον. τὰ δὲ πράγματα τὰ οἶκοι πονήρως εἶχε· τὴν μὲν γὰρ φανεράν οὐσίαν οὐδὲ δυοῖν ταλάντων κατέλιπε, τὰ δὲ ὀφειλόμενα πλεον ἦν ἢ πέντε τάλαντα. ὅμως δ' ἐγὼ καλέσας Λέαγρον ἐναντίον τῶν φίλων ἔλεγον ὅτι ταῦτ' εἷη ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν, ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις δεικνύναι
- 119 τὰς οἰκειότητας ἀλλήλοις. " ἡμᾶς γὰρ οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστιν οὔτε χρήματα ἕτερα⁴ οὔτ' εὐτυχίαν ἀνδρὸς ἐλέσθαι, ὥστε καταφρονῆσαι τῶν Ἐπιλύκου θυγα-

¹ Κηρύκων ὦν Reiske: κηρύκων ὦν codd.

² ὄν add. Frohberger.

³ βούλοισθε Dobree: βούλεσθε codd.

⁴ ἑτέρου Richards. Post ἀνδρὸς add. ἑτέρου Lipsius.

^a ἐξήγησις was the prerogative of the Eumolpidae alone.

^b For the family relationships described here and in the following §§ see p. 334.

a thing as a member of the Ceryces.^a Then you talk of an 'ancient law,' when the stone at your side lays down that the penalty for placing a bough in the Eleusinium shall be a fine of a thousand drachmae. And lastly, who told you that Andocides had put the bough there? Summon him before the Council, so that we too may hear what he has to say." The stone was read, and Callias could not say who his informant was. It was thus clear to the Council that he had put the bough there himself.

And now, gentlemen, you would perhaps like to know what motive Callias had in putting the bough on the altar. I will explain why he tried to trap me. Epilycus, son of Teisander, was my uncle, my mother's brother.^b He died in Sicily without male issue, but left two daughters who ought now to have passed to Leagrus and myself.^c His private affairs were in confusion. The tangible property which he left did not amount to two talents, while his debts came to more than five. However, I arranged a meeting with Leagrus^d before our friends and told him that this was the time for decent men to show their respect for family ties. "We have no right to prefer a wealthy or successful alliance and look down upon the daughters of Epilycus," I argued: "for if Epilycus

^a If a citizen died intestate, leaving daughters, but no sons, the daughters became heiresses (*ἐπίκληροι*) and shared the estate between them. They were then obliged by law to marry their nearest male relatives, but not in the ascending line. The relatives concerned put in a claim before the Archon (*ἐπιδικασία*), and if it was not disputed, the Archon adjudged the daughters to them severally according to their degrees of relationship. If, however, as here, rival claimants appeared, a *διαδικασία* was held and the *ἐπίκληροι* were allotted accordingly.

^d Leagrus, like Andocides, must have been a cousin.

τέρων. καὶ γὰρ εἰ ἔζη Ἐπίλυκος ἢ τεθνεὺς πολλὰ κατέλιπε χρήματα, ἡξιούμεν ἂν γένει ὄντες ἐγγυτάτῳ ἔχειν τὰς παῖδας. τοιγάρτοι ἐκεῖνα μὲν δι' Ἐπίλυκον ἂν ἦν ἢ διὰ τὰ χρήματα· νῦν δὲ διὰ τὴν
 [16] ἡμετέραν ἀρετὴν τάδε ἔσται. τῆς μὲν οὖν σὺ ἐπιδικάζου, τῆς δὲ ἐγώ."

120 Ὀμολόγησέ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες. ἐπεδικασάμεθα ἄμφω κατὰ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὁμολογίαν. καὶ ἡς μὲν ἐγὼ ἐπεδικασάμην, ἢ παῖς τύχῃ χρησαμένη καμοῦσα ἀπέθανεν· ἢ δ' ἑτέρα ἔστιν ἔτι. ταύτην Καλλίας ἔπειθε Λέαγρον, χρήματα ὑπισχνούμενος, εἰ ἂν αὐτὸν λαβεῖν· αἰσθόμενος δ' ἐγὼ εὐθύς ἔθηκα παράστασιν, καὶ ἔλαχον προτέρῳ μὲν Λεάγρῳ, ὅτι "εἰ μὲν σὺ βούλῃ ἐπιδικάζεσθαι, ἔχε τύχῃ
 121 ἀγαθῇ, εἰ δὲ μή, ἐγὼ ἐπιδικάσομαι." γνοὺς ταῦτα Καλλίας λαγχάνει τῷ υἱεῖ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ τῆς ἐπικλήρου, τῇ δεκάτῃ ἰσταμένου, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιδικάσωμαι ἐγώ. ταῖς δ' εἰκάσι, μυστηρίοις τούτοις, δοὺς Κηφισίῳ χιλίας δραχμὰς ἐνδείκνυσί με καὶ εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦτον καθίστησιν, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἑώρα με ὑπομένοντα, τίθησι τὴν ἱκετηρίαν, ὥς ἐμὲ μὲν ἀποκτενῶν ἄκριτον ἢ ἐξελῶν,¹ αὐτὸς δὲ πείσας² Λέαγρον χρήμασι συνοικήσων τῇ Ἐπιλύκου θυγατρὶ.

122 Ἐπειδὴ δ' οὐδ' ὥς³ ἄνευ ἀγῶνος ἑώρα ἐσόμενα τὰ πράγματα, τότε δὴ προσιών Λυσίστρατον,

¹ ἐξελῶν Valckenaer: ἐξελών codd.

² πείσας Scaliger: πείσων codd.

³ οὐδ' ὥς Bekker: οὕτως codd.

^a Callias was actually claiming the girl on his son's behalf (§ 121); as her grandfather, he was forbidden by law to marry her himself.

^b The παράστασις was a fee of one drachma, paid by anyone disputing the claim of a relative to an ἐπικληρος.

were alive, or had died a rich man, we should be claiming the girls as their next of kin. We should have married them then either because of Epilycus himself or because of his money ; we will do the same now because we are men of honour. Do you obtain an order of the court for the one, and I will do the same for the other."

He assented, gentlemen ; so in accordance with our agreement we both applied for an order of the court. The girl claimed by me happened to fall ill, and died ; the other is still alive. Now Callias tried to bribe Leagrus into letting him have this second daughter.^a Directly I heard of it, I deposited a fee,^b and began by obtaining leave to proceed against Leagrus, to this effect : " If you will claim the girl for yourself, take her and good luck to you. If not, I will claim her myself."^c As soon as Callias learned of this, he entered a claim for the girl in his son's name, on the tenth of the month, to prevent me from obtaining an order. Soon after the twentieth,^d during the Mysteries which are just over, he gives Cephisius a thousand drachmae, gets an information lodged against me, and involves me in to-day's trial. Then, when he saw that I was standing my ground, he put the bough on the altar, intending to have me either put to death without a trial or banished, and then to marry the daughter of Epilycus himself by bribing Leagrus.

However, he saw that even thus he would not get his way without coming into court ; so he ap-

^a If Leagrus stood aside, Andocides would have a prior claim to Callias' son in the eyes of the law. See stemma, *Introd.* p. 334.

^d *eikades*. The last ten days of the month.

- Ἡγήμόνα, Ἐπιχάρη, ὁρῶν φίλους ὄντας ἔμοι καὶ
 χρωμένους, εἰς τοῦτο βδελυρίας ἦλθε καὶ παρα-
 νομίας ὥστ' ἔλεγε πρὸς τούτους ὡς εἰ ἔτι καὶ νῦν
 βουλοίμην ἀποστήναι τῆς Ἐπιλύκου θυγατρὸς,
 ἔτοιμος εἶη παύσασθαι με κακῶς ποιῶν, ἀπαλλάξαι
 δὲ Κηφίσιον, δίκην δ' ἐν τοῖς φίλοις δοῦναί μοι
 123 τῶν πεποιημένων. εἶπον αὐτῷ καὶ κατηγορεῖν
 καὶ παρασκευάζειν ἄλλους· εἰ δ' ἐγὼ αὐτὸν ἀπο-
 φεύξομαι¹ καὶ γνώσονται Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ ἐμοῦ τὰ
 δίκαια, ἐγὼ αὐτὸν οἶμαι περὶ τοῦ σώματος τοῦ
 ἑαυτοῦ ἐν τῷ μέρει κινδυνεύσειν. ἅπερ αὐτὸν οὐ
 ψεύσομαι, εἰ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, δοκῇ. ὡς δ'
 ἀληθῆ λέγω, κάλει μοι τοὺς μάρτυρας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ

- 124 Ἀλλὰ γὰρ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τοῦτον, ὃ λαχεῖν
 ἤξιώσε τῆς Ἐπιλύκου θυγατρὸς, σκέψασθε πῶς
 γέγονε καὶ πῶς ἐποιήσατ' αὐτόν· ταῦτα γὰρ καὶ
 ἄξιον ἀκοῦσαι, ὦ ἄνδρες. γαμεί μὲν Ἰσχομάχου
 θυγατέρα· ταύτῃ δὲ συνοικήσας οὐδ' ἐνιαυτὸν
 τὴν μητέρα αὐτῆς ἔλαβε, καὶ συνώκει ὁ πάντων
 σχετλιώτατος ἀνθρώπων τῇ μητρὶ καὶ τῇ θυγατρὶ,
 ἱερεὺς ὢν τῆς μητρὸς καὶ τῆς θυγατρὸς, καὶ εἶχεν
 ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἀμφοτέρας.
 125 Καὶ οὗτος μὲν οὐκ ἠσχύνθη οὐδ' ἔδεισε τὸ θεῶν
 ἢ δὲ τοῦ Ἰσχομάχου θυγάτηρ τεθνάναι νομίσασα
 λυσιτελεῖν ἢ ζῆν ὁρῶσα τὰ γιγνόμενα, ἀπαγχομένη
 μεταξὺ κατεκωλύθη,² καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεβίω, ἀποδράσῃ³
 ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας ὤχετο, καὶ ἐξήλασεν ἡ μήτηρ τὴν

¹ ἀποφεύξομαι Bekker: ἀποφεύξαιμι codd.

² κατεκωλύθη Sluiter: κατεκλήθη codd.

³ ἀποδράσα Bekker: ἀποδράσαντα.

proached Lysistratus, Hegemon, and Epichares, whom he saw to be intimate friends of mine. He had insolence enough, he had contempt enough for the law to inform them that if I was prepared even now to relinquish my claims to the daughter of Epilycus, he was ready to stop persecuting me, to call off Cephisius, and to make amends for his behaviour with our friends as arbitrators. I told him to proceed with his case and hire still more help. "But if the people of Athens return a true verdict and I escape you," I warned him, "you will find that it is your turn, I think, to fight for your life." And with your permission, gentlemen, I will not disappoint him. Kindly call witnesses to confirm what I have been saying.

Witnesses

But you must let me tell you how the son to whom Callias tried to have the daughter of Epilycus awarded was born and acknowledged by his father ; it is quite worth hearing, gentlemen. Callias married a daughter of Ischomachus ; but he had not been living with her a year before he made her mother his mistress. Was ever man so utterly without shame ? He was the priest of the Mother and the Daughter ; yet he lived with mother and daughter and kept them both in his house together.

The thought of the Two Goddesses may not have awoken any shame or fear in Callias ; but the daughter of Ischomachus thought death better than an existence where such things went on before her very eyes. She tried to hang herself : but was stopped in the act. Then, when she recovered, she ran away from home ; the mother drove out the

- θυγατέρα. ταύτης δ' αὖ διαπεπλησμένος ἐξέβαλε καὶ ταύτην. ἡ δ' ἔφη κυεῖν ἐξ αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔτεκεν υἱόν, ἕξαρνος ἦν μὴ εἶναι ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὸ
- 126 παιδίον. λαβόντες δὲ οἱ προσήκοντες τῇ γυναικὶ τὸ παιδίον ἦκον ἐπὶ τὸν βωμόν Ἀπατουρίοις, ἔχοντες ἱερεῖον, καὶ ἐκέλευον κατάρξασθαι τὸν Καλλίαν. ὁ δ' ἡρώτα τίνος εἴη τὸ παιδίον· ἔλεγον “Καλλίου τοῦ Ἴππονίκου.” “ἐγὼ εἰμι οὗτος.” “καὶ ἔστι γε σὸν τὸ παιδίον.” λαβόμενος τοῦ βωμοῦ ὤμοσεν ἡ μὴν μὴ εἶναί (οἱ)¹ υἱὸν ἄλλον μηδὲ γενέσθαι πώποτε, εἰ μὴ Ἴππονικὸν ἐκ τῆς Γλαύκωνος θυγατρὸς· ἡ ἐξώλη εἶναι καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, ὥσπερ ἔσται.
- 127 Μετὰ ταῦτα τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὑστέρω πάλιν χρόνῳ τῆς γραδὸς τολμηροτάτης γυναικὸς ἀνηράσθη, καὶ κομίζεται αὐτὴν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, καὶ τὸν παῖδα ἥδη μέγαν ὄντα εἰσάγει εἰς Κήρυκας, φάσκων εἶναι υἱὸν αὐτοῦ.² ἀντεῖπε μὲν Καλλιάρχης³ μὴ εἰσδέξασθαι, ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ οἱ Κήρυκες κατὰ τὸν νόμον ὅς ἐστιν αὐτοῖς, τὸν πατέρα ὁμόσαντά εἰσάγειν ἡ μὴν υἱὸν ὄντα ἑαυτοῦ εἰσάγειν. λαβόμενος τοῦ βωμοῦ ὤμοσεν ἡ μὴν τὸν παῖδα ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι γνήσιον, ἐκ Χρυσίλλης⁴ γεγονότα· ὃν ἀπώμοσε. καὶ μοι τούτων ἀπάντων τοὺς μάρτυρας κάλει.

〈ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ〉⁵

¹ οἱ add. Muretus.

² αὐτοῦ Baiter: αὐτοῦ codd.

³ Καλλιάρχης Valckenaer: καλλιδης codd.

⁴ Χρυσίλλης Jernstedt: χρυσιάρχης codd.

⁵ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ add. Ald.

daughter. Finally Callias grew tired of the mother as well, and drove her out in her turn. She then said she was pregnant by him ; but when she gave birth to a son, Callias denied that the child was his. At that, the woman's relatives came to the altar at the Apaturia ^a with the child and a victim for sacrifice, and told Callias to begin the rites. He asked whose child it was. "The child of Callias, son of Hipponicus," they replied. "But I am he." "Yes, and the child is yours." Callias took hold of the altar and swore that the only son he had or had ever had was Hipponicus, and the mother was Glaucon's daughter. If that was not the truth, he prayed that he and his house might perish from the earth—as they surely will.

Now some time afterwards, gentlemen, he fell in love with the abandoned old hag once more and welcomed her back into his house, while he presented the boy, a grown lad by this time, to the Ceryces, asserting that he was his own son. Calliades opposed his admission ; but the Ceryces voted in favour of the law which they have, whereby a father can introduce his son, if he swears that it is his own son whom he is introducing. So Callias took hold of the altar and swore that the boy was his legitimate son by Chrysilla. Yet he had disowned that same son. Call witnesses to confirm all this, please.

〈Witnesses〉

* Held for three days in Pyanepsion (Oct.-Nov.). The citizens assembled *κατὰ φρατρίας*, and on the third day (*κουρεῶντις*) newly born children were registered in the official list of *φράτορες*. A sacrifice accompanied the registration. The father had to swear that the child was the legitimate offspring of free-born parents, both of whom were citizens.

- 128 Φέρε δὴ τοῖνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες, σκεψώμεθα εἰ πώποτε
 ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι πρᾶγμα τοιοῦτον ἐγένετο, ὅπου
 γυναῖκά τις γήμας ἐπέγημε τῇ θυγατρὶ τὴν μητέρα
 καὶ ἐξήλασεν ἢ μήτηρ τὴν θυγατέρα· ταύτῃ δὲ
 [17] συνοικῶν βούλεται τὴν Ἐπιλύκου θυγατέρα λαβεῖν,
 ἢ ἐξελάσῃ τὴν τήθην ἢ θυγατρίδῃ. ἀλλὰ γὰρ τῷ
 129 παιδί αὐτοῦ τί χρὴ τοῦνομα θέσθαι; οἶμαι γὰρ
 ἔγωγε οὐδένα οὕτως ἀγαθὸν εἶναι λογίζεσθαι,
 ὅστις ἐξευρήσει τοῦνομα αὐτοῦ. τριῶν γὰρ οὐσῶν
 γυναικῶν αἷς συνωκηκῶς ἔσται ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ,
 τῆς μὲν νιός ἐστιν, ὥς φησι, τῆς δὲ ἀδελφός, τῆς
 δὲ θεῖος. τίς ἂν εἴῃ οὗτος; Οἰδίπους, ἢ Αἰγισθος;
 ἢ τί χρὴ αὐτὸν ὀνομάσαι;
- 130 Ἄλλὰ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες, βραχύ τι ὑμᾶς ἀναμνησαί
 περὶ Καλλίου βούλομαι. εἰ γὰρ μέμνησθε, ὅτε ἡ
 πόλις ἦρχε τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ἠὺδαιμόνει μάλιστα,
 Ἴππόνικος δὲ ἦν πλουσιώτατος τῶν Ἑλλήνων,
 τότε μέντοι πάντες ἴστε ὅτι παρὰ τοῖς παιδαρίοις
 τοῖς μικροτάτοις καὶ τοῖς γυναιόις κληδὼν ἐν
 ἀπάσῃ τῇ πόλει κατεῖχεν,¹ ὅτι Ἴππόνικος ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ
 ἀλιτήριον τρέφει, ὃς αὐτοῦ τὴν τράπεζαν ἀνατρέπει.
- 131 μέμνησθε ταῦτα, ὦ ἄνδρες. πῶς οὖν ἡ φήμη ἢ
 τότε οὔσα δοκεῖ ὑμῖν ἀποβῆναι; οἰόμενος γὰρ
 Ἴππόνικος νιὸν τρέφειν ἀλιτήριον αὐτῷ ἔτρεφεν,
 ὃς ἀνατέτροφεν ἐκείνου τὸν πλοῦτον, τὴν σωφρο-
 σύνην, τὸν ἄλλον βίον ἅπαντα. οὕτως οὖν χρὴ
 περὶ τούτου γινώσκειν, ὥς ὄντος Ἴππονίκου
 ἀλιτηρίου.
- 132 Ἄλλὰ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες, διὰ τί ποτε τοῖς ἐμοὶ νυνὶ
 ἐπιτιθεμένοις μετὰ Καλλίου καὶ συμπαρασκευάσασι

¹ κατεῖχεν Blass: κατέσχευεν codd.

Let us just see, gentlemen, whether anything of this kind has ever happened in Greece before. A man marries a wife, and then marries the mother as well as the daughter. The mother turns the daughter out. Then, while living with the mother, he wants to marry the daughter of Epilycus, so that the granddaughter can turn the grandmother out. Why, what ought his child to be called? Personally, I do not believe that there is anyone ingenious enough to find the right name for him. There are three women with whom his father will have lived: and he is the alleged son of one of them, the brother of another, and the uncle of the third. What ought a son like that to be called? Oedipus, Aegisthus, or what?

As a matter of fact, I want to remind you briefly, gentlemen, of a certain incident connected with Callias. As you may remember, when Athens was mistress of Greece and at the height of her prosperity, and Hipponicus was the richest man in Greece, a rumour with which you are all familiar was on the lips of little children and silly women throughout the city: "Hipponicus," they said, "has an evil spirit in his house, and it upsets his books."^a You remember it, gentlemen. Now in what sense do you think that the saying current in those days proved true? Why, Hipponicus imagined that he had a son in his house; but that son was really an evil spirit, which has upset his wealth, his morals, and his whole life. So it is as Hipponicus' evil spirit that you must think of Callias.

Now take my other accusers, Callias' partners, who have helped to institute this trial and have financed

^a Lit. "his table," with a play on *τράπεζα* meaning a "bank." The pun cannot be rendered exactly in English.

τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ χρήματα εἰσενεγκοῦσιν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ
 τρία μὲν ἔτη ἐπιδημῶν καὶ ἡκων ἐκ Κύπρου οὐκ
 ἀσεβεῖν ἐδόκουν αὐτοῖς, μυῶν μὲν Ἀ. . . Δελφόν,¹
 ἔτι δὲ ἄλλους ξένους ἑμαντοῦ, καὶ εἰσιῶν εἰς τὸ
 Ἐλευσίνιον καὶ θύων, ὥσπερ ἑμαντὸν ἄξιον νομίζω
 εἶναι· ἀλλὰ τούναντίον λητουργεῖν οὗτοι προῦ-
 βάλλοντο, πρῶτον μὲν γυμνασίαρχον Ἡφαιστίοις,
 ἔπειτα ἀρχεθέωρον εἰς Ἴσθμόν καὶ Ὀλυμπίαζε,
 εἶτα δὲ ταμίαν ἐν πόλει τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων. νῦν
 δὲ ἀσεβῶ καὶ ἀδικῶ εἰσιῶν εἰς τὰ ἱερά.

- 133 Ἐγὼ ὑμῖν ἔρω διότι οὗτοι ταῦτα νῦν γιγνώ-
 σκουσιν. Ἀγύρριος γὰρ οὗτοσί, ὁ καλὸς καγαθός,
 ἀρχώνης² ἐγένετο τῆς πεντηκοστῆς τρίτον ἔτος,
 καὶ ἐπρίατο τριάκοντα ταλάντων, μετέσχον δ'
 αὐτῷ³ οὗτοι πάντες οἱ παρασυλλεγέστες ὑπὸ τὴν
 λεύκην, οὗς⁴ ὑμεῖς ἴστε οἷοί εἰσιν· οἱ διὰ τοῦτο
 ἔμοιγε δοκοῦσι συλλεγῆναι ἐκεῖσε, ἵν' αὐτοῖς

¹ Ἀ. . . Δελφόν Bekker: ἀδελφόν codd.

² ἀρχώνης Valckenaer: ἀρχων εἰς codd.

³ αὐτῷ Reiske: αὐτοῖ codd.

⁴ λεύκην, οὗς Muretus: λευκὴν τὸ πόσου codd.

^a One of the ἐγκύκλιοι λητουργίαι which recurred annually. Citizens owning property to the value of three talents or over were liable to them. Other such liturgies were the χορηγία, λαμπαδαρχία, ἀρχεθεωρία, ἐστίασις. The various tribes selected suitable persons to perform them from among their members. The γυμνασιάρχία is practically identical with the λαμπαδαρχία. It involved the provision of torches for the great torch-race at the festival of Hephaestus and the training of the runners. The expense was considerable; Isaeus classes the γυμνασιάρχία with the χορηγία, and puts the cost at twelve minae.

^b Another regular liturgy. State deputations were always sent to the great games (Olympian, Isthmian, Pythian,

the prosecution. Why, I ask, did it never strike them that I was committing sacrilege during the three years which I have spent in Athens since my return from Cyprus? I initiated A—— from Delphi and other friends of mine besides from outside Attica, and I frequented the Eleusinium and offered sacrifices, as I consider I have a perfect right to do. Yet so far from prosecuting, they actually proposed me for public services, first as Gymnasiarch^a at the Hephaestia, then as head of the state deputation to the Isthmus and to Olympia,^b and finally as Treasurer of the Sacred Monies on the Acropolis.^c To-day, on the other hand, I commit a sacrilege and a crime by entering a temple.

I will tell you the reason for this change of front. Last year and the year before our honest Agyrrius here was chief contractor for the two per cent customs duties.^d He farmed them for thirty talents, and the friends he meets under the poplar^e all took shares with him. You know what *they* are like; it is my belief that they met there for a double purpose: to be paid for

Nemean). These were headed by an ἀρχιθέωρος who was responsible for their management. He also bore a considerable part of the expense. The state contributed a certain amount; but the ἀρχιθέωρος was expected to see that the deputation was as impressive as possible. Andocides must have gone to Olympia in 400, as this was the first year in which the games were held after his return to Athens. The ἀρχιθεωρία to the Isthmian Games will then fall in 402.

^c There were ten ταμίαι τῆς θεοῦ, and ten ταμίαι τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν, chosen annually by lot from the wealthiest class of citizens. The treasury of both boards was in the Opisthodomus of the Parthenon. Andocides may have been a member of either.

^d Levied on all imports and exports at Peiraeus.

^e Apparently a well-known spot. It is not mentioned elsewhere.

- ἀμφοτέρα ἤ, καὶ μὴ ὑπερβάλλουσι¹ λαβεῖν ἀργύριον
 134 καὶ ὀλίγου πραθείσης μετασχεῖν. κερδήναντες δὲ
 ἐξ² τάλαντα, γνόντες τὸ πρᾶγμα οἷον εἶη, [ὡς
 πολλοῦ ἄξιον,]³ συνέστησαν πάντες, καὶ μεταδόντες
 τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔωνοῦντο πάλιν τριάκοντα ταλάντων.
 ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἀντεωνεῖτο οὐδεὶς, παρελθὼν ἐγὼ εἰς
 τὴν βουλὴν ὑπερέβαλλον, ἕως ἐπριάμην ἐξ καὶ
 τριάκοντα ταλάντων. ἀπελάσας δὲ τούτους καὶ
 καταστήσας ὑμῖν ἐγγυητὰς ἐξέλεξα τὰ χρήματα
 καὶ κατέβαλον τῇ πόλει καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐζημιώθην,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ βραχέα ἀπεκερδαίνομεν οἱ μετασχόντες.
 τούτους δ' ἐποίησα τῶν ὑμετέρων μὴ διανείμασθαι
 ἐξ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου.
- 135 "Α οὗτοι γνόντες ἔδοσαν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς λόγον,
 ὅτι " ἄνθρωπος⁴ οὐτοσὶ οὔτε αὐτὸς λήψεται τῶν
 κοινῶν χρημάτων οὔθ' ἡμᾶς ἑάσει, φυλάξει δὲ καὶ
 ἐμποδὼν ἔσται διανείμασθαι τὰ κοινά. πρὸς δὲ
 τούτοις, ὃν ἂν ἡμῶν ἀδικοῦντα λάβῃ, εἰσάξει εἰς
 τὸ πλῆθος τὸ⁵ Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἀπολεῖ. δεῖ οὖν
 τούτον ἐκποδὼν ἡμῖν⁶ εἶναι καὶ δικαίως καὶ
 136 ἀδίκως." ταῦτα μὲν οὖν, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, τού-
 τοις ποιητέα ἦν, ὑμῖν δέ γε <τὸ>⁷ ἐναντίον τούτων.
 ὡς⁸ γὰρ πλείστους εἶναι ὑμῖν⁹ ἤθελον ἂν τοιούσδε
 οἴοσπερ ἐγώ, τούτους δὲ μάλιστα <μὲν>¹⁰ ἀπ-
 ολωλέναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, εἶναι τοὺς μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντας
 αὐτοῖς, οἷς καὶ προσήκει ἀνδράσιν εἶναι καὶ ἀγα-
 θοῖς καὶ δικαίοις περὶ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ὑμέτερον,
 καὶ βουλόμενοι δυνήσονται εὖ ποιεῖν ὑμᾶς. ἐγὼ

¹ ὑπερβάλλουσι Stephanus: ὑπερβάλλωσι codd.

² ἐξ Reiske: τρία codd.

³ ὡς πολλοῦ ἄξιον del. Sluiter.

⁴ ἄνθρωπος Blass: ἄνθρωπος codd.

not raising the bidding, and to take shares in taxes which have been knocked down cheap. After making a profit of six talents, they saw what a gold-mine the business was; so they combined, gave rival bidders a percentage, and again offered thirty talents. There was no competition; so I went before the Council and outbid them, until I purchased the rights for thirty-six talents. I had ousted them. I then furnished you with sureties, collected the tax, and settled with the state. I did not lose by it, as my partners and I actually made a small profit. At the same time I stopped Agyrrhius and his friends from sharing six talents which belonged to you.

They saw this themselves, and discussed the situation. "This fellow will not take any of the public money himself," they argued, "and he will not let us take any either. He will be on the watch and stop our sharing what belongs to the state; and furthermore, if he catches any of us acting dishonestly, he will bring him into the public courts and ruin him. He must be got rid of at all costs." The prosecution were bound to behave thus, gentlemen; but you must do the opposite: for I should be happy to see you with as many men as possible like myself and to see my accusers stamped out of existence, or at least confronted by those who will not countenance their activities. Such men should show themselves staunch and impartial champions of your interests, and they will be able to serve you well, if they are willing to do so. I for one promise you either to put

⁵ τὸ Fuhr: τῶν codd.

⁶ ἡμῶν Reiske: ὑμῶν codd.

⁷ τὸ add. Sluiter.

⁸ ὑμῶν Reiske: ἡμῶν codd.

⁹ ὥς Blass: τοὺς codd.

¹⁰ μὲν add. Bekker.

οὖν ὑμῖν ὑπισχνοῦμαι ἢ παύσειν τούτους ταῦτα ποιοῦντας καὶ βελτίους παρέξειν, ἢ εἰς ὑμᾶς εἰσαγαγὼν κολάσειν τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας αὐτῶν.

- 137 Κατηγόρησαν δέ μου καὶ περὶ τῶν ναυκληριῶν
 [18] καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐμπορίας, ὥς ἄρα οἱ θεοὶ διὰ τοῦτό με ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων σώσαιεν, ἵνα ἐλθὼν δεῦρο, ὥς ἔοικεν, ὑπὸ Κηφισίου ἀπολοίμην. ἐγὼ δέ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐκ ἀξιῶ τοὺς θεοὺς τοιαύτην γνώμην ἔχειν, ὥστ' εἰ ἐνόμιζον ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι, λαμβάνοντάς με ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις κινδύνοις μὴ τιμωρεῖσθαι. τίς γὰρ κίνδυνος μείζων ἀνθρώποις ἢ χειμῶνος ὥρα πλεῖν τὴν θάλατταν; ἐν οἷς ἔχοντες μὲν τὸ σῶμα τοῦμόν, κρατοῦντες δὲ τοῦ βίου καὶ
 138 τῆς οὐσίας τῆς ἐμῆς, εἴτα ἔσωζον; οὐκ ἐξήν¹ αὐτοῖς ποιῆσαι μηδὲ ταφῆς τὸ σῶμα ἀξιωθῆναι; ἔτι δὲ πολέμου γενομένου καὶ τριήρων ἀεὶ κατὰ θάλατταν οὐσῶν καὶ ληστῶν, ὑφ' ὧν πολλοὶ ληφθέντες, ἀπολέσαντες τὰ ὄντα, δουλεύοντες τὸν βίον διετελέεσαν, οὕσης δὲ χώρας βαρβάρου, εἰς ἣν πολλοὶ ἤδη ἐκπεσόντες αἰκείαις ταῖς μεγίσταις περιέπεσον καὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σώματα αἰκι-
 139 σθέντες ἀπέθανον,—εἴτα οἱ μὲν θεοὶ ἐκ τοσούτων κινδύνων ἔσωζόν με, σφῶν δὲ αὐτῶν προϋστήσαντο τιμωρὸν γενέσθαι Κηφίσιον τὸν πονηρότατον Ἀθηναίων, ὧν οὗτός φησι πολίτης εἶναι οὐκ ὦν, ὦ οὐδ' ὑμῶν τῶν καθημένων οὐδεὶς ἂν ἐπιτρέψειεν οὐδὲν τῶν ιδίων, εἰδὼς τοῦτον οἷός ἐστιν; ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἡγοῦμαι χρῆναι νομίζειν τοὺς

¹ οὐκ ἐξήν Stephanus: οὐ πεζήν codd.

a stop to the practices of the prosecution and render them better citizens, or to bring such of them as are guilty of criminal behaviour into court and have them punished.

The prosecution have also found grounds for attacking me in the fact that I am a merchant who owns ships. We are asked to believe that the only object of the gods in saving me from the dangers of the sea was, apparently, to let Cephisius put an end to me when I reached Athens. No, gentlemen. I for one cannot believe that if the gods considered me guilty of an offence against them, they would have been disposed to spare me when they had me in a situation of the utmost peril—for when is man in greater peril than on a winter sea-passage? Are we to suppose that the gods had my person at their mercy on just such a voyage, that they had my life and my goods in their power, and that in spite of it they kept me safe? Why, could they not have caused even my corpse to be denied due burial? Furthermore, it was war-time; the sea was infested with triremes and pirates, who took many a traveller prisoner, and after robbing him of his all, sent him to end his days in slavery. And there were foreign shores on which many a traveller had been wrecked, to be put to death after meeting with shameful indignities and maltreatment. Is it conceivable that the gods saved me from perils of that nature, only to let themselves be championed by Cephisius, the biggest scoundrel in Athens, whose citizen he claims to be when he is nothing of the kind, and whom every one of you sitting in this court knows too well to trust with anything belonging to him? No, gentlemen; to my mind the dangers of a trial like the present are to be

τοιούτους κινδύνους ἀνθρωπίνους, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ θάλατταν θείους. εἴπερ οὖν δεῖ τὰ τῶν θεῶν ὑπονοεῖν, πᾶν¹ ἂν αὐτοὺς οἶμαι ἐγὼ ὀργίζεσθαι καὶ ἀγανακτεῖν, εἰ τοὺς ὑφ' ἐαυτῶν σφζομένους ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων² ἀπολλυμένους ὀρώεν.

- 140 Καὶ μὲν δὴ καὶ τάδε ὑμῖν ἄξιον, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐνθυμηθῆναι, ὅτι νυνὶ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἄνδρες ἄριστοι καὶ εὐβουλότατοι δοκεῖτε γεγενῆσθαι, οὐκ ἐπὶ τιμωρίαν τραπόμενοι τῶν γεγενημένων, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίαν τῆς πόλεως καὶ ὁμόνοίαν τῶν πολιτῶν. συμφοραὶ μὲν γὰρ ἤδη καὶ ἄλλοις πολλοῖς ἐγένοντο οὐκ ἐλάττους ἢ καὶ ἡμῖν· τὸ δὲ τὰς γενομένας διαφορὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλους θέσθαι καλῶς, τοῦτ' εἰκότως ἤδη δοκεῖ ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ σωφρόνων ἔργον εἶναι. ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν παρὰ πάντων ὁμολογουμένως ταῦθ' ὑμῖν ὑπάρχει, καὶ εἴ τις φίλος ὢν τυγχάνει καὶ εἴ τις ἐχθρός, μὴ μεταγνώτε, μηδὲ βούλεσθε³ τὴν πόλιν ἀποστερηῆσαι ταύτης τῆς δόξης, μηδὲ αὐτοὶ δοκεῖν τύχῃ ταῦτα μᾶλλον ἢ γνώμῃ ψηφίσασθαι.

- 141 Δέομαι οὖν ἀπάντων <ὑμῶν>⁴ περὶ ἐμοῦ τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔχειν, ἥνπερ καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐμῶν προγόνων, ἵνα καμοὶ ἐγγένηται ἐκείνους μιμήσασθαι, ἀναμνησθέντας αὐτῶν ὅτι ὅμοιοι τοῖς πλείστον καὶ μεγίστων ἀγαθῶν αἰτίοις τῇ πόλει γεγένηται, πολλῶν ἔνεκα σφᾶς αὐτοὺς παρέχοντες τοιούτους, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς εἰς ὑμᾶς εὐνοίας, καὶ ὅπως, εἴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἢ τῶν ἐξ ἐκείνων τινὲ κίνδυνος γένοιτο⁵ ἢ συμφορὰ, σῴζονται συγγνώμης παρ' ὑμῶν τυγχάνοντες. εἰκότως δ' ἂν αὐτῶν

regarded as the work of man, and the dangers of the sea as the work of God. So if we must perforce speculate about the gods, I for one am sure that they would be moved to the deepest wrath and indignation to see those whom they had themselves preserved brought to destruction by mortal men.

There is yet another thing worth your consideration, gentlemen. At the moment the whole of Greece thinks that you have shown the greatest generosity and wisdom in devoting yourselves, not to revenge, but to the preservation of your city and the reuniting of its citizens. Many before now have suffered no less than we; but it is very rightly recognized that the peaceable settlement of differences requires generosity and self-control. Now it is acknowledged on all sides, by friend and foe alike, that you possess those gifts. So do not change your ways: do not hasten to rob Athens of the glory which she has gained thereby, or allow it to be supposed that you authorized your decree more by chance than by intention.

I beg you one and all, then, to hold towards me the feelings which you hold towards my ancestors, so that I may have the opportunity of imitating them. They rank, remember, among the most tireless and the greatest benefactors of our city; and foremost among the many motives which inspired them came devotion to your welfare and the hope that if they or any of their children were ever in danger or distress, they would find protection in your sympathy. You have good reason, indeed, for remembering them;

¹ πάνυ Reiske: πολὺ codd.

² ἀνθρώπων Hertlein: ἄλλων codd.

³ βούλεσθε Reiske: βουλευέσθε codd.

⁴ ὑμῶν add. Reiske. ⁵ γένοιτο Dobree: γένηται codd.

- 142 μεμνησθε· καὶ γὰρ τῇ πόλει ἀπάσῃ αἱ τῶν ὑμετέρων¹
 προγόνων ἀρεταὶ πλείστου ἄξιαι ἐγένοντο. ἐπειδὴ
 γάρ, ὧ ἄνδρες, αἱ νῆες διεφθάρησαν, πολλῶν
 βουλομένων τὴν πόλιν ἀνηκέστοις συμφοραῖς
 περιβαλεῖν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔγνωσαν ὅμως τότε
 ἐχθροὶ ὄντες σῶζειν τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὰς ἐκείνων τῶν
 ἀνδρῶν ἀρετάς, οἳ ὑπῆρξαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀπάσῃ
- 143 τῇ Ἑλλάδι. ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐσώθη
 δημοσίᾳ διὰ τὰς τῶν προγόνων τῶν ὑμετέρων²
 ἀρετάς, ἀξιῶ καὶ μοὶ διὰ τὰς τῶν προγόνων τῶν
 ἐμῶν ἀρετὰς σωτηρίαν γενέσθαι. καὶ γὰρ αὐτῶν
 τῶν ἔργων, δι' ἅπερ ἡ πόλις ἐσώθη, οὐκ ἐλάχιστον
 μέρος οἱ ἐμοὶ πρόγονοι συνεβάλοντο· ὧν ἕνεκα
 καὶ ἐμοὶ δίκαιον ὑμᾶς μεταδοῦναι τῆς σωτηρίας,
 ἥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐτύχετε.
- 144 Σκέψασθε τοίνυν καὶ τάδε, ἄν με σῶσητε, οἷον
 ἔξετε πολίτην· ὃς πρῶτον μὲν ἐκ πολλοῦ πλούτου,
 ὅσον ὑμεῖς ἴστε, οὐ δι' ἐμαυτὸν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὰς τῆς
 πόλεως συμφορὰς εἰς πενίαν πολλὴν καὶ ἀπορίαν
 κατέστην, ἔπειτα δὲ καινὸν³ βίον ἡργασάμην ἐκ
 τοῦ δικαίου, τῇ γνώμῃ καὶ τοῖν χεροῖν τοῖν
 ἐμαντοῦ⁴. ἔτι δὲ εἰδότα μὲν οἷόν ἐστι πόλεως
 τοιαύτης πολίτην εἶναι, εἰδότα δὲ οἷόν ἐστι ξένον
- [19] εἶναι καὶ μέτοικον ἐν τῇ τῶν πλησίον, ἐπιστάμενον
- 145 δὲ οἷον τὸ σωφρονεῖν καὶ ὀρθῶς βουλευέσθαι,
 ἐπιστάμενον δ' οἷον τὸ ἀμαρτόντα πράξαι κακῶς,
 πολλοῖς συγγενόμενος καὶ πλείστων πειραθείς,
 ἀφ' ὧν ἐμοὶ ξενίαι καὶ φιλότητες πρὸς πολλοὺς
 καὶ βασιλέας καὶ πόλεις καὶ ἄλλους ἰδίᾳ ξένους

¹ ὑμετέρων Reiske: ἡμετέρων codd.

² ὑμετέρων Reiske: ἡμετέρων codd.

³ καινὸν Emperius: καὶ codd.

for from the heroic deeds of your own forefathers Athens as a whole received inestimable benefit. After the loss of our fleet, when there was a general desire to cripple Athens for ever, the Spartans, although our enemies at the time, decided to spare her because of the valiant exploits of those heroes who had led the whole of Greece to freedom.^a Now since Athens as a city was spared because of the brave exploits of your forefathers, I likewise claim to be spared because of the brave deeds of mine ; for my own forefathers themselves played no small part in those very exploits to which Athens owed her salvation, and I therefore have the right to expect from you the mercy shown to you yourselves by the Greeks.

Think, furthermore, what a citizen you will have in me, if you give me your protection. I was once, as you know, a man of great wealth. Then to begin with, through no fault of my own, but through the disasters which overtook Athens, I was plunged into utter penury and want. I then started life afresh, a life of honest toil, with my brains and my hands to help me. Nay more, I not only know what it is to be the citizen of a city such as this ; I know what it is to be an alien sojourning in the lands of neighbouring peoples ; I have learnt the meaning of self-control and good sense ; I have learnt what it is to suffer for one's mistakes.^b I have been on terms of familiarity with many, and I have had dealings with still more. In consequence, I have formed ties and friendships with kings, with states, and with individuals too, in

^a Cf. *Peace with Sparta*, § 21.

^b An interesting admission. Cf. *Return*, § 7.

^a τοῖν χερσὶν τοῖν ἐμ. Marchant: ταῖν χ. ταῖν ἐμ. codd.

γεγέννηται, ὧν ἐμὲ σώσαντες μεθέξετε, καὶ ἔσται¹
ὑμῖν χρησθαὶ τούτοις, ὅπου ἂν ἐν καιρῷ τι ὑμῖν
γίγνηται.

- 146 Ἐχει δὲ καὶ ὑμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, οὕτως· εἰάν με νυνὶ
διαφθείρητε, οὐκ ἔστιν ὑμῖν ἔτι λοιπὸς τοῦ γένους
τοῦ ἡμετέρου οὐδεὶς, ἀλλ' οἴχεται πᾶν πρόρριζον.
καίτοι οὐκ ὄνειδος ὑμῖν ἔστιν ἡ Ἀνδοκίδου καὶ
Λεωγόρου οἰκία οὕσα, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον τότ' ἦν
ὄνειδος, ὅτ' ἐμοῦ φεύγοντος Κλεοφῶν αὐτὴν ὁ
λυροποιὸς ᾤκει. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὅστις πώποτε
ὑμῶν παριῶν τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀνεμνήσθη
147 ἢ ἰδίᾳ τι ἢ δημοσίᾳ κακὸν παθὼν ὑπ' ἐκείνων, οἳ
πλείστας μὲν στρατηγήσαντες στρατηγίας πολλὰ
τρόπαια τῶν πολεμίων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ
θάλατταν ὑμῖν ἀπέδειξαν, πλείστας δὲ ἄλλας ἀρχὰς
ἄρξαντες καὶ χρήματα διαχειρίσαντες τὰ ὑμέτερα
οὐδένα² πώποτε ὠφλον, οὐδ' ἡμάρτηται οὐδὲν οὔτε
ἡμῖν εἰς ὑμᾶς οὔτε ὑμῖν εἰς ἡμᾶς, οἰκία δὲ πασῶν
ἀρχαιοτάτῃ καὶ κοινοτάτῃ αἰεὶ τῷ δεομένῳ. οὐδ'
ἔστιν ὅπου ἐκείνων τις τῶν ἀνδρῶν καταστὰς εἰς
ἀγῶνα ἀπήτησεν ὑμᾶς χάριν τούτων τῶν ἔργων.
148 μὴ τοίνυν, εἰ αὐτοὶ τεθνᾶσι, καὶ περὶ τῶν πεπραγ-
μένων αὐτοῖς ἐπιλάβησθε, ἀλλ' ἀναμνησθέντες τῶν
ἔργων νομίσατε τὰ σώματα αὐτῶν ὁρᾶν αἰτουμένων
ἐμὲ παρ' ὑμῶν σῶσαι. τίνα γὰρ καὶ ἀναβιβάσωμαι³
δεησόμενον ὑπὲρ ἐμαντοῦ; τὸν πατέρα; ἀλλὰ
τέθνηκεν. ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἀδελφούς; ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰσίν.

¹ ἔσται Stephanus: ἔστιν codd.

² οὐδένα Blass: οὐδὲν ἂν codd.

³ ἀναβιβάσωμαι Blass: ἀναβιβάσομαι codd.

* An extreme democrat who first came into prominence after the collapse of the oligarchic movement of 411. He

plenty. Acquit me, and you will share in them all, and be able to make use of them whenever occasion may arise.

The position is in fact this, gentlemen. If you sentence me to death to-day, you leave not a single member of our family alive; it perishes root and branch. Yet the home of Andocides and Leogoras does not disgrace you by its presence. It was far more truly a disgrace during my exile, when Cleophon^a the lyre-maker occupied it. Not one of you, in passing our house, was ever reminded of an injury done him by its owners whether privately or publicly. They have held countless commands, and have won you many a victory over your foes on land and sea. They have held countless other offices and handled public monies; yet not once have they been found guilty of fraud. We have not wronged you, and you have not wronged us. Our house is the oldest in Athens, and has always been the first to open its doors to those in need. Yet never once has any member of my family appeared on trial before you and asked you to show your gratitude for these services. So although they are dead, at least do not forget what they did. Remember their achievements: imagine that you can see them in the flesh, begging you for my life. For after all, whom can I produce here to plead for me? My father? He is dead. My brothers? I

interested himself in finance, and was responsible for the dole of two obols a day paid to the poorer classes after 410. After the battle of Cyzicus he succeeded in getting the Spartan peace proposals rejected, and he did the same after Aegospotami (405). He was finally put to death during the siege of Athens through the agency of the pro-Spartan party in the city. With his execution active resistance to Sparta practically came to an end.

149 ἀλλὰ τοὺς παῖδας; ἀλλ' οὐπω γεγέννηται. ὑμεῖς
 τοίνυν καὶ ἀντὶ πατρὸς ἔμοι καὶ ἀντὶ ἀδελφῶν καὶ
 ἀντὶ παίδων γένεσθε· εἰς ὑμᾶς καταφεύγω καὶ
 ἀντιβολῶ καὶ ἱκετεύω· ὑμεῖς με παρ' ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
 αἰτησάμενοι σώσατέ, καὶ μὴ βούλεσθε Θετταλοὺς
 καὶ Ἀνδρίους πολίτας ποιεῖσθαι δι' ἀπορίαν
 ἀνδρῶν, τοὺς δὲ ὄντας πολίτας ὁμολογουμένως,
 οἷς προσήκει ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς εἶναι καὶ βουλό-
 μενοι δυνήσονται, τούτους δὲ ἀπόλλυτε. μὴ δῆτα.
 ἔπειτα καὶ ταυτ' ὑμῶν δέομαι, εὖ ποιῶν ὑμᾶς
 ὑφ' ὑμῶν τιμᾶσθαι. ὥστ' ἔμοι μὲν πειθόμενοι
 οὐκ ἀποστερεῖσθε εἴ τι ἐγὼ δυνήσομαι ὑμᾶς εὖ
 ποιεῖν· ἐὰν δὲ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς τοῖς ἔμοις πεισθῇτε,
 οὐδ' ἂν ὑστέρω χρόνῳ ὑμῖν μεταμελήσῃ, οὐδὲν
 150 ἔτι πλέον ποιήσετε. μὴ τοίνυν μήθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς
 τῶν ἀπ' ἔμοῦ ἐλπίδων ἀποστερήσῃτε μήτ' ἐμέ
 τῶν εἰς ὑμᾶς.

Ἀξιῶ δ' ἔγωγε τούτους οἵτινες ὑμῖν ἀρετῆς ἤδη
 τῆς μεγίστης εἰς τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ὑμέτερον ἔλεγχον
 ἔδοσαν, ἀναβάντας ἐνταυθοῖ συμβουλεύειν ὑμῖν
 ἃ γινώσκουσι περὶ ἐμοῦ. δεῦρο Ἄνυτε, Κέφαλε,
 ἔτι δὲ καὶ οἱ φυλέται οἱ ἡρημένοι¹ μοι συνδικεῖν,
 Θράσυλλος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι.

¹ ἡρημένοι Valckenaer: εἰρημένοι codd.

* Very influential at this time. He had taken a leading part with Thrasybulus in overthrowing the Thirty and re-

ON THE MYSTERIES, 149-150

have none. My children? They are still unborn. It is you who must act as my father and my brothers and my children. It is with you that I seek refuge. It is to you that I turn with my entreaties and my prayers. You must plead with yourselves for my life, and save it. When you are ready to extend civic rights to Thessalians and Andrians on the ground that men are scarce, you cannot but refuse to put acknowledged citizens to death, men who should serve you well, and who will have the opportunity of doing so, if they are willing. You cannot but refuse, gentlemen. Again, I ask you to show your appreciation of my services to you. Then, if you listen to me, you will not rob yourselves of such further services as I may be able to render. On the other hand, if you listen to my opponents, even repentance later on will avail you nothing. So do not deprive yourselves of what you can reasonably expect from me, and do not deprive me of what I can reasonably expect from you.

And now I will ask men who have given public proof of their outstanding worth to take my place here and give you their opinion of me. Come, Anytus ^a and Cephalus ^b : come, Thrasyllus and you others of my tribe who have been chosen to support me.

storing the democracy in 403. He was one of the accusers of Socrates in 399.

^b A democrat who came into prominence after 403. He is referred to by Demosthenes (*De Cor.* § 219) and Aeschines (*In Ctes.* § 194) in complimentary terms.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.

...the ... of ...

INTRODUCTION

II

ON HIS RETURN

INTRODUCTION

IN point of time the speech *On His Return*, or the *De Reditu Suo* as it is commonly called, precedes the *Mysteries* by a number of years. It belongs to the period of Andocides' exile, and allows us to see at close quarters something of the bitter party-feeling which successfully prevented his reinstatement at Athens until the general amnesty of 403.

Its date has been disputed. It was certainly delivered after the fall of the Four Hundred in September 411; but how long afterwards it is impossible to be sure. The facts to be taken into consideration are these. Andocides is endeavouring to purchase the repeal of the decree of Isotimides, which had caused his withdrawal into exile in 415, by an offer of corn from Cyprus at a moment of threatened famine. Now a scarcity of corn at Athens meant that the supplies from Pontus, upon which she largely relied, had been partially or totally cut off; and such a situation can only have arisen when she had lost control of the Hellespont and Bosphorus. This did in fact happen in September 411. Abydos and Byzantium had revolted during the summer; they were rapidly followed by Cyzicus and Chalcedon; and when Mindarus concentrated the Spartan naval forces in the north-east Aegean in the September, the grain-route was seriously endangered. The

ON HIS RETURN

battle of Cynossema during the same month retrieved the position on the Hellespont for the moment, and Athens was successful in a second engagement off Abydos a few weeks later ; but the Spartans recovered Cyzicus early in 410, and it was not until their complete defeat in the battle of Cyzicus (April 410) that Athens regained control of the Propontis. Alcibiades spent most of 410 consolidating his gains ; and it was only in 409 that he made a determined effort to recover the Bosphorus. Byzantium finally fell in 408.

It is clear from this that Athens was in greatest danger of famine in September 411 and the months following. The victories of Cynossema and Abydos must have brought relief ; but it was not until the crushing defeat of Sparta off Cyzicus in April 410 that a free passage from the Euxine was assured ; for the remainder of the year there can have been no real fear of a shortage of grain. However, Sparta made one more effort to close the route from the north-west during the winter which followed. Clearchus was sent out with a fleet to strengthen the defences of Byzantium and Chalcedon ; and he successfully resisted all Athenian efforts to dislodge him until the autumn of B.C. 408. Thus there must have been considerable difficulty in ensuring an adequate food-supply for something like eighteen months after the beginning of 409.

From this it would appear that there were two periods in the years following the fall of the Four Hundred during which Athens found her main food-supply endangered, the first from September 411 to April 410, and the second from approximately January 409 to September 408. Throughout either of these

two periods Andocides might reasonably expect to find an offer of extra corn welcome.

The speech itself makes it clear that this was Andocides' second attempt to return since his exile in 415. The first had been made while the Four Hundred were in power, and thanks to the efforts of his bitter enemy Peisander, had resulted in his immediate imprisonment. How long this imprisonment lasted Andocides does not state; but it is probable that he was released only when the Four Hundred were finally overthrown in the September. He then quitted Athens once again. Now if his second attempt to reinstate himself was made during the first of the periods of grain-shortage mentioned above, he must have begun working for it almost immediately after his escape from the Four Hundred. And this is the view held by a number of modern editors.^a Andocides, according to them, went straight to Cyprus, loaded as many merchantmen as he could with corn, and returned without delay to Athens, where he made his second plea for reinstatement.

This is possible; but when certain other facts are taken into consideration, improbable. Thus it is at least clear that the *De Reditu* was addressed to the restored democracy (see, for instance, §§ 26 ff.)—having failed with the oligarchs Andocides is trying his fortune with their opponents. But the democracy was not restored until April 410, after the battle of Cyzicus. We have therefore to suppose that immediately Athens won a victory which removed all danger of famine,^b Andocides set about making preparations for relieving her want. And when he

^a e.g. Jebb and Marchant.

^b Xen. *Hell.* i. 1. 35.

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arrived from Cyprus, he not only brought corn with him, but communicated to the Council a scheme which he had elaborated for ensuring a steady supply in future.

It may be objected that Andocides started on his way from Cyprus before the battle of Cyzicus was fought, and therefore while distress at Athens was still acute. But if he did so, it was with the intention of trying to placate, not the democracy, but the Five Thousand, into whose hands the government passed between September 411 and April 410; and such a move on his part seems doubtful. It must be remembered that he had already found to his cost what kind of a reception an oligarchic administration was likely to give him; and he could hardly be sure that he would be any the more welcome to the Five Thousand than he had been to the Four Hundred. A certain delay before his second attempt to return seems far more probable.

There would thus seem to be fairly weighty objections against dating the *De Reditu* to the first of the two periods of food-shortage at Athens. On the other hand, these objections disappear if it is assumed that Andocides came back for the second time during the later period (c. January 409–September 408). There would then be a real need for any corn that he could supply, and he would have allowed a reasonable interval to elapse since his first appearance. Further, his reference in his speech to the "victory which alone saved Athens,"^a a victory which he had himself made possible by supplying equipment to the Athenian fleet, can then be taken to point to the battle of Cyzicus, which did indeed mark a turning-point in

^a § 12.

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Athenian fortunes both at home and abroad. On the other hypothesis it will have to be assumed that Andocides is talking of Cynossema, the engagement of the previous September.

There is one further indication that the later date for the speech is the correct one. In describing the victory mentioned, Andocides implies that it had been won a considerable time before (*cf.* ἐν τῷ τότε χρόνῳ, § 12). This is not what we should expect, were he reminding the Assembly early in 410 of a victory won in the autumn of 411. It seems far more likely that Cyzicus is the battle which he has in mind, and that he is speaking well over a year after it had been fought, *i.e.* late in 409 or in the first half of 408.

The *De Reditu* was delivered before the Ecclesia, and therefore differs considerably in manner from the *De Mysteriis*, which was composed for a court of law and could afford to be more diffuse. It is an abrupt speech, abrupt in its phrasing and abrupt in its argument. Andocides had little need to describe in detail the scandal which had led to his exile; it was still only too familiar to the majority of his audience. Still less did he feel the moment suitable for any such passionate assertion of his innocence as that in which he indulged ten years later, when the facts at issue were already passing into oblivion. He therefore has no hesitation in admitting his guilt. What concerns him is his patriotic energy since 415. He has materially aided Athens to win a great naval victory, and he has averted a famine by bringing corn from Cyprus. It is on this that he rests his appeal for the removal of the disabilities inflicted upon him since 415.

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Unfortunately the appeal failed. Even before Andocides rose to speak there was a good deal of noisy opposition; and the somewhat insolent tone with which he opened ^a can hardly have helped him. He spoke forcibly and plausibly; but the restored democracy was not readily tolerant of those whose sympathies had been in former days confessedly oligarchic. Andocides left Athens an exile once again.

^a § 1, l. 5.

ANALYSIS

- §§ 1-5. A. is indignant at the opposition with which he is meeting. The speakers responsible must be the agents of others who are remaining in the background; otherwise they would have raised the same clamour when he was being given an audience by the Council.
- §§ 6-7. He deserves pity for his ill-luck in being driven to choose between two equally unpleasant alternatives in 415.
- §§ 8-9. His persistent ill-fortune.
- §§ 10-16. His services to the Athenian forces during his exile. The treatment which he had received from the Four Hundred by way of recompense.
- §§ 17-18. Any expense to which he has been put in serving Athens has been defrayed by himself. Others have been rewarded for far less.
- §§ 19-22. A hint that A. has placed certain important proposals before the Council. Announcement that grain-ships from Cyprus are at hand.
- §§ 22-23. Request for the removal of his disabilities in return for his services to his country.
- §§ 24-25. His sincere repentance.

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- § 26. The services of his ancestor, Leogoras, to the democracy. This affords a presumption that he himself will behave in the same way, if given the opportunity.
- §§ 27-28. He feels no ill-will for the treatment which he has received at the hands of the Athenian people in the past.

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΘΟΔΟΥ

- 1 Εἰ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐν ἐτέρῳ τῷ πράγματι οἱ παριόντες μὴ τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔχοντες πάντες ἐφαίνοντο, οὐδὲν ἂν θαυμαστὸν ἐνόμιζον· ὅπου μέντοι δεῖ τὴν πόλιν ἐμέ τι ποιῆσαι ἀγαθόν, ἢ εἴ τις ἕτερος¹ βούλοιτο ἐμοῦ κακίων, δεινότατον ἀπάντων χρημάτων ἡγοῦμαι, εἰ τῷ μὲν δοκεῖ ταῦτα τῷ δὲ μή, ἀλλὰ μὴ πᾶσιν ὁμοίως. εἵπερ γὰρ ἡ πόλις ἀπάντων τῶν πολιτευομένων κοινὴ ἐστὶ, καὶ τὰ γιγνόμενα δήπου ἀγαθὰ τῇ πόλει κοινὰ ἐστὶ.
- 2 Τοῦτ' οἶν τοῖνυν τὸ μέγα καὶ δεινὸν πάρεστιν ὑμῖν ὁρᾶν τοὺς μὲν ἤδη πράττοντας, τοὺς δὲ τάχα μέλλοντας· καὶ μοι μέγιστον θαῦμα παρέστηκε, τί [20] ποτε οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες δεινῶς οὕτω περικαύονται, εἴ τι ὑμᾶς χρή ἀγαθὸν ἐμοῦ ἐπαυρέσθαι. δεῖ γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἢτοι ἀμαθεστάτους εἶναι πάντων ἀνθρώπων, ἢ τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ δυσμενεστάτους. εἰ μὲν γε νομίζουνσι τῆς πόλεως εὖ πραττούσης καὶ τὰ ἴδια σφῶν αὐτῶν ἄμεινον ἂν φέρεσθαι, ἀμαθέστατοὶ εἰσι τὰ ἐναντία νῦν τῇ ἑαυτῶν ὠφελείᾳ σπεύδοντες.
- 3 εἰ δὲ μὴ ταῦτα ἡγούνται σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς συμφέρειν καὶ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ κοινῷ, δυσμενεῖς ἂν τῇ πόλει εἴεν· οἷτινες εἰσαγγείλαντός μου ἀπόρρητα εἰς τὴν βουλὴν περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, ὧν ἀποτελεσθέντων

¹ ἕτερος Reiske: ἐτέρως codd.

ON HIS RETURN

HAD some other matter been at issue, gentlemen, I should have felt no surprise at finding a difference of opinion among the speakers who addressed you. But when the question is whether or not I, or anyone less worthy who so desires, should do this state a service, nothing seems to me more extraordinary than that contrary views should be held, instead of there being complete unanimity ; for if the state is common to all who enjoy civic rights, the benefits which the state receives are likewise, I presume, common benefits.

Such disagreement is a matter for alarm and astonishment ; yet, as you can see, it has already been expressed by some, and will shortly be expressed by others. Indeed, I am completely at a loss to understand why the question of your receiving a benefit from me should cause such excitement among our friends here. They must either be the most stupid of mankind or the worst of public enemies. If they hold that when the state is prospering they are better off individually, they are showing extreme stupidity in advocating to-day a policy which directly conflicts with their own interests ; while if they do not identify their interests as individuals with yours as a community, they can only be public enemies. Indeed when I secretly communicated to the Council a proposal which would be of the very greatest service

οὐκ εἰσὶ τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ μείζονες ὠφέλειαι, καὶ τούτων ἀποδεικνύντος μου τοῖς βουλευταῖς σαφεῖς τε καὶ βεβαίους τὰς ἀποδείξεις, ἐκεῖ μὲν οὔτε τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἱ παραγενόμενοι ἐλέγχοντες¹ οἰοί τ' ἦσαν ἀποδείξαι εἴ τι μὴ ὀρθῶς ἐλέγετο, οὔτ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς, ἐνθάδε δὲ νῦν πειρῶνται διαβάλλειν.

- 4 σημεῖον οὖν τοῦτο ὅτι οὗτοι οὐκ ἀφ' αὐτῶν ταῦτα πράττουσιν—εὐθύς γὰρ ἂν τότε ἤναντιοῦντο—ἀλλ' ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ἐτέρων, οἰοί εἰσιν ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ, οὐδενὸς ἂν χρήματος δεξάμενοι ὑμᾶς τι ἀγαθὸν ἐξ ἐμοῦ πράξαι, καὶ αὐταὶ μὲν οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες οὐ τολμῶσι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸ μέσον καταστήσαντες δισχυρίζεσθαι περὶ τούτων, φοβούμενοι ἔλεγχον διδόναι εἴ τι εἰς ὑμᾶς τυγχάνουσι μὴ εὖ φρονοῦντες· ἐτέρους δὲ εἰσπέμπουσι, τοιούτους ἀνθρώπους οἷς ἐθισμένοις ἤδη ἀναισχυντεῖν οὐδὲν διαφέρει εἰπεῖν
- 5 τε καὶ ἀκοῦσαι τὰ μέγιστα τῶν κακῶν. τὸ δ' ἰσχυρὸν τοῦτο μόνον εὐροὶ τις ἂν αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, τὰς ἐμὰς συμφορὰς ἐπὶ παντὶ ὀνειδίζειν, καὶ ταῦτα ἐν εἰδόσι δήπου κάλλιον ὑμῖν, ὥστε μηδὲν ἂν τούτων δικαίως τιμὴν αὐτοῖς τινα φέρειν.

- Ἐμοὶ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ τῷ πρώτῳ τοῦτο εἰπόντι ὀρθῶς δοκεῖ εἰρῆσθαι, ὅτι πάντες ἀνθρώποι γίνονται ἐπὶ τῷ εὖ καὶ κακῶς πράττειν, μεγάλη
- 6 δὲ δήπου καὶ τὸ ἑξαμαρτεῖν δυσπραξία ἐστὶ, καὶ εἰσὶν εὐτυχέστατοι μὲν οἱ ἐλάχιστα ἑξαμαρτάνοντες, σωφρονέστατοι δὲ οἱ ἂν τάχιστα μεταγιννώσκωσι. καὶ ταῦτα οὐ διακέκριται τοῖς μὲν γίνεσθαι τοῖς δὲ μὴ, ἀλλ' ἔστιν ἐν τῷ κοινῷ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις καὶ ἑξαμαρτεῖν τι καὶ κακῶς πράξαι. ὧν ἕνεκα,

¹ ἐλέγχοντες Emperius: ἐλέγοντες codd.

ON HIS RETURN, 3-6

to this city if carried into effect, and proved as much clearly and conclusively to the members present, such of my present critics as were among my audience found it as impossible as anyone else to show by argument that any of my statements was incorrect ; yet they are now trying to impugn those statements. This proves, then, that they are acting not on their own initiative—or they would have had no hesitation in opposing me originally—but on the instigation of others, of men such as are to be found in this city, who would not allow you to receive a benefit from me for all the money in the world. These others have not the courage to come into the open and make good their assertions in person, as they are afraid of letting their own possible shortcomings as patriots be examined too closely. Instead, they send substitutes to address you, men to whom effrontery is second nature, men who will utter or face the bitterest abuse with complete indifference. The entire strength of their case against me, one finds, lies in their taunting me at every turn with my misfortunes ; and that too when their listeners know better than they, so that not a word which they have uttered can bring them any true credit.

To my mind, gentlemen, he was a wise man who first said that every human being is born to meet with good fortune and with bad : that to make a mistake is to meet with great ill fortune : and that while those who make the fewest mistakes are the luckiest, those who repent of them soonest show most good sense. Nor is this the peculiar lot of some men only ; it is the common fate of humanity to make mistakes and suffer misfortune. So do but remember the frailty

- ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ ἀνθρωπίνως περὶ ἐμοῦ γινώσκοιτε, εἴητε ἂν ἄνδρες εὐγνωμονέστεροι. οὐ γὰρ φθόνου
 7 μᾶλλον ἢ οἴκτου ἄξιά μοί ἐστι τὰ γεγενημένα· ὅς
 εἰς τοσοῦτον ἦλθον δυσδαιμονίας, εἴτε χρὴ εἰπεῖν
 νεότητί τε καὶ ἀνοία τῇ ἐμαυτοῦ,¹ εἴτε καὶ δυνάμει
 τῶν πεισάντων με ἔλθεῖν εἰς τοιαύτην συμφορὰν
 τῶν φρενῶν, ὥστ' ἀνάγκην μοι γενέσθαι δυοῖν
 κακοῖν τοῖν μεγίστοιν θάτερον ἐλέσθαι, ἢ μὴ
 βουληθέντι² κατειπεῖν τοὺς ταῦτα ποιήσαντας οὐ
 περὶ ἐμοῦ μόνου ὀρρωδεῖν, εἴ τι ἔδει παθεῖν, ἀλλὰ
 καὶ τὸν πατέρα οὐδὲν ἀδικοῦντα σὺν ἐμαυτῷ
 ἀποκτεῖναι—ὅπερ ἀνάγκη παθεῖν ἦν αὐτῷ, εἰ ἐγὼ
 μὴ ἐβουλόμην ταῦτα ποιῆσαι—ἢ κατειπόντι τὰ
 γεγενημένα αὐτὸν μὲν ἀφεθέντα μὴ τεθνάναι, τοῦ
 δὲ ἐμαυτοῦ πατρὸς μὴ φονέα γενέσθαι. τί δ' ἂν
 οὐ πρό γε τούτου τολμήσειεν ἄνθρωπος ποιῆσαι;
 8 Ἐγὼ τοίνυν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων εἰλόμην ταῦτα, ἃ
 ἐμοὶ μὲν λύπας ἐπὶ χρόνον πλείστον οἴσειν ἔμελλεν,
 ὑμῖν δὲ ταχίστην τοῦ παρόντος τότε κακοῦ μετά-
 στασιν. ἀναμνήσθητε δὲ ἐν οἴῳ κινδύνῳ τε καὶ
 ἀμηχανία καθέστατε, καὶ ὅτι οὕτω σφόδρα σφᾶς
 αὐτοὺς ἐπεφόβησθε, ὥστ' οὐδ' εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἔτι
 ἐξῆλθε, ἕκαστος ὑμῶν οἰόμενος συλληφθήσεσθαι.
 ταῦτα τοίνυν ὥστε μὲν γενέσθαι τοιαῦτα, πολ-
 λοστὸν δὴ τι ἐγὼ μέρος τῆς αἰτίας ἠγρέθην ἔχων,
 ὥστε μέντοι παυθῆναι, ἐγὼ εἰς ὧν μόνος αἴτιος.
 9 καὶ ὅμως τό γε δυστυχέστατος εἶναι ἀνθρώπων
 οὐδαμῇ ἐκφεύγω, ὅτε δὴ προαγομένης μὲν τῆς

¹ τῇ ἐμαυτοῦ Frohberger, qui huc transtulit. Ante δυσ-
 δαιμονίας habent τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ codd.

ON HIS RETURN, 6-9

of man in passing judgement upon me, gentlemen, and your feelings for me will be more kindly. Indeed I do not deserve ill-will so much as sympathy for the past. Owing to—shall I say my own youthful folly, or the influence of others who persuaded me into such a piece of madness? ^a—I was luckless enough to be forced to choose between two of the most painful alternatives imaginable. On the one hand, I could refuse to disclose the authors of the outrage. In that case I not only trembled for my own fate, but caused the death of my father, who was entirely innocent, as well as my own—he was inevitably doomed, if I refused to speak. On the other hand, I could purchase my own life and liberty and avoid becoming my father's murderer—and what would a man not bring himself to do to escape that?—but only by turning informer.

Of the alternatives before me, then, I chose that which meant years of sorrow for myself, but immediate release for you from the distress of the moment. Remember your peril : remember your helplessness : remember how you stood in such fear of one another that you ceased going abroad even into the Agora, because you each expected arrest.^b That such a state of things should have occurred at all proved to be due only in small part to me ; that it ended, on the other hand, proved to be due to me alone. Notwithstanding, I have never succeeded in being anything save the unluckiest man alive ; for when

^a A clear indication that Andocides had been concerned to at least some extent in the mutilation of the Hermae.

^b Cf. *Myst.* § 36.

² βουληθέντι Ald. : βουληθέντα codd.

- πόλεως ἐπὶ ταύτας τὰς συμφορὰς οὐδεὶς ἐμοῦ ἤρχετο γίνεσθαι δυσδαιμονέστερος, μεθισταμένης δὲ πάλιν εἰς τὸ ἀσφαλὲς ἀπάντων ἐγὼ ἀθλιώτατος. ὄντων γὰρ κακῶν τοσοῦτων τῇ πόλει ἀδύνατον
- [21] ἦν ταῦτα ἰαθῆναι ἄλλως ἢ τῷ ἐμῷ αἰσχυρῷ, ὥστ' ἐν αὐτῷ¹ ὃ ἐγὼ κακῶς ἔπραττον, ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς σῶζεσθαι. χάριν οὖν εἰκός με, οὐ μῖσος τῷ δυσ-
 τυχήματι τούτῳ φέρεσθαι παρ' ὑμῶν.
- 10 Καίτοι ἐγὼ τότε² αὐτὸς γνοὺς τὰς ἐμαντοῦ συμ-
 φορὰς, ὃ τινι κακῶν τε καὶ αἰσχυρῶν οὐκ οἶδ' εἶ-
 τι ἀπεγένετο, τὰ μὲν παρανοία τῇ ἐμαντοῦ, τὰ δ'
 ἀνάγκη τῶν παρόντων πραγμάτων, ἔγνων ἡδιστον
 εἶναι πράττειν τέ τοιαῦτα καὶ διαιτᾶσθαι ἐκεῖ,
 ὅπου ἤκιστα μέλλοιμι ὀφθήσεσθαι ὑφ' ὑμῶν.
 ἐπειδὴ δὲ χρόνῳ ὕστερον³ εἰσῆλθέ μοι, ὥσπερ εἰκός,
 ἐπιθυμία τῆς τε μεθ' ὑμῶν πολιτείας ἐκείνης καὶ
 διαίτης, ἐξ ἧς δευρὶ μέτέστην, ἔγνων λύσιτελεῖν
 μοι ἢ τοῦ βίου ἀπηλλάχθαι, ἢ τὴν πόλιν ταύτην
 ἀγαθόν τι τοσοῦτον ἐργάσασθαι, ὥστε ὑμῶν ἐκόν-
 των εἶναί ποτέ μοι πολιτεύσασθαι μεθ' ὑμῶν.
- 11 Ἐκ δὲ τούτου οὐ πώποτε οὔτε τοῦ σώματος
 οὔτε τῶν ὄντων ἐμοὶ ἐφεισάμην, ὅπου ἔδει παρα-
 κινδυνεύειν· ἀλλ' αὐτίκα μὲν τότε εἰσῆγαγον εἰς
 στρατιὰν ὑμῶν οὖσαν ἐν Σάμῳ κωπέας, τῶν τετρα-
 κοσίων ἤδη τὰ πράγματα ἐνθάδε κατειληφόντων,
 ὄντος μοι Ἀρχελαοῦ ξένου πατρικοῦ καὶ διδόντος
 τέμνεσθαι³ τε καὶ ἐξάγεσθαι ὁπόσους ἐβουλόμην.

¹ αὐτῷ ante τούτῳ ponit Sluiter.

² ὕστερον delent nonnulli.

³ τέμνεσθαί Dobree: γενέσθαι codd.

ON HIS RETURN, 9-11

Athens was heading for this disaster, no one came near suffering the sorrows which I suffered: and when she was once more regaining her security, I was of all men the most to be pitied. The desperate distress of Athens could be remedied only at the cost of my good name: so that your deliverance meant my own ruin. It is your gratitude, therefore, not your scorn that I deserve for my sufferings.

At the time I needed none to remind me of my plight—partly through my own folly, partly through the force of circumstances, nothing was wanting to complete my misery and my disgrace—and I saw that you would be best pleased were I to adopt that mode of life and that place of residence which would enable me to remain furthest from your sight.^a Eventually, however, as was only natural, I was seized with a longing for the old life as a citizen among you which I had abandoned for my present place of exile; and I decided that I should be best advised either to have done with life or to render this city such a service as would dispose you to let me at last resume my rights as your fellow.

From that moment I have been reckless of both life and goods when called upon for a perilous venture. In fact, I at once proceeded to supply your forces in Samos with oar-spars—this was after the Four Hundred had seized power at Athens ^b—since Archelaus ^c had hereditary connexions with my family and offered me the right of cutting and exporting as many as

^a Andocides was not exiled under the actual terms of the decree of Isotimides. The decree made life at Athens so intolerable for him that he found it better to withdraw of his own accord.

^b *i.e.* in 411.

^c King of Macedon from 413 to 399 B.C.

- τούτους τε εἰσήγαγον τοὺς κωπέας, καὶ παρόν μοι
 πέντε δραχμῶν τὴν τιμὴν αὐτῶν δέξασθαι οὐκ
 ἠθέλησα πράξασθαι πλέον ἢ ὅσου¹ ἐμοὶ κατέστησαν·
- 12 εἰσήγαγον δὲ σῖτόν τε καὶ χαλκόν. καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες
 ἐκείνοι ἐκ τούτων παρεσκευασμένοι ἐνίκησαν μετὰ
 ταῦτα Πελοποννησίους ναυμαχοῦντες, καὶ τὴν
 πόλιν ταύτην μόνοι ἀνθρώπων ἔσωσαν ἐν τῷ τότε
 χρόνῳ. εἰ τοίνυν μεγάλων ἀγαθῶν αἴτια² ὑμᾶς
 ἠργάσαντο ἐκείνοι, μέρος ἐγὼ οὐκ ἂν ἐλάχιστον
 δικαίως ταύτης τῆς αἰτίας ἔχοιμι. εἰ γὰρ τοῖς
 ἀνδράσιν ἐκείνοις τότε τὰ ἐπιτήδεια μὴ εἰσῆχθη,
 οὐ περὶ τοῦ σῶσαι τὰς Ἀθήνας ὁ κίνδυνος ἦν
 αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ τοῦ μηδ' αὐτοὺς σωθῆναι.
- 13 Τούτων τοίνυν οὕτως ἐχόντων οὐκ ὀλίγῳ μοι
 παρὰ γνώμην ἠϋρέθη τὰ ἐνταῦθα πράγματα ἔχοντα.
 κατέπλευσα μὲν γὰρ ὥς ἐπαινεθσόμενος ὑπὸ
 τῶν ἐνθάδε προθυμίας τε ἔνεκα καὶ ἐπιμελείας
 τῶν ὑμετέρων πραγμάτων· πυθόμενοι δὲ τινές με
 ἦκοντα τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐζήτουν τε παραχρήμα,
- 14 καὶ λαβόντες ἤγαγον εἰς τὴν βουλήν. εὐθύς δὲ
 παραστάς μοι Πείσανδρος “ ἄνδρες ” ἔφη “ βου-
 λευταί, ἐγὼ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον ἐνδεικνύω ὑμῖν σῖτόν
 τε εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους εἰσαγαγόντα καὶ κωπέας.”
 καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἤδη πᾶν διηγείτο ὥς ἐπέπρακτο.
 ἐν δὲ τῷ τότε τὰ ἐναντία φρονοῦντες δηλοὶ ἦσαν
 ἤδη οἱ ἐπὶ στρατιᾶς ὄντες τοῖς τετρακοσίοις.
- 15 Καγὼ—θόρυβος γὰρ δὴ τοιοῦτος ἐγίγνετο τῶν

¹ ὅσου A corr.: ὅσον A pr.

² αἴτια Blass: ἀξία codd.

^a The text of an Attic decree honouring Archelaus for supplying ξύλα καὶ κωπέας still survives (*I.G.* i². 105). It may be consulted best in the restored version of B. D. Meritt;

ON HIS RETURN, 11-15

I wished.^a And not only did I supply the spars ; I refused to charge more for them than they had cost me, although I might have obtained a price of five drachmae apiece. In addition, I supplied corn and bronze. Thus equipped, the forces in Samos went on to defeat the Peloponnesians at sea ^b ; and it was they, and they alone who saved Athens at the time. Now if those heroes rendered you true service by their deed, I may fairly claim that that service was in no small degree due to me. Had that army not been furnished with supplies just then, they would have been fighting not so much to save Athens as to save their own lives.

In these circumstances, I was not a little surprised at the situation which I found at Athens. I returned thither fully expecting the congratulations of the city on the active way in which I had displayed my devotion to your interests. Instead, directly they learned of my arrival, certain of the Four Hundred sought me out, arrested me, and brought me before the Council.^c Whereupon Peisander ^d at once came up, took his stand beside me, and cried : " Gentlemen, I hereby denounce this man as having supplied corn and oar-spars to the enemy." Then he went on to tell the whole story. By this time, of course, it was clear that there had been a complete estrangement between the men on service and the Four Hundred.

I saw the uproar into which the meeting was

see *Classical Studies presented to Edward Capps*, Princeton, 1936. Meritt would date it to 407-406 B.C.

^b Most probably the battle of Cyzicus, April 410. See Introd.

^c i.e. their fellow-members of the Four Hundred. The Council proper had been superseded.

^d For the career of Peisander see *Mysteries*, § 36 note.

- βουλευτῶν—[καί]¹ ἐπειδὴ ἐγίγνωσκον ἀπολούμενος, εὐθὺς προσπηδῶ πρὸς τὴν ἐστίαν καὶ λαμβάνομαι τῶν ἱερῶν. ὅπερ μοι καὶ πλείστου ἄξιον ἐγένετο² ἐν τῷ τότε· εἰς γὰρ τοὺς θεοὺς ἔχοντα ὀνειδῆ οὗτοί με³ μᾶλλον τῶν ἀνθρώπων εἰκόασι κατελεῆσαι, βουλευθέντων τε αὐτῶν ἀποκτεῖναί με οὗτοι ἦσαν οἱ διασώσαντες. δεσμά τε ὕστερον καὶ κακὰ ὅσα τε καὶ οἷα τῷ σώματι ἠνεσχόμην, μακρὸν ἂν εἴη
 16 μοι λέγειν. οὐ δὴ καὶ μάλιστ' ἐμναυτὸν ἀπωλοφυράμην· ὅστις τοῦτο μὲν ἐν ᾧ ἐδόκει ὁ δῆμος κακοῦσθαι, ἐγὼ ἀντὶ τούτου κακὰ εἶχον, τοῦτο δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἐφαίνετο <εὐ>⁴ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πεπονθώς, πάλιν αὖ καὶ διὰ τούτ' ἐγὼ ἀπωλλύμην.⁵ ὥστε ὁδόν τε καὶ πόρον μηδαμῇ ἔτι εἶναί μοι εὐθαρσεῖν· ὅποι⁶ γὰρ τραποίμην, πάντοθεν κακόν τί μοι ἐφαίνετο ἐτοιμαζόμενον. ἀλλ' ὅμως καὶ ἐκ τούτων τοιούτων ὄντων ἀπαλλαγεῖς οὐκ ἔστιν ὃ τι ἕτερον ἔργον περὶ πλείονος ἐποιούμην ἢ τὴν πόλιν ταύτην ἀγαθόν τι ἐργάσασθαι.
- 17 Ὅρᾱν δὲ χρή, ᾧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅσω τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν ὑπουργημάτων διαφέρει. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ὅσοι τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ ὑμέτερα πράγματα διαχειρίζοντες ἀργύριον ὑμῖν ἐκπορίζουσιν, ἄλλο τι ἢ τὰ ὑμέτερα ὑμῖν διδόασι; τοῦτο δὲ ὅσοι στρατηγοὶ γενόμενοι καλόν τι τὴν πόλιν κατεργάζονται, τί ἄλλο ἢ μετὰ
 [22] τῆς τῶν ὑμετέρων σωμάτων τالαιπωρίας τε καὶ κινδύνων, καὶ ἔτι τῶν κοινῶν χρημάτων δαπάνης,

¹ καὶ del. Reiske. Verbum post καὶ excidisse putat Fuhr.

² ἐγένετο Emperius: ἐγίνετο codd.

³ ἔχοντα ὀνειδῆ οὗτοί με Sauppe: εἶχον τὰ ὀνειδῆ οὗτοι, οἱ με codd. ⁴ εὐ add. Ald.

⁵ ἀπωλλύμην ci. Bekker: ἀπολοίμην codd.

⁶ ὅποι Reiske: ὅπου codd.

ON HIS RETURN, 15-17

breaking, and knew that I was lost ; so I sprang at once to the hearth and laid hold of the sacred emblems. That act, and that alone, was my salvation at the time ; for although I stood disgraced in the eyes of the gods,^a they, it seems, had more pity on me than did men ; when men were desirous of putting me to death, it was the gods who saved my life. My subsequent imprisonment and the extent and nature of the bodily suffering to which I was subjected would take too long to describe. It was then that I bewailed my lucklessness more bitterly than ever. When the people appeared to be hardly used, it was I who suffered in their stead ; on the other hand, when they had been manifestly benefited by me, that act of service likewise threatened me with ruin.^b Indeed I no longer had either ways or means of sustaining my hopes ; everywhere I turned I saw woe in store for me. However, disheartening though my reception had been, I was no sooner a free man than my every thought was again directed to the service of this city.

You must understand, gentlemen, how far such services as mine surpass ordinary services. When citizens who hold public office add to your revenues, are they not in fact giving you what is yours already ? And when those who hold military command benefit their country by some fine exploit, is it not by exposing your persons to fatigue and danger and by spending public money in addition that they render you

^a Owing to his participation in the mutilation of the Hermae four years before.

^b *i.e.* (a) Andocides put an end to the reign of terror which followed the mutilation of the Hermae, but at the cost of his own happiness. (b) He had helped Athens win a victory over Sparta at sea, but had again suffered for it by imprisonment at the hands of the Four Hundred.

- ποιουσιν ὑμᾶς εἴ τι τυγχάνουσιν ἀγαθόν; ἐν ᾧ
 καὶ ἂν τι ἐξαμάρτωσιν, οὐκ αὐτοὶ τῆς σφετέρας
 αὐτῶν ἀμαρτίας δίκην διδόασιν; ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς ὑπὲρ
 18 τῶν ἐκείνοις ἡμαρτημένων. ἀλλ' ὅμως οὗτοι
 στεφανοῦνται γε ὑφ' ὑμῶν καὶ ἀνακηρύττονται ὡς
 ὄντες ἄνδρες ἀγαθοί. καὶ οὐκ ἐρῶ ὡς οὐ δικαίως·
 μεγάλη γάρ ἐστιν ἀρετή, ὅστις τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πόλιν
 ὁτῶσιν δύναται τρόπῳ ἀγαθόν τι ἐργάζεσθαι.
 ἀλλ' οὖν γιγνώσκειν γε χρή ὅτι ἐκείνος ἂν εἴη πολὺ
 πλείστου ἀξίος ἀνὴρ, ὅστις τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ παρα-
 κινδυνεύων χρήμασί τε καὶ σώματι τολμῶη
 ἀγαθόν τι ποιεῖν τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ πολίτας.
 19 Ἐμοὶ τοίνυν τὰ μὲν ἤδη εἰς ὑμᾶς πεπραγμένα
 σχεδόν τι ἅπαντες ἂν εἰδεῖτε, τὰ δὲ μέλλοντά τε
 καὶ ἤδη πραττόμενα ἄνδρες ὑμῶν πεντακόσιοι ἐν
 ἀπορρήτῳ ἴσασι [ἡ βουλή]¹. οὓς πολλῶ δήπου εἰκὸς²
 ἦττον ἂν τι ἐξαμαρτεῖν, ἢ εἰ ὑμᾶς δέοι ἀκούσαντάς
 τι ἐν τῷ παραχρήμα νῦν διαβουλευσασθαι. οἱ μὲν
 γε σχολῇ περὶ τῶν εἰσαγγελλομένων σκοποῦνται,
 ὑπάρχει τε αὐτοῖς, ἐὰν τι ἐξαμαρτάνωσιν, αἰτίαν
 ἔχειν καὶ λόγον αἰσχρὸν ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν.
 ὑμῖν δὲ οὐκ εἰσὶν ἕτεροι ὑφ' ὧν αἰτίαν (ἂν)³ ἔχοιτε.
 20 τὰ γὰρ ὑμέτερα αὐτῶν ἐφ' ὑμῖν δικαίως ἐστὶ καὶ
 εὖ καὶ κακῶς, ἐὰν βούλησθε, διαθέσθαι. ἃ γε
 μέντοι ἔξω τῶν ἀπορρήτων οἷόν τέ⁴ μοί ἐστιν
 εἰπεῖν εἰς ὑμᾶς ἤδη πεπραγμένα, ἀκούσεσθε.
 ἐπίστασθε γὰρ που ὡς ἠγγέλθη ὑμῖν⁵ ὅτι οὐ

¹ ἡ βουλή del. Valckenaer.

² εἰκὸς Ald. : εἰς codd.

³ ἂν add. Dobree. Ante αἰτίαν Lipsius.

⁴ οἷόν τέ Stephanus : οἷόν γέ codd.

⁵ ὑμῖν Valckenaer : ἡμῖν codd.

such service as they do? Again, if they make a mistake at some point, it is not they themselves who pay for their mistake; it is you who pay for the error which was due to them. Yet you bestow crowns on such persons and publicly proclaim them as heroes. And I will not deny that they deserve it; it is proof of signal merit to be able to render one's country a service in any way whatsoever. But you must see that that man is far the worthiest who has the courage to expose his own life and his own goods to danger in order to confer a benefit on his fellow-countrymen.

My past services must be known to almost all of you. But the services which I am about to render, which I have, in fact, already begun to render, have been revealed in secret to only five hundred of you [, to the Council, that is to say ^a]; they, I think, are likely to make far fewer mistakes than you would be, had you to debate the matter here and now immediately after listening to my explanations. Those five hundred are considering at leisure the proposal placed before them, and they are liable to be called to account and censured by the rest of you for any mistake which they may make; whereas you have none to hold you to blame, as you very rightly have the power of ordering your affairs wisely or foolishly at will. However, I will disclose to you such services as I can, such services as are not a secret, because they have already been performed.

I need not remind you, I imagine, how you received

^a The words ἡ βουλὴ were rightly bracketed by Valckenaer as a gloss upon what precedes. The "secret proposal" placed before the Council must have been connected with the future corn-supply of Athens. Andocides was doubtless to use his influence in Cyprus to ensure that it should not be interrupted.

- μέλλει ἐκ Κύπρου σίτος ἥξειν ἐνταῦθα· ἐγὼ τοίνυν τοιοῦτός τε καὶ τοσοῦτος ἐγενόμην, ὥστε τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ταῦτα βουλευσάντας ἐφ' ὑμῖν καὶ
- 21 πράξαντας ψευσθῆναι τῆς αὐτῶν¹ γνώμης. καὶ ὥς μὲν ταῦτα διεπράχθη, οὐδὲν προὔργου ἀκοῦσαι ὑμῖν· τάδε <δὲ>² νυνὶ βούλομαι ὑμᾶς εἰδέναι, ὅτι αἱ μέλλουσαι νῆες ἤδη σιταγωγοὶ καταπλεῖν εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ εἰσιν ὑμῖν τέτταρες καὶ δέκα, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ τῶν ἐκ Κύπρου ἀναχθειςῶν ἥξουσιν ἀθροαὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον. ἐδεξάμην δ' <ἂν>³ ἀντὶ πάντων χρημάτων εἶναι ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ φράσαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἃ καὶ τῇ βουλῇ ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ εἰσηγγεῖλα, ὅπως αὐτόθεν προήδετε.⁴
- 22 νῦν δὲ ἐκείνα μὲν τότε ὅταν ἀποτελεσθῇ γνῶσεσθε ἅμα καὶ ὠφελήσεσθε⁵. νῦν δέ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, εἴ μοι βουλευθεῖτε δοῦναι χάριν μικράν τε καὶ ἄπονον ὑμῖν καὶ ἅμα δικαίαν, πάννυ ἂν μοι τοῦτο ἐν μεγάλῃ ἡδονῇ γένοιτο. ὥς δὲ καὶ δικαία ἐστίν, εἴσεσθε. ἃ γάρ μοι αὐτοὶ γνόντες τε καὶ ὑποσχόμενοι ἔδοτε, ὕστερον δὲ ἑτέροις πειθόμενοι ἀφείλεσθε, ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς, εἰ μὲν βούλεσθε, αἰτῶ, εἰ δὲ μὴ⁶ βούλεσθε,
- 23 ἀπαιτῶ. ὁρῶ δὲ ὑμᾶς πολλάκις καὶ δούλοις ἀνθρώποις καὶ ξένοις παντοδαποῖς⁷ πολιτείαν τε διδόντας⁸ καὶ εἰς χρήματα μεγάλας δωρείας, οἳ ἂν ὑμᾶς φαίνωνται ποιούντες τι ἀγαθόν. καὶ ταῦτα μέντοι ὀρθῶς ὑμεῖς φρονούντες δίδοτε· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν ὑπὸ πλείστων ἀνθρώπων εὖ πάσχοιτε. ἐγὼ τοίνυν τοσοῦτον ὑμῶν μόνον δέομαι· τὸ ψήφισμα

¹ αὐτῶν Baiter et Sauppe: αὐτῶν codd.

² τάδε δὲ Gebauer: τὰ δὲ codd.

³ ἂν add. Dobree.

⁴ προήδετε Blass: προειδήτε codd.

⁵ ὠφελήσεσθε Fuhr: ὠφελήθησεσθε codd.

⁶ μὴ ante βούλεσθε del. Reiske.

news that no grain was to be exported to Athens from Cyprus. Now I was able to handle the situation with such effect that the persons who had formed the plot and put it into execution were frustrated. It is of no importance that you should know how this was done ; what I do wish you to know is that the ships on the point of putting in to the Peiraeus at this moment with a cargo of grain number no less than fourteen ; while the remainder of the convoy which sailed from Cyprus will arrive in a body shortly after them.

I would have given all the money in the world to be able to reveal to you with safety the secret proposal which I have placed before the Council, so that you might know at once what to expect. Instead, you will only learn what it is when you begin to benefit by it, and that will not be until it is put into effect. However, if you would consent even as it is, gentlemen, to bestow on me what is only a small token of gratitude, and one which is both easily granted and just, nothing would give me more delight. That I am entitled to it you will see at once. I am asking of you only what you yourselves gave me in fulfilment of a solemn promise, but were afterwards persuaded to withdraw. If you are prepared to restore it, I ask it as a favour ; if you are not, I claim it as my due. I often see you bestowing civic rights and substantial grants of money upon both slaves and foreigners from every part of the world, if they prove to have done you some service. And you are acting wisely in making such gifts ; they engender the greatest possible willingness to serve you. Now my own request is merely this. You decreed on the

⁷ παντοδαποῖς Stephanus : παντοδαπῆς codd.

⁸ πολιτείαν τε δίδοντας Reiske : πολιτείας δίδοντας τε codd.

ὁ Μενίππου εἰπόντος ἐψηφίσασθε, εἶναί μοι ἄδειαν, πάλιν ἀπόδοτε. ἀναγνώσεται δὲ ὑμῖν αὐτό· ἔτι γὰρ καὶ νῦν ἐγγέγραπται ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ

24 Τουτὶ τὸ ψήφισμα ὃ ἠκούσατε ψηφισάμενοί μοι, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὕστερον ἀφείλεσθε χάριν ἐτέρῳ φέροντες. πείθεσθε οὖν μοι, καὶ ἤδη παύσασθε εἴ τῳ ὑμῶν διάβολόν τι ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ περὶ ἐμοῦ παρέστηκεν. εἰ γὰρ ὅσα οἱ ἄνθρωποι γνώμῃ ἀμαρτάνουσι, τὸ σῶμα αὐτῶν μὴ αἰτιόν ἐστιν, ἐμοῦ¹ τὸ μὲν σῶμα τυγχάνει ταῦτόν ἐστι ὄν,² ὅπερ τῆς αἰτίας ἀπήλλακται, ἥ δὲ γνώμῃ ἀντὶ τῆς προτέρας ἐτέρα νυνὶ παρέστηκεν. οὐδὲν οὖν ἔτι ὑπολείπεται ὅτῳ ἂν μοι δικαίως διαβεβλήσθε.³

25 ὥσπερ δὲ τῆς τότε ἀμαρτίας τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔργων σημεῖα ἔφατε χρήναι πιστότατα ποιούμενοι κακόν με ἄνδρα ἡγεῖσθαι, οὕτω καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ νῦν εὐνοίᾳ μὴ ζητεῖτε ἐτέραν βάσανον ἢ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν νυνὶ ἔργων σημεῖα ὑμῖν γιγνόμενα.

[23] 26 Πολὺν δέ μοι προσήκει ταῦτα μᾶλλον ἐκείνων καὶ τῷ γένει συνηθέστερά ἐστι. τάδε γὰρ οὐ ψευσαμένῳ μοι λαθεῖν οἶόν τ' ἐστι τοὺς γε πρεσβυτέρους ὑμῶν, ὅτι ὁ τοῦ ἐμοῦ πατρὸς πάππος⁴ Λεωγόρας στασιάσας πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου, ἐξὸν αὐτῷ διαλλαχθέντι τῆς ἔχθρας καὶ

¹ ἐμοῦ Reiske : ὁμοῦ codd.

² ταῦτόν ἐστι ὄν Bekker : τοῦτ' ἀνάτιον codd.

³ διαβεβλήσθε Bekker : διαβεβλήσθαι codd.

⁴ πάππος Valckenaer, coll. *Myst.* § 106 : πρόπαππος codd.

* i.e. Peisander. Andocides meant that the decree of

motion of Menippus that I should be granted immunity; restore me my rights under that decree. The herald shall read it to you, as it is lying even now among the records in the Council-chamber.

Decree

This decree to which you have been listening, gentlemen, was passed by you in my favour, but afterwards revoked to oblige another.^a Be advised by me, then. If any of you feels prejudiced against me, let him rid himself of that prejudice. You will admit that men's persons are not to blame for the mistakes which spring from their opinions. Now my own person is still unchanged, and is free from guilt; whereas different opinions have replaced the old. Thus you are left without any just ground for prejudice.^b In the case of my old blunder you maintained that you had to treat the indications furnished by conduct as decisive, and that therefore you were obliged to regard me as a criminal. Be consistent, then; use only the indications furnished by my present conduct to prove the genuineness of my present desire to serve you.

Furthermore, my behaviour to-day is much more in keeping with my character than my behaviour then, just as it accords far more with the traditions of my family. I am not lying — no lie of this sort could deceive my older listeners — when I say that my father's grandfather, Leogoras, led a revolt of the people against the tyrants,^c and in spite of the opposition Menippus was effectively stultified by the decree of Isotimides, passed shortly afterwards at Peisander's instigation.

^a A sophistry worthy of the *Tetralogies*.

^c Cf. *Mysteries*, § 106 and footnote.

γενομένῳ κηδεστῇ ἄρξαι μετ' ἐκείνων τῶν ἀνδρῶν
τῆς πόλεως, εἴλετο μᾶλλον ἐκπεσεῖν μετὰ τοῦ
δήμου καὶ φεύγων κακοπαθεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ προδότης
αὐτῶν καταστήναι. ὥστ' ἔμοιγε καὶ διὰ τὰ τῶν
προγόνων ἔργα εἰκότως ὑπάρχει δημοτικῶ εἶναι,
εἶπερ τι ἄλλὰ νῦν γε¹ φρονῶν τυγχάνω. ὦν καὶ
ἐνεκα εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς, ἐὰν χρηστὸς ὢν ἀνὴρ εἰς ὑμᾶς
φαίνωμαι, προθυμότερόν μου ἀποδέχεσθαι τὰ
πραττόμενα.

- 27 Τὸ δὲ δόντας ἐμοὶ τὴν ἄδειαν ἀφελέσθαι ὑμᾶς,
εὖ ἴστε ὅτι οὐδεπώποτε ἠγανάκτησα· ὅπου γὰρ
ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων αὐτοὶ εἰς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς
ἐπείσθητε τὰ μέγιστα ἑξαμαρτεῖν, ὥστε ἀντὶ τῆς
ἀρχῆς δουλείαν ἀλλάξασθαι, ἐκ δημοκρατίας δυνα-
στείαν καταστήσαντες, τί ἂν τις ὑμῶν θαυμάζοι
28 καὶ εἰς ἐμὲ εἴ τι ἐπείσθητε ἑξαμαρτεῖν; βουλοίμην
μέντ' ἂν, ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς ὑμετέροις αὐτῶν πράγ-
μασιν, ἐπειδὴ ἐξουσίαν ἐλάβετε, τὰς τῶν ἑξαπατη-
σάντων ὑμᾶς ἀκύρους ἔθετε βουλὰς, οὕτω καὶ ἐν
ᾧ περὶ ἐμοῦ ἐπείσθητε γινῶναί τι ἀνεπιτήδειον,
ἄτελῇ τὴν γνώμην αὐτῶν ποιῆσαι, καὶ μήτε ἐν
τούτῳ μήτε ἐν ἑτέρῳ τῷ τοῖς ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐχθίστοις
ὁμόψηφοί ποτε γένησθε.

¹ ἄλλὰ νῦν γε Schneider: ἄλλο νῦν γε codd.

tunity of coming to terms with them, marrying into their house, and ruling the people of Athens at their side, chose to share the exile of the democrats and suffer the hardships of banishment rather than turn traitor to them. Thus the behaviour of my forefathers should be an additional inspiration to me to show affection for the people, if I have indeed regained my senses at last; and it also gives you a natural reason for accepting my services the more readily, if you see me to have your interests at heart.

The fact that you deprived me of the pardon which you had given me has never, I assure you, caused me to feel aggrieved. After those scoundrels had induced you to wrong your own selves so grossly as to exchange empire for slavery, and to replace democracy by despotism,^a why should it surprise any of you that you were induced to wrong me likewise? However, I could wish that after reversing the policy of those who duped you in those matters which concern yourselves,—as you did as soon as you were able—you would similarly render their purposes ineffective in the matter of that unfortunate measure which you were persuaded to pass with regard to me. Refuse, in fact, to side, on this or any other question, with those who are your worst enemies.

* *i.e.* the Four Hundred.

very important part of the work of the medical profession. It is the duty of the physician to be up to date in his knowledge of the latest methods of treatment. This is especially true in the case of the treatment of the various forms of cancer. The physician should be able to recognize the early stages of the disease and should be able to give the patient the best possible chance of recovery. This is the duty of the physician and it is the duty of the medical profession to see that the physician is able to do this.

The first step in the treatment of cancer is the diagnosis of the disease. This is usually done by the physician through a physical examination and by the use of the various diagnostic methods. The physician should be able to recognize the early stages of the disease and should be able to give the patient the best possible chance of recovery. This is the duty of the physician and it is the duty of the medical profession to see that the physician is able to do this.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

III

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA

INTRODUCTION

THE authenticity of the speech which follows has been doubted more than once. As long ago as the first century B.C. Dionysius of Halicarnassus gave it as his considered opinion that it was not the work of Andocides; and in modern times his verdict has been upheld by more than one critic. Thus Eduard Meyer regarded the *De Pace* as a party-pamphlet issued in vindication of Andocides and others who had advocated peace with Sparta in 391 B.C. and suffered exile in consequence. The opposite view, however, has also received strong support, and at the present time it is held generally that the speech was delivered by Andocides himself on the occasion in question. The problem is one that can be better appreciated after a brief survey of the political situation at the end of the first decade of the fourth century.

After the final collapse of Athens in 404 B.C. Sparta was the foremost power in the Greek world. To all appearances she could easily step into the place vacated by Athens, establish a Spartan empire on the lines of the Delian League, and enjoy the material prosperity of her old rival. In fact, however, this was not to be, largely for three reasons: (1) Sparta had no naval tradition and would never make a first-class sea-power: (2) she had made an unfortunate agreement with Persia under the terms of which the

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Greek cities of Asia Minor were to be surrendered to Artaxerxes in return for Persian support in the war with Athens: (3) the Greek allies, notably Thebes and Corinth, who had helped her to victory were demanding, perfectly justly, a share in the spoils.

Of (1) nothing further need be said. As a result of (2) Sparta found herself in a dilemma; if she kept her promise, she was not only depriving herself of the material of empire, but was also turning traitor to her countrymen across the Aegean; if, on the other hand, she dishonoured the agreement, she made a foe of Persia, and she lost her name for honest dealing at the same time. In consequence she failed to follow either the one course or the other and ended by losing both the goodwill of Persia and the control of the Asiatic seaboard. She started by conceding Ionia to Cyrus; but when his successor, Tissaphernes, attempted the forcible recovery of the other cities claimed by Persia (400 B.C.), she sent Thibron to oppose him. In 398 Thibron was superseded by Dercyllidas; and during the years 396-395 Agesilaus himself conducted a series of brilliant predatory raids into Persian territory. In 394, however, he was recalled owing to the serious turn taken by home affairs; and just after he left for Greece the Spartan fleet commanded by his brother-in-law was annihilated off Cnidus by the Persians, who had engaged the services of the Athenian Conon. By 393 Sparta had lost her footing and her prestige in the eastern Aegean and Asia Minor. An abrupt change of policy followed. Proposals of peace were made to Persia, Sparta offering to recognize her right to the Greek seaboard in exchange for an undertaking that Persia

would do nothing to interfere with the autonomy of the states of the Aegean and Greece proper, *i.e.* that she would henceforward cease helping Athens, as she had been doing of late, to rebuild something of her shattered empire. The proposals came to nothing ; so in 391 Thibron was sent east once again. The expedition was a complete failure. Thibron lost his life and most of his men were cut to pieces by the Lydian satrap. Sparta never again attempted an Asiatic campaign.

The result of (3) was domestic war which effectively destroyed Spartan hegemony in Greece proper. The claims of Thebes and Corinth in 404 were coolly set aside and no attempt was made to conciliate either state ; hence both were estranged and ready to oppose Sparta, should occasion offer. In 396 Persia, desirous of putting an end to the activities of Agesilaus in Asia Minor, sent Timocrates, a Rhodian, to Greece with a liberal supply of money to foment anti-Spartan feeling. By 395 Thebes, Corinth, Athens, and Sparta's ancient enemy, Argos, were ranged against her. The struggle was precipitated by a Spartan invasion of Boeotia in answer to an appeal from Phocis. Little was achieved save the establishment of Orchomenus as an independent state ; and in the following year the allies replied by carrying the war into the Peloponnese. Meanwhile Agesilaus had been duly recalled. The allied forces were intercepted at Nemea by a hastily assembled Spartan army and heavily defeated (July 394). Sixteen days later they fought a second engagement at Coronea to prevent the passage through Boeotia of Agesilaus who had hastened homewards through Thrace and Macedonia. They were again defeated ;

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but Agesilaus judged it prudent to push on to the Peloponnese. Henceforward the war centred round the elaborate fortifications of Corinth, and something of a stalemate had been reached when Conon and Tiribazus suddenly appeared off the Isthmus with the Persian fleet (393). The demonstration was followed by a conference between Tiribazus and the allies which made the hostility of Persia towards Sparta plain; and immediately afterwards Conon sailed across to Peiraeus and superintended the rebuilding of the walls of Athens which had been razed by Lysander in 404.

It was in these circumstances that Sparta deemed it wise to come to an understanding with Persia, and accordingly Antalcidas was sent to Sardis with the proposals of peace already mentioned (393). As has been said, nothing came of his mission. It seems to have been followed by a congress at Sparta itself, where terms were discussed by representatives of Athens, Thebes, Corinth, and Argos. Among the Athenian delegates was Andocides who, with his fellows, decided to refer the suggestions of Sparta to the Ecclesia. The present speech purports to have been delivered in the course of the debate which took place in the Assembly upon their return.

We must now turn for a moment to the evidence for the history of the last two years (393-392) of the period outlined above. The sources, apart from the *De Pace* itself, are two, Xenophon and Philochorus.^a Xenophon describes the mission of Antalcidas in some detail, but says not a word of the congress at Sparta. Philochorus, quoted by Didymus in his

^a Athenian historian, d. 260 B.C.

commentary on the *Philippics* of Demosthenes,^a mentions both in the following words: καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην τὴν ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου κατέπεμψεν ὁ βασιλεύς, ἣν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, διότι ἐγγράπτο ἐν αὐτῇ τοὺς τὴν Ἀσίαν οἰκούντας Ἕλληνας ἐν βασιλείῳ οἴκῳ πάντας εἶναι συννενεμημένους. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις τοὺς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι συγχωρήσαντας ἐφυγάδευσαν, Καλλιστράτου γράψαντος, καὶ οὐχ ὑπομείναντας τὴν κρίσιν, Ἐπικράτην Κηφισιέα, Ἀνδοκίδην Κυδαθηναίέα, Κρατῖνον . . . ἰστίον, Εὐβουλίδην Ἐλευσίνιον, i.e. ". . . and the king sent down the Peace of Antalcidas, which the Athenians refused to accept because it was therein laid down that the Greeks living in Asia were one and all part of the king's household. Nay more, on the motion of Callistratus, they exiled the delegates who came to terms at Sparta and who did not abide their trial, namely, Epicrates of Cephisia Andocides of Cydathenaeum, Cratinus of . . ., and Eubulides of Eleusis." The date of the banishment of the four is given by Philochorus as the archonship of Philocles (392-391).

From this two things are clear. First, Andocides represented Athens at a congress held at Sparta shortly after the failure of Antalcidas to arrange a permanent peace at Sardis in 393. Secondly, he and his colleagues acquiesced in the proposals put forward by Sparta at this congress, and suffered for it on returning home. Philochorus does not mention the debate which must have taken place in the Athenian Assembly, when the delegates reported upon their mission and sought to justify themselves ;

^a Papyrus fragments of the commentary of Didymus on Demosthenes were discovered in 1901. Ed. Diehls-Schubart, Teubner, 1904. I give the text as it has been (with certainty) restored.

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but his narrative is quite sufficient to show that the circumstances presupposed by the *De Pace* are historical. What, however, of the business transacted at the congress? What were the terms to which Andocides and his fellows assented? Again Philochorus gives no direct information; but the very fact that he speaks of these terms in the same breath as the proposals of peace made at Sardis and emphasizes the rejection by Athens of both alike, shows that he regarded them as largely the same in character. His language, in fact, suggests that at this second congress Sparta once more sought a general settlement by proposing that the Greeks of Asia Minor should pass under Persian control, although it would be natural to suppose that she was now prepared to modify her previous demand for the complete autonomy of the remaining Greek states, in view of the opposition of Athens, Thebes, and Argos. This is, admittedly, mere conjecture; but it may be of interest to compare it with what the *De Pace* has to say of the same congress. Andocides makes it quite clear that the proposals made at Sparta had been, at least in part, similar to those made the year before at Sardis; that is to say, the basis of the peace is to be the autonomy of the Greek states. But exceptions are now to be allowed; Athens herself, for example, will retain Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros, together with her walls and fleet. On the other hand, there is no hint of any proposal to hand over the Greeks of Asia Minor to Persia. Yet we should have expected some attempt to justify such a step, if, as Philochorus appears to suggest, it had formed an important part of the Spartan programme at the later congress as well as in 393. Can such a discrep-

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ancy be explained, or have we after all placed too strained an interpretation upon the words of Philochorus?

The answer is perhaps to be found by comparing what Philochorus and Andocides have to say with the parallel account of Xenophon. Xenophon, it will be remembered, does not mention the conference at Sparta, but gives a detailed account of the mission of Antalcidas to Sardis in 393.^a Antalcidas, he says, tells Tiribazus that "the Spartans do not contest the king's claim to the Greek cities in Asia, but will be satisfied if all the islands and the remaining states are independent." Tiribazus favours a peace on such terms; but the representatives from Athens, Thebes, and Argos refuse to have anything to do with it. "For the Athenians were afraid to consent to an agreement which allowed the islands their independence, lest they should lose Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros; the Thebans feared that they would be compelled to recognize the independence of the cities of Boeotia; and the Argives thought that once an armistice was concluded on such terms, it would become impossible for them to achieve the one thing for which they longed, the inclusion of Corinth within the Argive state."

It will be observed that this differs from the account of the negotiations given by Philochorus. Philochorus, in fact, disagrees with Xenophon over the congress at Sardis exactly as he appears to disagree with Andocides over the later congress at Sparta. He says nothing of the Athenian fears for the loss of their Aegean possessions, but gives as their one reason for the rejection of the proposals of Antalcidas

^a *Hell.* iv. 8. 14.

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the threat to the cities of Asia Minor. This is in itself less probable than the account given by Xenophon. Ever since 404 Athens had been thinking regretfully of her lost empire, and the rebuilding of her walls by Conon was symbolic of her reviving ambition. It is known that about this time (393) she had contracted fresh alliances with Rhodes, Cos, Carpathus, Cnidus, and Eretria,^a while her cleruchies in Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros had already been recovered. When, therefore, she refused to sign a treaty of peace which guaranteed the autonomy of every state in the Aegean and on the Greek mainland, while it transferred those on the Asiatic coast to Persia, her first reason must have been that acquiescence in such terms would mean her own immediate extinction as an imperial power. Thus Philochorus would seem to state only half the truth when he says that "the Athenians refused to accept the peace because it was therein laid down that the Greeks living in Asia were one and all part of the king's household." Their refusal was not to be attributed solely to a sentimental reluctance to see Greeks governed by barbarians.

If then, as seems certain, Philochorus oversimplifies the motives of Athens in 393, he is doubtless doing the same when he implies that it was the acquiescence of the delegates in the abandonment of the Asiatic Greeks which caused their exile in 392-391. Thus his evidence is not so much contradicted as supplemented by that of the *De Pace*. Whereas the congress at Sparta must in fact have discussed two proposals, one which concerned the Greeks of Asia Minor, and another which concerned

* C.A.H. vi. p. 50.

the autonomy of the other communities of the Greek world, Philochorus hints only at the first and Andocides talks only of the second. That the *De Pace* should contain no reference to the Asiatic Greeks is intelligible, if it be remembered that Andocides is concerned throughout with the effects which the peace will have upon Athens herself. He has a difficult case to plead, as the imperialists, headed by Callistratus, will certainly wish to know how Athenian expansion in the future can be anything more than a dream, if Athens is to guarantee the autonomy of every state in Greece and the Aegean; and to introduce any mention of the proposal to place the Greeks of Asia Minor under Persian control would hardly make matters easier.^a It is not therefore surprising that Andocides should give such prominence to the positive advantages which Athens herself will gain from the peace, the right to maintain a fleet, to continue to enjoy the protection of her newly rebuilt walls, and to possess the three islands of Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros, while passing over in silence those other conditions which could not be presented so attractively.

But although Andocides says nothing of the proposal to recognize the claims of Persia to the Asiatic seaboard, it is none the less of the greatest importance as evidence of the purpose of this second peace conference. It is generally assumed that Sparta summoned the conference in order to put an end to the Corinthian War and leave her hands free for operations

^a It should be remembered how many other deliberate omissions and how much false emphasis the speech contains. See especially the account of relations between Sparta and Athens since 404, §§ 21-23.

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against Persia, who had rejected her advances of the previous year. But in the light of what Philochorus says it would seem that this explanation will not quite do. If Sparta's intention in 392-391 was simply the settlement of domestic difficulties, what need was there to introduce the question of the Asiatic Greeks? Once again Xenophon's account of the mission of Antalcidas is suggestive. After giving the reasons for the rejection of his proposals in 393 by Athens, Thebes, and Argos, Xenophon goes on to describe the behaviour of Tiribazus.^a Tiribazus had been attracted by the Spartan offer; but he could do nothing without consulting his master. He therefore made the Spartans a secret grant of money for the equipment of a fleet, threw Conon into prison, and "went up to the king to inform him of the Spartan proposals and of the arrest of Conon for treachery and to inquire of him what course of action should be taken in the whole affair." When he had reached Susa and explained matters, "the king sent down Struthas to take control of the coast. Struthas, however, remembering the harm which the king's domains had suffered at the hands of Agesilaus, showed strong sympathy towards the Athenians and their allies." In consequence, the Spartans dispatched Thibron to Asia Minor.

Xenophon does not mention how long an interval elapsed between the departure of Tiribazus and the arrival of Struthas. But if Tiribazus left for Susa towards the end of 393 and his successor did not reach the coast until seven or eight months later,^b it is

^a *Hell.* iv. 8. 16.

^b From Xenophon's narrative of the events of 393, it is in fact necessary to suppose that Tiribazus did not leave for Susa until the end of the year. On the other hand, the

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possible to see why the Asiatic Greeks should have been mentioned at the conference at Sparta. Sparta, still imagining that Tiribazus will bring back a favourable answer from Susa, has called a meeting of the allies in order to overcome their objections to the peace before his return. She places modified proposals before them: Athens is to keep Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros, and Boeotia is to remain under Theban control with the exception of Orchomenus. The Asiatic cities are still to be handed over to Persia. If this is what lies behind the words of Philochorus, the congress of 392 will represent, not an attempt on the part of Sparta to clear up the domestic situation in order to attack Persia, but an attempt to clear it up in order to conciliate her. The proposals came to nothing, however; and subsequently Persia revealed herself as still pro-Athenian. Reaction followed at Sparta, and Thibron left for the east.

To return to the *De Pace*. It has been seen that there is excellent evidence to show that Andocides was a delegate to Sparta in 392-391 B.C., and that he favoured the Spartan proposals for peace. Further, the character of those proposals, although not fully stated by Philochorus, can be deduced with some probability from Xenophon's account of the negotiations conducted at Sardis by Antalcidas during the previous year; and it is proposals of precisely this type which are outlined in the present speech. Lastly, if the *De Pace* contains no reference to the fate of the Asiatic Greeks, such silence can be satis-

archonship of Philocles, during which the conference at Sparta took place, began in the July of 392. Thus if Struthas did not appear until the autumn, it might well have been held before his arrival.

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factorily explained. On the other hand, one difficulty remains. As has often been pointed out, the brief sketch of fifth century history which occupies the opening paragraphs is hopelessly muddled. To take a single instance, the speaker talks of the ostracism of Miltiades, son of Cimon, and of the fifty years' peace which he arranged between Sparta and Athens upon his return from exile. He is presumably thinking of the ostracism of Cimon, son of Miltiades, who remained in exile *c.* 461-451 B.C., and who was largely responsible for the five years' truce with Sparta negotiated shortly after his return. The five years' truce itself has become confused with the thirty years' peace of 445 B.C., which Cimon did not live to see. Do inaccuracies of this kind make against the authenticity of the *De Pace*? Would Andocides have been incapable of such confusion? Fortunately the answer to such questions is less difficult than might appear. It must be remembered in the first place that Aeschines accepted the historical summary of the *De Pace* without hesitation and inserted it in his own *De Falsa Legatione*, delivered in 362 B.C.; secondly that Andocides himself shows elsewhere how hazy was his recollection of times, persons, and places. In the *Mysteries* his version of the fall of the Peisistratidae by no means accords with the facts, while in the same speech he goes so far as to confuse the battles of Marathon and Plataea. If he was capable of forgetting his history to this extent, it is hardly surprising that the intricacies of the Pentecontaetia should prove too much for him.

ANALYSIS

§§ 1-12. It is held that peace with Sparta will endanger the democracy. This can easily be disproved by the facts of history.

(a) The peace negotiated by Miltiades, son of Cimon. The resulting benefits. §§ 3-5.

(b) The peace which ended the Aeginetan War. The resulting benefits. §§ 6-7.

(c) The peace of Nicias. Its benefits. §§ 8-9.

(d) The truce after Aegospotami is not a case in point, as Sparta dictated her own terms. §§ 10-12.

§§ 13-16. Examination of possible motives for continuing war with Sparta. None of these will bear criticism.

§§ 17-23. What are the other powers gaining from the peace as compared with Athens?

(a) Sparta. §§ 17-19.

(b) Boeotia. § 20.

(c) Athens. §§ 21-23.

§§ 24-27. Corinth and Argos are refusing peace. But to what will Athens find herself committed if she sides with them?

§§ 28-32. Folly of rejecting powerful friendships and

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making alliances with those who are weak and treacherous. Historical illustrations.

(a) The episode of Amorges. § 29.

(b) The Segestan alliance. § 30.

(c) The Argive alliance of 420. § 31.

§§ 33-36. Justification of the action of the delegates in referring the Spartan proposals to the Ecclesia.

§§ 37-39. The terms of peace do not restore to Athens her foreign possessions. But they restore her walls and fleet, and it was from these that the empire sprang.

§§ 40-41. Any citizen who wishes can suggest improvements in the terms presented to the Assembly, thanks to the delegates, who refused to commit themselves finally at Sparta.

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ

- 1 "Οτι μὲν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι δικαίαν ἄμεινόν ἐστιν ἢ πολεμεῖν, δοκεῖτέ μοι, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, πάντες γινώσκειν· ὅτι δὲ οἱ ῥήτορες τῷ μὲν ὀνόματι τῆς εἰρήνης συγχωροῦσι, τοῖς δ' ἔργοις ἀφ' ὧν ἂν ἡ εἰρήνη¹ γένοιτο ἐναντιοῦνται, τοῦτο δὲ οὐ πάντες αἰσθάνεσθε. λέγουσι γὰρ ὡς ἔστι δεινότατον τῷ δήμῳ, γενομένης εἰρήνης, ἢ νῦν οὕσα πολιτεία μὴ καταλυθῇ.
- 2 Εἰ μὲν οὖν μηδεπώποτε πρότερον ὁ δῆμος ὁ [τῶν]² Ἀθηναίων εἰρήνην ἐποιήσατο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, εἰκότως ἂν ἐφοβούμεθα αὐτὸ διὰ τε τὴν ἀπειρίαν τοῦ ἔργου διὰ τε τὴν ἐκείνων ἀπιστίαν· ὅπου δὲ πολλάκις ἤδη πρότερον εἰρήνην ἐποιήσασθε³ δημοκρατούμενοι, πῶς οὐκ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς πρῶτον ἐκεῖνα σκέψασθαι τὰ τότε γεγόμενα; χρή γάρ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τεκμηρίοις χρῆσθαι τοῖς πρότερον γενομένοις περὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἔσεσθαι.
- 3 Ἡνῖκα τοίνυν ἦν μὲν ὁ πόλεμος ἡμῖν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ,

¹ ἂν ἡ εἰρήνη Lipsius: ἂν εἰρήνη Q, ἡ εἰρήνη A.

² τῶν del. Spengel.

³ ἐποιήσασθε Reiske: ἐποιήσατε codd.

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I THINK you all understand, gentlemen, that it is better to make peace on fair terms than to continue fighting. But some of you fail to see that although our political leaders have no objection to peace in the abstract, they are opposed to such measures as would lead to it, on the ground that the people would be in very grave danger of seeing the existing constitution overthrown once peace was concluded.

Now had the Athenian people never made peace with Sparta in the past, our lack of previous experience and the untrustworthy character of the Spartans might have justified such fears. But you have done so on a number of occasions since the establishment of the democracy; and it is therefore only logical that you should first of all consider the results which followed at the time; one must use the past as a guide to the future, gentlemen.

^a Now take the days when we were fighting in

^a §§ 3-12 of this speech were inserted by Aeschines, with slight alterations, in his *De Falsa Legatione* (§§ 172-176), an interesting example of the plagiarism which is known to have been common in ancient times. The *De Falsa Legatione* was delivered in 343, almost fifty years after this.

Μέγαρα δὲ εἶχομεν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροζήνα,
εἰρήνης ἐπεθυμήσαμεν, καὶ Μιλτιάδην τὸν Κίμωνος
ὠστρακισμένον καὶ ὄντα ἐν Χερρονήσῳ κατεδεξά-
μεθα δι' αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πρόξενον ὄντα Λακεδαιμονίων,
ὅπως πέμψαιμεν¹ εἰς Λακεδαίμονα προκηρυκευσό-
4 μενον περὶ σπονδῶν. καὶ τότε ἡμῖν εἰρήνη ἐγένετο
[24] πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτη πεντήκοντα,² καὶ ἐνεμεί-
ναμεν ἀμφότεροι ταύταις ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἔτη
τριάκαίδεκα. ἐν δὴ τοῦτο, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, πρῶτον
σκεψώμεθα. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ εἰρήνῃ ὁ δῆμος ὁ [τῶν]³
Ἀθηναίων ἔσθ' ὅπου κατελύθη; οὐδεὶς ἀποδείξει.
ἀγαθὰ δὲ ὅσα ἐγένετο διὰ ταύτην τὴν εἰρήνην, ἐγὼ
5 ὑμῖν⁴ φράσω. πρῶτον μὲν τὸν Πειραιᾶ⁵ ἐτειχίσσαμεν
ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, εἶτα τὸ μακρὸν τεῖχος τὸ
βόρειον· ἀντὶ δὲ τῶν τριήρων αἱ τότε ἡμῖν ἦσαν
παλαιαὶ καὶ ἄπλοι, αἷς βασιλέα καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους⁶
καταναυμαχήσαντες ἡλευθερώσαμεν τοὺς Ἕλληνας,
ἀντὶ τούτων τῶν νεῶν ἑκατὸν τριήρεις ἐναυπηγη-

¹ πέμψαιεν A : πέμψωμεν Q.

² πεντήκοντα cum Aeschine Meursius: πέντε codd., quod retinet Dobree, verbis καὶ ἐνεμείναμεν . . . τριάκαίδεκα post ἔτη τριάκοντα § 6 collocatis.

³ τῶν del. Spengel.

⁴ ἐγὼ ὑμῖν edd. : ἐγὼ ἡμῖν A : ἡμῖν ἐγὼ Q.

⁵ τότε post Πειραιᾶ add. A.

⁶ τοὺς βαρβάρους Q : βαρβάρους A.

^a Andocides is confused in his history here. He is referring to the revolt of Euboea which occurred in 446 B.C. and which was followed by a *thirty* years' peace with Sparta. He is also inaccurate in stating that Athens was still holding Megara; Megara revolted at the same time as Euboea, and Athens was left only with the two ports of Pegae and Nisaea. The peace marked the end of her effort to acquire an empire on land. See Thucyd. i. 112.

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Euboea^a and controlled Megara, Pegae, and Troezen. We were seized with a longing for peace; and, in virtue of his being Sparta's representative at Athens, we recalled Cimon's son, Miltiades,^b who had been ostracized and was living in the Chersonese, for the one purpose of sending him to Sparta to make overtures for an armistice. On that occasion we secured a peace of fifty years with Sparta; and both sides kept the treaty in question for thirteen. Let us consider this single instance first, gentlemen. Did the Athenian democracy ever fall during this peace? No one can show that it did. On the contrary, I will tell you how much you benefited by this peace. To begin with, we fortified Peiraeus in the course of this period^c: secondly, we built the Long Wall to the north^d: then the existing fleet of old, unseaworthy triremes with which we had won Greece her independence by defeating the king of Persia and his barbarians—these existing vessels were replaced by a

^b A double historical error. (a) Andocides means Cimon, son of Miltiades. (b) Cimon had been dead three years when the thirty years' peace was negotiated. A. is thinking of the truce of five years with Sparta arranged by Cimon in 451 immediately upon his return from exile. It was at the time of its expiry that the revolt of Euboea occurred. Cimon had been ostracized in 461 after his ignominious dismissal by the Spartans from Ithome. His exile marked the triumph of the advanced democrats headed by Ephialtes and Pericles.

^c Again an error. Peiraeus was fortified by Themistocles immediately after the repulse of the Persians in 480.

^d The northern Long Wall, connecting Athens with Peiraeus, was in fact built in 457, over ten years before the negotiation of the peace which Andocides is discussing. Nothing is said of the wall to the south, running between Athens and Phalerum, which was constructed at the same time.

σάμεθα, καὶ πρῶτον τότε τριακοσίους ἰππέας κατεστησάμεθα καὶ τοξότας τριακοσίους Σκύθας ἐπριάμεθα. [καὶ]¹ ταῦτα ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης τῆς πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀγαθὰ τῇ πόλει καὶ δύναμις τῷ δήμῳ τῷ² Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο.

6 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα δι' Αἰγινήτας εἰς πόλεμον κατέστημεν, καὶ πολλὰ κακὰ παθόντες πολλὰ δὲ ποιήσαντες ἐπεθυμήσαμεν πάλιν τῆς εἰρήνης, καὶ ἡρέθησαν³ δέκα ἄνδρες ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπάντων πρέσβεις εἰς Λακεδαίμονα περὶ εἰρήνης αὐτοκράτορες, ὧν ἦν καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ πάππος ὁ ἡμέτερος. οὗτοι ἡμῖν⁴ εἰρήνην ἐποίησαν⁵ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτη τριάκοντα, καὶ ἐν τοσούτῳ χρόνῳ ἔστιν ὅπου, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὁ δῆμος κατελύθη; τί δέ; πράττοντές τινες δήμου κατάλυσιν ἐλήφθησαν; οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἀποδείξει· ἀλλ' αὐτὸ τὸ ἐναντιώτατον·

7 αὕτη γὰρ ἡ εἰρήνη τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων⁶ ὑψηλὸν ἦρε καὶ κατέστησεν ἰσχυρὸν οὕτως ὥστε πρῶτον μὲν ἐν τούτοις τοῖς ἔτεσιν εἰρήνην λαβόντες⁷ ἀνηνέγκαμεν χίλια τάλαντα εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ

¹ καὶ del. Blass, coll. §§ 7, 9. ² τῷ Spengel: τῶν codd.

³ ἡρέθησαν Q: εὔρέθησαν A. ⁴ ἡμῖν Q: ὑμῖν A.

⁵ ἐποίησαν Bekker: ἐποίησαντο codd.

⁶ τὸν Ἀθ. Bekker: τῶν Ἀθ. codd.

⁷ λαβόντες] ἄγοντες Reiske.

^a An obvious inaccuracy. The Athenian fleet had been growing steadily since the Persian Wars and the institution of the Delian League.

^b Cavalry had been in existence since at least the seventh century. Solon, at the beginning of the sixth, formed his second property class of Ἱππεῖς, citizens wealthy enough to provide themselves with a horse in time of war. Archers (τοξόται) were imported for the first time shortly after Salamis (480 B.C.).

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 5-7

hundred new ones ^a : and it was at this time that we first enrolled three hundred cavalry and purchased three hundred Scythian archers.^b Such were the benefits which Athens derived from the peace with Sparta, such the strength which was added thereby to the Athenian democracy.

Later we went to war on account of Aegina^c ; and after both sides had suffered heavily, we were seized once more with a desire for peace. So a deputation of ten—among them my grandfather, Andocides—was chosen from the whole citizen body and dispatched to Sparta with unlimited powers to negotiate a peace. They arranged a thirty years' peace with Sparta for us. That is a long period, gentlemen ; yet did the democracy ever fall in the course of it ? Was any party, I ask you, ever caught plotting a revolution ? No one can point to an instance. In fact just the opposite happened. The peace in question exalted the Athenian democracy ; it rendered it so powerful that during the years after we gained peace we first of all deposited a thousand talents on the Acropolis and passed a law which set

^c There is bad confusion here. Aegina lost her independence and was incorporated in the Athenian empire in 457. Under the Thirty Years' Peace of 446 she was guaranteed autonomy on condition that she continued to pay tribute. In 432 she made secret overtures to Sparta, alleging that her autonomy had not been respected. Thus Andocides may be thinking of her share in precipitating the Archidamian War. On the other hand, the peace which follows is not the Peace of Nicias ; when talking of the benefits which ensued from it, Andocides seems to be referring once again to the Thirty Years' Peace (see § 3). Probably he is thinking of the peace of 446, and assumes that because the status of Aegina figured prominently in the negotiations, it was Aegina which had originally sent Athens to war.

νόμῳ κατεκλήσαμεν ἐξαίρετα εἶναι τῷ δήμῳ, τοῦτο δὲ τριῆρεις ἄλλας ἑκατὸν ἐναυπηγησάμεθα, καὶ ταύτας ἐξαίρετους ἐψηφισάμεθα εἶναι, νεωσοίκους τε ὠκοδομησάμεθα, χιλίους τε καὶ διακοσίους ἱππέας καὶ τοξότας τοσοῦτους ἑτέρους κατεστήσαμεν, καὶ τὸ τεῖχος τὸ μακρὸν τὸ νότιον ἐτειχίσθη. ταῦτα ἐκ τῆς¹ εἰρήνης τῆς πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀγαθὰ τῇ πόλει καὶ δύναμις τῷ δήμῳ τῷ² Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο.

- 8 Πάλιν δὲ διὰ Μεγαρέας πολεμήσαντες καὶ τὴν χώραν τμηθῆναι προέμενοι, πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν στερηθέντες αὖθις τὴν εἰρήνην ἐποιητάμεθα, ἣν ἡμῖν Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου κατηργάσατο. οἶμαι δ' ὑμᾶς ἅπαντας εἰδέναι τοῦτο, ὅτι διὰ ταύτην τὴν εἰρήνην ἑπτακισχίλια μὲν τάλαντα νομίσματος εἰς τὴν
9 ἀκρόπολιν ἀννέγκαμεν, ναῦς δὲ πλείους ἢ τριακοσίας³ ἐκτησάμεθα, καὶ φόρος προσήει κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν πλέον ἢ διακόσια καὶ χίλια τάλαντα, καὶ

¹ ἐκ ταύτης τῆς QL.

² τῷ Spengel: τῶν codd.

³ τριακοσίας cum Aeschine Markland (cf. Thucyd. ii. 13. 8): τετρακοσίας codd.

^a For Athenian finance between 446 and 432 see *I.G.* i². 91. According to Thucydides a reserve of 6000 talents had been accumulated on the Acropolis by the end of the period. One thousand were specially set apart against a naval crisis. It was forbidden to use this sum for any other purpose under pain of death. Andocides appears to be confusing the money earmarked for ships with the ships themselves.

^b Inaccurate. The docks had been built by Themistocles in the decade following the Persian Wars.

^c i.e. the Middle Wall, running parallel to the wall on the north and connecting Athens with Peiraeus by a narrow corridor. It was built during the Thirty Years' Peace.

^d The famous Megarian decree which excluded Megara from the markets of Attica and the ports of the Athenian empire was passed in 432. It brought Peloponnesian

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 7-9

them apart as a state reserve ^a; in addition to that we built a hundred triremes, and decreed that they should be kept in reserve likewise: we laid out docks,^b we enrolled twelve hundred cavalry and as many archers, and the Long Wall to the south was constructed.^c Such were the benefits which Athens derived from the peace with Sparta, such the strength which was added thereby to the Athenian democracy.

Then we went to war again on account of Megara,^d and allowed Attica to be laid waste; but the many privations which we suffered led us to make peace once more, this time through Nicias, the son of Niceratus.^e As you are all aware, I imagine, this peace enabled us to deposit seven thousand talents of coined silver on the Acropolis and to acquire over three hundred ships^f: an annual tribute of more than twelve hundred talents was coming in^g: we

discontent to a head, and the Archidamian War followed (431-421). See Thucyd. i. 139.

^a In 421 B.C. It was a Fifty Years' Peace; but in 420 Athens allied herself with Argos, Elis, and Mantinea, who were aggressively anti-Spartan. By 418 she was at war again:

^f The mss. give four hundred. Markland's correction, based on the corresponding passage in Aeschines and Thucydides ii. 13, is now universally accepted.

^g According to Thucydides (ii. 13) the revenue from tribute at the beginning of the Archidamian War was 600 talents yearly. In 425 there was a re-assessment (known from *I.G.* i². 63) which increased the total annual contribution of the allies to just over 960 talents. There is no good evidence to show that this figure was ever exceeded: and Andocides' 1200 must be treated as an exaggeration.

The mention of a reserve of 7000 talents is suspicious. Athens did, it is true, recover remarkably from the effects of the Archidamian War during the period between 421 and the Sicilian Expedition of 415. But Andocides is here talking of the years 421-419 only. He may be basing his figures on the financial reserve of Athens before the Archidamian War.

Χερρόνησόν τε εἶχομεν καὶ Νάξον καὶ Εὐβοίας πλεόν ἢ τὰ δύο μέρη· τὰς τε ἄλλας ἀποικίας καθ' ἕκαστον διηγείσθαι μακρὸς ἂν εἴη λόγος. ταῦτα δ' ἔχοντες τὰ ἀγαθὰ πάλιν κατέστημέν εἰς πόλεμον πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, πεισθέντες καὶ τότε ὑπ' Ἀργείων.

- 10 Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τούτου ἀναμνήσθητε, τί ὑμῖν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπεθέμην τῷ λόγῳ. ἄλλο τι ἢ τοῦτο, ὅτι διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην οὐδεπώποτε ὁ δῆμος ὁ [τῶν]¹ Ἀθηναίων κατελύθη; οὐκοῦν ἀποδέδεικται. καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐξελέγξει² με ὡς οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα ἀληθῆ. ἤδη δέ τινων ἤκουσα λεγόντων ὡς ἐκ τῆς τελευταίας εἰρήνης τῆς πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ τε τριάκοντα κατέστησαν πολλοὶ τε Ἀθηναίων κώνειον πιόντες ἀπέθανον, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες ὥχοντο. ὅποσοι οὖν ταῦτα λέγουσιν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς γινώσκουσιν· εἰρήνη γὰρ καὶ σπονδαὶ πολὺ διαφέρουσι σφῶν αὐτῶν. εἰρήνην μὲν γὰρ ἐξ ἴσου ποιοῦνται πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὁμολογήσαντες περὶ ὧν ἂν διαφέρωνται· σπονδὰς δέ, ὅταν κρατήσωσι κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, οἱ κρείττους τοῖς ἡττοσιν ἐξ ἐπιταγμάτων ποιοῦνται, ὥσπερ ἡμῶν κρατήσαντες Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ πολέμῳ ἐπέταξαν ἡμῖν καὶ (τὰ)³ τεῖχη καθαιρεῖν καὶ τὰς ναῦς παραδιδόναι καὶ τοὺς
- 11 φεύγοντας καταδέχεσθαι. τότε μὲν οὖν σπονδαὶ κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐξ ἐπιταγμάτων ἐγένοντο· νῦν δὲ
- [25] περὶ εἰρήνης βουλευέσθε. σκέψασθε δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν γραμμάτων, ἃ τε ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ γέγραπται,

¹ τῶν del. Spengel.

² ἐξελέγξει Taylor: ἐξελέγχει codd.

³ τὰ add. Reiske.

* Argos invaded the territory of Epidaurus in 419, thereby bringing about an open breach with Sparta. Athens, at the

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 9-12

controlled the Chersonese, Naxos, and over two-thirds of Euboea : while to mention our other settlements abroad individually would be tedious. But in spite of all these advantages we went to war with Sparta afresh, then as now at the instigation of Argos.^a

Now first of all, gentlemen, call to mind what I originally said that I was setting out to show. It was, was it not, that peace has never yet caused the fall of the Athenian democracy. That has now been proved against all possible arguments to the contrary. However, I have heard some people saying before now that the result of our last peace with Sparta^b was the instalment of the Thirty, the death of many citizens by the hemlock-cup, and the exile of others. Those who talk in this fashion misapprehend matters. There is a wide difference between a peace and a truce. A peace is a settlement of differences between equals : a truce is the dictation of terms to the conquered by the conquerors after victory in war, exactly as the Spartans laid down after their victory over us that we should demolish our walls, surrender our fleet, and restore our exiles. The agreement made then was a forced truce upon dictated terms : whereas to-day you are considering a peace. Why, look at the actual provisions of the two as they stand recorded ; contrast the conditions of the truce inscribed

instance of Alcibiades, gave Argos her support in virtue of the alliance of the previous year.

"Then as now at the instigation of Argos," *i.e.* Argive representatives are again present, while Andocides is speaking, to urge Athens to continue war with Sparta (*cf.* §§ 24 ff.). This seems more probable than the other possible rendering : "Once again at the instigation of Argos," referring to the Athenian alliance with Argos in 462 B.C.

^b In 404, after Aegospotami.

ἐφ' οἷς τε νῦν ἔξεστι τὴν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι. ἐκεῖ μὲν γὰρ¹ γέγραπται τὰ τεῖχη καθαιρεῖν, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδε ἔξεστιν οἰκοδομεῖν· ναῦς ἐκεῖ μὲν δώδεκα κεκτῆσθαι, νῦν δ' ὅποσας ἂν βουλόμεθα· Λῆμνον δὲ καὶ Ἰμβρον καὶ Σκῦρον τότε μὲν ἔχειν τοὺς ἔχοντας, νῦν δὲ ἡμετέρας εἶναι· καὶ φεύγοντας νῦν μὲν οὐκ ἐπάναγκες οὐδένα καταδέχεσθαι, τότε δ' ἐπάναγκες, ἐξ ὧν ὁ δῆμος κατελύθη. τί ταῦτα ἐκείνοις ὁμολογεῖ; τοσοῦτον οὖν ἔγωγε, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, διορίζομαι περὶ τούτων, τὴν μὲν εἰρήνην σωτηρίαν εἶναι τῷ δήμῳ καὶ δύναμιν, τὸν δὲ πόλεμον δῆμου² κατάλυσιν γίνεσθαι. περὶ μὲν οὖν τούτων ταῦτα λέγω.

- 13 Φασὶ δέ τινες ἀναγκαίως νῦν ἡμῖν ἔχειν πολεμεῖν· σκεψώμεθα οὖν πρῶτον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, διὰ τί καὶ πολεμήσωμεν· οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν πάντας ἀνθρώπους ὁμολογήσαι διὰ τάδε δεῖν πολεμεῖν, ἢ ἀδικουμένων³ ἢ βοηθοῦντας ἀδικουμένοις.⁴ ἡμεῖς τοίνυν αὐτοὶ τε ἡδικοῦμεθα Βοιωτοῖς τε ἀδικουμένοις ἐβοηθοῦμεν. εἰ τοίνυν ἡμῖν τέ ἐστὶ τοῦτο παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων, τὸ μηκέτι ἀδικεῖσθαι, Βοιωτοῖς τε δέδοκται ποιεῖσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην ἀφείδιν⁵ Ὀρχομενὸν αὐτόνομον, τίνος ἔνεκα πολεμήσωμεν;
- 14 ἵνα ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ἐλευθέρα ᾖ; ἀλλὰ τοῦτό γε αὐτῇ ὑπάρχει. ἀλλ' ὅπως ἡμῖν⁶ τεῖχη γένηται; ἔστι καὶ ταῦτα ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης. ἀλλ' ἵνα τριήρεις

¹ γὰρ om. Q.

² δῆμον Schiller: δῆπου codd

³ ἀδικουμένους A corr.: ἡδικημένους A pr.: ἀδικαῦντας Q.

⁴ ἀδικουμένοις Q: ἡδικημένοις A.

⁵ ἀφείδιν Reiske: ἀφήσεν codd.

⁶ ἡμῖν, om. Q.

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 12-14

upon the stone^a with the conditions on which you can make peace to-day. On the stone it is laid down that we shall demolish our walls: whereas under the present terms we can rebuild them. The truce allows us twelve ships: the peace as many as we like. Under the truce Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros remained in the possession of their occupants: under the peace they are to be ours. Nor is there to-day any obligation upon us to restore our exiles, as there was then, with the fall of the democracy as its consequence. Where is the similarity between the one and the other? Thus the general conclusion which I reach in the matter is this, gentlemen: peace means safety and power for the democracy, whereas war means its downfall. So much for that aspect of the question.

Now it is argued by some that present circumstances oblige us to continue fighting. Let us begin, then, gentlemen, by considering exactly why we are to fight. Everyone would agree, I think, that war is justified only so long as one is either suffering a wrong oneself or supporting the cause of another who has been wronged. Now we were both suffering a wrong ourselves and also supporting the cause of the Boeotians who had been wronged. If, then, Sparta guarantees that our wrongs shall cease, and if the Boeotians have decided to allow Orchomenus its independence and make peace, why are we to continue fighting? To free Athens? She is free already. To be able to build ourselves walls? The peace gives us that right also. To be allowed to

^a It was customary to inscribe treaties, etc., upon upright slabs of stone (*στῆλαι*). At Athens such *στῆλαι* would stand for the most part on the Acropolis.

- ἐξῇ ναυπηγείσθαι καὶ τὰς οὐσας ἐπισκευάζειν καὶ κεκτῆσθαι; καὶ τοῦτο ὑπάρχει· τὰς γὰρ πόλεις αὐτονόμους αἱ συνθήκαι ποιοῦσιν. ἀλλ' ὅπως τὰς νήσους κομισώμεθα, Λῆμνον καὶ Σκύρον καὶ Ἰμβρον; οὐκοῦν διαρρήδην γέγραπται ταύτας
- 15 Ἀθηναίων εἶναι. φέρε, ἀλλὰ Χερρόνησον καὶ τὰς ἀποικίας καὶ τὰ ἐγκτήματα¹ καὶ τὰ χρέα ἵνα ἀπολάβωμεν;² ἀλλ' οὔτε βασιλεὺς οὔτε οἱ σύμμαχοι συγχωροῦσιν ἡμῖν, μεθ' ὧν αὐτὰ δεῖ πολεμοῦντας κτήσασθαι. ἀλλὰ νῆ Δία ἕως ἄν Λακεδαιμονίους καταπολεμήσωμεν καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους αὐτῶν, μέχρι τούτου δεῖ πολεμεῖν; ἀλλ' οὐ μοι δοκοῦμεν³ οὕτω παρσκευάσθαι. εἰ δ' ἄρα κατεργασώμεθα, τί ποτε αὐτοῖ πείσεσθαι δοκοῦμεν ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων, ὅταν ταῦτα πράξω-
- 16 μεν; εἰ τοίνυν περὶ τούτου μὲν ἔδει πολεμεῖν, χρήματα δὲ ὑπῆρχεν ἡμῖν⁴ ἱκανά, τοῖς δὲ σώμασιν ἦμεν δυνατοί, οὐδὲ οὕτως ἔδει πολεμεῖν. εἰ δὲ μήτε δι' ὃ τι μήτε ὅτοισι μήτε ἀφ' ὅτου πολεμήσωμεν ἔστι, πῶς οὐκ ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου τὴν εἰρήνην ποιητέον ἡμῖν;
- 17 Σκέψασθε δέ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τόδε, ὅτι νυνὶ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἑλλήσι κοινὴν εἰρήνην καὶ ἐλευθερίαν πράττετε, καὶ μετέχειν ἅπασιν πάντων ἐξουσίαν ποιεῖτε. ἐνθυμήθητε οὖν τῶν⁵ πόλεων τὰς μεγίστας, τίνι τρόπῳ τὸν πόλεμον καταλύονται. πρῶτον μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους, οἵτινες ἀρχόμενοι μὲν ἡμῖν καὶ τοῖς συμμάχοις πολεμεῖν ἤρχον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, νῦν δ' αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης

¹ ἐγκτήματα Valckenaer : ἐγκλήματα codd.

² ἀπολάβωμεν Q : ἀπολαύωμεν A.

³ δοκοῦμεν Q : δοκεῖ A.

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 14-17

build new triremes, and refit and keep our old ones ? That is assured us as well, since the treaty affirms the independence of each state. To recover the islands, Lemnos, Scyros, and Imbros ? It is expressly laid down that these shall belong to Athens. Well then, is it to get back the Chersonese, our colonies, our landed property abroad, and the debts owed us ? ^a A war for their recovery needs the support of the king of Persia and our allies, and they refuse that support. Or shall I be told that we must continue fighting until we have crushed Sparta and her allies ? We are not adequately equipped, in my opinion, for a campaign on such a scale ; and if we are successful, what must we ourselves expect from Persia afterwards ? No, even if this were a justifiable ground for war, and we had sufficient money and the necessary men, we ought not to continue it. So if we have no reasons for prolonging the war, no enemy to fight, and no resources, why should we not make every effort to secure peace ?

Do not overlook another thing, gentlemen ; you are negotiating to-day for the peace and independence of all Greeks alike : you are giving them all the opportunity of sharing in every advantage. Think of the circumstances in which the leading powers are ceasing hostilities. To begin with, take Sparta. When she first went to war with us and our allies,^b she controlled both land and sea ; but the peace is leaving

^a *i.e.* all that had been lost when the empire collapsed in 404.

^b In 395, when Pausanias and Lysander invaded Boeotia. This began the " Corinthian War."

^a ὑπῆρχεν ἡμῶν A : ὑπῆρχε μὲν Q.

^b τῶν om. Q.

- 18 οὐδέτερον τούτων ὑπάρχει. καὶ οὐχ ὑφ' ἡμῶν¹ ἀναγκαζόμενοι ταῦτ' ἀφίᾳσιν, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ πάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος. νενικήκασι γὰρ τρὶς ἤδη μαχόμενοι, τότε μὲν ἐν Κορίνθῳ πάντας πανδημεὶ τοὺς συμμάχους παρόντας, οὐχ ὑπολιπόντες πρόφασιν οὐδεμίαν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ κρατιστεύειν μόνοι πάντων, αὖθις δ' ἐν Βοιωτοῖς,² ὅτ' αὐτῶν Ἀγησίλαος ἡγείτο, τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον καὶ τότε³ τὴν νίκην ἐποιήσαντο, τρίτον δ' ἡνίκα Λέχαιον ἔλαβον, Ἀργείους μὲν ἅπαντας καὶ Κορινθίους, ἡμῶν δὲ
- 19 καὶ Βοιωτῶν τοὺς παρόντας. τοιαῦτα δ' ἔργα ἐπιδειξάμενοι [τοῖς Ἑλλησι]⁴ τὴν εἰρήνην εἰσὶν ἔτοιμοι ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντες, οἱ ἐνίκων μαχόμενοι, καὶ τὰς πόλεις αὐτονόμους εἶναι καὶ τὴν θάλατταν κοινὴν ἐῶντες τοῖς ἡττημένοις. καίτοι ποίας τινὸς ἂν ἐκείνοι παρ' ἡμῶν εἰρήνης ἔτυχον, εἰ μίαν μόνον μάχην ἡττήθησαν;
- 20 Βοιωτοὶ δ' αὖ πῶς τὴν εἰρήνην ποιοῦνται; οἷτινες τὸν μὲν⁵ πόλεμον ἐποιήσαντο ἔνεκα Ὀρχομενοῦ, ὥς οὐκ ἐπιτρέφοντες αὐτόνομον εἶναι, νῦν
- [26] δὲ τεθνεώτων μὲν αὐτοῖς ἀνδρῶν τοσούτων τὸ πλῆθος, τῆς δὲ γῆς ἐκ μέρους τινὸς τετμημένης,

¹ ἡμῶν Q: ὑμῶν A.

² δ' ἐν Βοιωτοῖς Sauppe: δὲ Βοιωτούς Bekker: δὲ Βοιωτοῖς codd.

³ τότε Sluiter: ὅτε codd.

⁴ τοῖς Ἑλλησι add. QL.

⁵ μὲν om. Q.

^a July 394. The Spartans met the allied forces of Thebes, Athens, Corinth, and Argos at Nemea, between Corinth and Sicyon, and heavily defeated them. The battle was fought before Agesilaus, who had been recalled from Asia Minor, had reached Greece.

^b The battle of Coronea, fought a fortnight or so after Nemea. The allied forces attempted to block the passage of Agesilaus as he marched southwards through Boeotia on

her mistress of neither. And she is sacrificing this supremacy, not because we forced her to do so, but in order to give the whole of Greece its independence. The Spartans have now won three battles : the first at Corinth^a against the full allied forces, who were left with no excuse for their defeat, save only that the Spartans, with none to aid them, fought more bravely than all the rest together ; the second in Boeotia under Agesilaus,^b when they once more gained a similar victory ; and the third at the capture of Lechaeum,^c against the full Argive and Corinthian forces, together with the Athenians and Boeotians present. But in spite of these amazing successes they, the victors in the field, are ready for a peace which will leave them with nothing save their own territory : they are recognizing the independence of the Greek states, and they are allowing their defeated opponents to share the freedom of the seas. Yet what terms of peace would they have gained from us, had they met with but a single defeat ?

Again, what are the conditions under which Boeotia is making peace ? Boeotia went to war because she refused to allow Orchomenus its independence.^d To-day, after the loss of thousands of lives, after the devastation of a large part of her territory, after his homeward journey from Asia Minor. The Spartans were victorious, but sustained heavy losses ; and Agesilaus was content to continue his march without halting.

^a Corinth was now fortified by Long Walls on the Athenian plan. In 393 Sparta made a determined effort to break through the fortifications. She succeeded, and seized the Corinthian port of Lechaeum on the west and Sidus and Crommyon on the east in spite of strong opposition from the allied forces.

^d See Introduction.

χρήματα δ' εἰσενηνοχότες πολλὰ καὶ ἰδία καὶ δημοσία, ὧν στέρονται, πολεμήσαντες δὲ ἔτη τέτταρα, ὅμως Ὀρχομενὸν ἀφέντες αὐτόνομον τὴν εἰρήνην ποιοῦνται καὶ ταῦτα¹ μάτην πεπόνθασιν· ἐξῆν γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐῷσιν Ὀρχομενίους αὐτονόμους εἰρήνην ἄγειν. οὔτοι δ' αὖ τούτῳ <τῷ>² τρόπῳ τὸν πόλεμον καταλύονται.

- 21 Ἡμῖν δέ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, πῶς ἔξεστι τὴν εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι; ποίων τινῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τυγχάνοντας; καὶ γὰρ εἴ τις ὑμῶν ἀχθεσθήσεται παραιτουῖμαι· <τὰ>³ γὰρ ὄντα λέξω. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἡνίκα ἀπωλέσαμεν τὰς ναῦς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ καὶ τειχήρεις ἐγενόμεθα, τίνα γνώμην ἔθεντο περὶ ἡμῶν οἱ νῦν μὲν ἡμέτεροι τότε δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων ὄντες σύμμαχοι; οὐ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ἀνδραποδίσσθαι καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐρημοῦν; οἱ δὲ διακωλύσαντες ταῦτα μὴ γενέσθαι τίνες ἦσαν; οὐ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τοὺς μὲν συμμάχους ἀποτρέψαντες τῆς γνώμης, αὐτοὶ δ' οὐδ' ἐπιχειρήσαντες διαβουλεύσασθαι περὶ

- 22 τοιούτων ἔργων; μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὅρκους ὁμόσαντες αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν στήλην εὐρόμενοι <παρ'>⁴ αὐτῶν στῆσαι, κακὸν ἀγαπητὸν ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, σπονδὰς ἤγομεν ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς. εἶτα δὲ συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενοι Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Κορινθίους ἀποστήσαντες αὐτῶν, Ἀργεῖους δὲ ἀγαγόντες εἰς τὴν ποτὲ φιλίαν, αἴτιοι τῆς ἐν Κορίνθῳ μάχης ἐγενόμεθα αὐτοῖς. τίνες δὲ βασιλέα πολέμιον αὐτοῖς ἐποίησαν, καὶ Κόνωνι τὴν ναυμαχίαν παρεσκεύασαν, δι' ἣν

¹ ταῦτα om. Q.

² τῷ om. A Q, add. apographa.

³ τὰ add. Ald.

⁴ παρ' add. Ald.

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 20-22

heavy public and private expenditure, which is now a dead loss, after four years of fighting, Boeotia is recognizing the independence of Orchomenus and making peace, thereby rendering her sufferings useless, as by acknowledging the independence of Orchomenus at the outset she need never have gone to war at all. Those are the circumstances in which Boeotia is ceasing hostilities.

Now what are the terms available to ourselves, gentlemen? How is Sparta disposed to us? Here, if I am about to cause distress to any of you, I ask his forgiveness, as I shall be stating nothing but the facts. To begin with, when we lost our fleet on the Hellespont and were shut within our walls,^a what did our present allies,^b who were then on the Spartan side, propose to do with us? They proposed, did they not, to sell our citizens as slaves and make Attica a waste. And who was it who prevented this? The Spartans; they dissuaded the allies, and for their own part refused even to contemplate such measures. Later we gave them our oath, were allowed to erect the column, and accepted a truce upon dictated terms, a hardship which was welcome enough at the time. Nevertheless we then proceeded, by means of an alliance, to detach Boeotia and Corinth from Sparta, and to resume friendly relations with Argos, thereby involving Sparta in the battle of Corinth.^c Who, again, turned the king of Persia against Sparta? Who enabled Conon to fight the engagement at sea which lost her her maritime

^a The siege of Athens, which followed immediately after Aegospotami, lasted from September 405 to April 404.

^b Notably the Thebans and Corinthians.

^c *i.e.* Nemea in 394.

- 23 ἀπώλεσαν τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς θαλάττης; ὁμως τοίνυν ταῦτα πεπονθότες ὑφ' ἡμῶν συγχωροῦσι ταῦτα¹ ἅπερ οἱ σύμμαχοι, καὶ διδόασιν ἡμῖν τὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰς νήσους ἡμῶν εἶναι. ποῖαν τίν' οὖν χρή εἰρήνην πρεσβεύοντας ἤκειν; οὐ ταῦτα¹ παρὰ τῶν πολεμίων εὐρομένους ἅπερ οἱ φίλοι διδόασι, καὶ δι' ἅπερ ἡρξάμεθα πολεμεῖν, ἵνα ἡμῶν γένηται τῇ πόλει ταῦτα; οἱ μὲν τοίνυν ἄλλοι τὴν εἰρήνην ποιοῦνται τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀφιέντες, ἡμεῖς δὲ προσλαμβάνοντες αὐτὰ ὧν μάλιστα δεόμεθα.
- 24 Τί οὖν ἐστὶν ὑπόλοιπον περὶ οὗτου δεῖ βουλευέσθαι; περὶ Κορίνθου² καὶ περὶ ὧν [ἄν]³ ἡμᾶς Ἀργεῖοι προκαλοῦνται.⁴ πρῶτον μὲν περὶ Κορίνθου διδαξάτω μέ τις, Βοιωτῶν μὴ συμπολεμούντων, εἰρήνην δὲ ποιουμένων πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, τίνος ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ἀξία Κόρινθος.
- 25 ἀναμνήσθητε γάρ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης ὅτε Βοιωτοῖς τὴν συμμαχίαν ἐποιούμεθα, τίνα γνώμην ἔχοντες ταῦτα ἐπράττομεν. οὐχ ὥς ἱκανὴν οὔσαν τὴν Βοιωτῶν δύναμιν μεθ' ἡμῶν γενομένην κοινῇ πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἀμύνασθαι; νῦν δὲ βουλεύόμεθα,⁵ Βοιωτῶν εἰρήνην ποιουμένων πῶς δυνατοὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις πολεμεῖν ἐσμεν ἄνευ Βοιωτῶν.
- 26 ναί, φασί τινες, ἂν Κόρινθόν τε φυλάττωμεν καὶ συμμάχους ἔχωμεν Ἀργεῖους. ἰόντων⁶ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς Ἀργος πότερον βοηθήσομεν' αὐτοῖς ἢ οὐ; πολλή γάρ ἀνάγκη ὁπότερον τούτων ἐλέσθαι. μὴ βοηθούντων μὲν οὖν ἡμῶν οὐδὲ λόγος

¹ ταῦτα Baier: ταῦτα codd.

περὶ Κορίνθου add. QL.

³ ἂν del. Dobree.

⁴ προκαλοῦνται apographa: προσκαλοῦνται AQ.

⁵ βουλεύόμεθα Q: βουλεύωμεθα A.

supremacy? ^a Yet in spite of all that she has suffered at our hands, she agrees to the same concessions as those made us by our allies, and offers us our walls, our fleet, and our islands. What terms of peace do you expect representatives to bring you back, may I ask? Can they do better than obtain the same advantages from the enemy as our friends are offering us, the very advantages which we went to war to secure for Athens? Whereas others make peace at a loss to themselves, we gain precisely what we most want.

What, then, remains to be considered? Corinth, and the appeal which Argos is making to us. First as to Corinth. I should like to be informed of the value of Corinth to us, if Boeotia leaves our ranks and makes peace with Sparta. Recall the day on which we concluded our alliance with Boeotia, gentlemen: recall the assumption on which we acted. We imagined, did we not, that once Boeotia joined forces with us we could face the whole world. Yet here we are considering how we can continue fighting Sparta without her help, now that she is making peace. "Perfectly well," say some, "provided that we protect Corinth and are allied with Argos." But if Sparta attacks Argos, shall we go to her help or not? For we shall assuredly have no choice but to follow the one course or the other. Yet should we withhold our help, we are left without a single argument where-

^a After Aegospotami Conon, the Athenian admiral, fled to the court of Evagoras of Salamis in Cyprus. Through his influence he ultimately won the confidence of the satrap Pharnabazus. In 397 he was put in charge of the Persian fleet, and in 394 utterly routed the Spartans under Peisander off Cnidus.

^a *ἰόντων* Ald.: *όντων* codd.

⁷ *βοηθήσωμεν* A: *βοηθήσωμεν* Q.

ὑπολείπεται μὴ οὐκ ἄδικεῖν καὶ ποιεῖν Ἀργείους¹ ὅποιον ἂν τι βούλωνται δικαίως· βοηθούντων δὲ ἡμῶν εἰς Ἄργος οὐχ ἔτοιμον μάχεσθαι Λακεδαιμονίοις; ἵνα ἡμῖν τί γένηται; ἵνα ἡττώμενοι μὲν καὶ τὴν οἰκείαν χώραν ἀπολέσωμεν πρὸς τῇ Κορινθίων, νικήσαντες δὲ τὴν Κορινθίων Ἀργείων

27 ποιήσωμεν.² οὐχ ἔνεκα τούτων πολεμήσομεν;³

Σκεψώμεθα δὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείων λόγους. κελεύουσι γὰρ ἡμᾶς κοινῇ μετὰ σφῶν καὶ μετὰ Κορινθίων πολεμεῖν, αὐτοὶ δ' ἰδίᾳ εἰρήνην ποιησάμενοι τὴν χώραν οὐ παρέχουσιν ἐμπολεμεῖν. καὶ μετὰ μὲν πάντων τῶν συμμάχων τὴν εἰρήνην ποιουμένους⁴ οὐκ ἐῴσιν ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν πιστεύειν Λακεδαιμονίοις· ἃ δὲ πρὸς τούτους μόνους ἐκείνοι συνέθεντο, ταῦτα δ'⁵ οὐδεπώποτ' αὐτοὺς φασὶ παραβῆναι. πατρίαν τε εἰρήνην ὀνομάζοντες ἢ χρώνται, τοῖς [δὲ]⁶ ἄλλοις Ἑλλήσιν οὐκ ἐῴσι

[27] πατρίαν γενέσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην· ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ πολέμου χρονισθέντος Κόρινθον ἐλεῖν προσδοκῶσι, κρατήσαντες δὲ τούτων ὑφ' ὧν αἰεὶ κρατοῦνται, καὶ τοὺς συννικῶντας ἐλπίζουσι παραστήσεσθαι.⁷

28 Τοιούτων δ' ἐλπίδων μετασχόντας ἡμᾶς δεῖ δυοῖν θάτερον ἐλέσθαι, ἢ πολεμεῖν μετὰ Ἀργείων Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἢ μετὰ Βοιωτῶν κοινῇ τὴν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐκείνο δέδοικα μάλιστα,⁸

¹ ἄδικεῖν καὶ ποιεῖν Ἀργείους Sluiter: ἄδικεῖν ἀργείους καὶ ποιεῖν AQ.

² ποιήσωμεν apographa: ποιήσομεν AQ.

³ πολεμήσομεν Ald.: πολεμήσωμεν AQ.

⁴ ποιουμένους Reiske: ποιουμένοις codd.

⁵ ταῦτα δ' QL: ταῦτ' A.

⁶ δὲ del. Reiske.

⁷ παραστήσεσθαι Reiske: ἀποστήσεσθαι codd.

⁸ μάλιστα om. Q.

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 26-28

with to justify ourselves or to show that Argos has not the right to act as she pleases. On the other hand, should we give her our aid, is not a conflict with Sparta inevitable? And to what end? To enable us to lose our own territory as well as that of Corinth in the event of defeat, and to secure Corinth for Argos in the event of victory. Will not that prove to be our object in fighting?

Now let us examine the Argive proposals in their turn. Argos urges us to join Corinth and herself in maintaining the war; yet in virtue of a private peace which she has negotiated,^a she has withdrawn her own territory from the field of hostilities. She forbids us to place the least trust in Sparta, although all our allies are joining us in making peace; yet she admits that Sparta's treaty with herself, which was made without any such support, has been faithfully observed. Again, Argos calls her own peace traditional, but forbids the other Greeks to secure a traditional peace for themselves: the reason being that she expects to annex Corinth by prolonging the war, and after gaining control of the state which has always controlled her, she hopes to extend her influence over her partners in victory as well.

Such are the prospects to which we are committed; and we have a choice between two alternatives, that of joining Argos in fighting Sparta, and that of joining Boeotia in making common peace with her. Now what alarms me above all else,

^a Possibly a reference to the Argive trick of celebrating a *ἱερομηνία*, or "sacred month," when Sparta was about to invade their territory. The *ἱερομηνία* was taken up with the festival of the Carneia, and it was traditional among Dorians that war could not be waged in the course of it. See Xen. *Hell.* iv. 7. 2.

ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸ εἰθισμένον κακόν, ὅτι τοὺς κρείττους φίλους ἀφιέντες αἰεὶ τοὺς ἥττους αἰρούμεθα, καὶ πόλεμον ποιούμεθα δι' ἑτέρους, ἐξὸν δι' ἡμᾶς
 29 αὐτοὺς εἰρήνην ἄγειν· οἷτινες πρῶτον μὲν βασιλεῖ τῷ μεγάλῳ—χρὴ γὰρ ἀναμνησθέντας τὰ γεγενημένα καλῶς βουλευσασθαι—σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι καὶ συνθέμενοι φιλίαν εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον, ἃ ἡμῖν ἐπρέσβευσεν Ἐπίλυκος Τεισάνδρου, τῆς μητρὸς τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀδελφός, (μετὰ)¹ ταῦτα Ἀμόργῃ πειθόμενοι τῷ δούλῳ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ φυγάδι τὴν μὲν βασιλείῳς δύναμιν ἀπεβαλόμεθα² ὥς οὐδενός³ οὔσαν ἀξίαν, τὴν δὲ Ἀμόργου φιλίαν εἰλόμεθα, κρείττω νομίσαντες εἶναι· ἀνθ' ὧν βασιλεὺς ὀργισθεὶς ἡμῖν, σύμμαχος γεγόμενος Λακεδαιμονίοις, παρέσχεν αὐτοῖς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον πεντακισχίλια τάλαντα, ἕως κατέλυσεν ἡμῶν τὴν δύναμιν. ἐν μὲν βούλευμα
 30 τοιοῦτον ἐβουλευσάμεθα· Συρακόσιοι δ' ὅτε ἦλθον ἡμῶν δεόμενοι, φιλότητα μὲν ἀντὶ διαφορᾶς ἐθέλοντες εἰρήνην δ' ἀντὶ πολέμου ποιεῖσθαι, τὴν τε συμμαχίαν ἀποδεικνύντες ὅσῳ κρείττων ἢ σφετέρᾳ εἴη τῆς⁴ Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Καταναίων, εἰ

¹ μετὰ add. Reiske.

² ἀπεβαλόμεθα A: ἀπεβαλλόμεθα Q.

³ οὐδενός Reiske: οὐδέν codd.

⁴ τῆς Ἐγ. καὶ Κατ. Francke: τῶν Ἐγ. καὶ τῶν Κατ. codd.

^a Epilycus is not mentioned elsewhere. The last formal peace negotiated between Athens and Persia had been the Peace of Callias, c. 462–460 B.C. Andocides may have in mind the deputation which was sent to the Persian Court in 424 (Thucyd. iv. 50).

^b Amorges was the son of a rebel satrap of Lydia named

gentlemen, is our old, old fault of invariably abandoning powerful friends in preference for weak, and of going to war for the sake of others when, as far as we ourselves are concerned, we could perfectly well remain at peace. Thus—and it is only by calling the past to mind that one can properly determine policy—we began by making a truce with the Great King and establishing a permanent accord with him, thanks to the diplomacy of my mother's brother, Epilycus, the son of Teisander.^a But later the king's runaway slave, Amorges,^b induced us to discard the powerful support of his master as worthless. We chose instead what we imagined to be a more advantageous understanding with Amorges himself. The king in his anger replied by allying himself with Sparta,^c and furnished her with five thousand talents with which to prosecute the war; nor was he satisfied until he had overthrown our empire. That is one instance of such policy.

Again, an urgent request came to us from Syracuse; she was ready to end our differences by a pact of friendship, to end war by peace and she pointed out the advantages of an alliance with herself, if only we would consent to it, over those of the existing

Pissuthnes. After the recovery of Lydia by Tissaphernes Amorges took refuge in Caria. He was given shelter by Iasus, a member of the Athenian Confederacy. Iasus was stormed by the Spartans in 412 on the instigation of Tissaphernes, and Amorges was handed over to the Persians (Thucyd. viii. 5, 5).

^c In 413. The sum mentioned is an exaggeration. From 413 to 407 Tissaphernes made it a point of policy to withhold subsidies from the Spartans as far as possible in order to prolong the war and weaken both combatants. In 407 he was superseded by Cyrus, who brought with him 500 talents for the improvement of the Spartan navy.

βουλοίμεθα¹ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ποιεῖσθαι, ἡμεῖς τοίνυν εἰλόμεθα καὶ τότε πόλεμον μὲν ἀντὶ εἰρήνης, Ἐγεσταίους δὲ ἀντὶ Συρακοσίων, στρατεύεσθαι δ' εἰς Σικελίαν ἀντὶ τοῦ μένοντες οἴκοι συμμάχους ἔχειν Συρακοσίους· ἐξ ὧν πολλοὺς μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἀπολέσαντες ἀριστίνδην καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, πολλὰς δὲ ναῦς καὶ χρήματα καὶ δύναμιν ἀποβαλόντες, αἰσχροῦς διεκομίσθησαν οἱ σωθέντες αὐτῶν.

31 Ὑστερον δ' ὑπ' Ἀργείων ἐπείσθημεν, οἵπερ νῦν ἤκουσι πείθοντες² πολεμεῖν, πλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν Λακωνικὴν εἰρήνης ἡμῖν οὔσης πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐντεῖναι³ (ἐκείνων) τὸν θυμόν, ἀρχὴν πολλῶν κακῶν· ἐξ οὗ πολεμήσαντες ἠναγκάσθημεν τὰ τεῖχη κατασκάπτειν καὶ τὰς ναῦς παραδιδόναι καὶ τοὺς φεύγοντας καταδέχεσθαι. ταῦτα δὲ πασχόντων ἡμῶν οἱ πείσαντες ἡμᾶς πολεμεῖν Ἀργεῖοι τίνα ὠφέλειαν παρέσχον ἡμῖν; τίνα δὲ κίνδυνον ὑπὲρ [τῶν]⁴ Ἀθηναίων ἐποιήσαντο;

32 Νῦν οὖν τοῦτο ὑπόλοιπόν ἐστιν ἡμῖν,⁵ πόλεμον μὲν ἐλέσθαι καὶ νῦν ἀντ' εἰρήνης, τὴν δὲ συμμαχίαν τὴν Ἀργείων ἀντὶ τῆς Βοιωτῶν, Κορινθίων δὲ τοὺς νῦν ἔχοντας τὴν πόλιν ἀντὶ Λακεδαιμονίων. μὴ δῆτα, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, μηδεὶς ἡμᾶς ταῦτα πείσῃ⁶. τὰ γὰρ παραδείγματα τὰ γεγεννημένα τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἱκανὰ τοῖς σώφροσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὥστε μηκέτι ἀμαρτάνειν.

¹ βουλοίμεθα Reiske: βουλόμεθα codd.

² ἤκουσι πείθοντες A: ἤκοντες πείθουσι Q.

³ ἐντεῖναι (ἐκείνων) scripsi: ἐντεῖναι <αὐτῶν> Lipsius: ἐκτεῖναι codd.

⁵ Verba ἡμῖν, μὲν om. Q.

⁶ πείσῃ A: πείσει Q.
τῶν del. Pertz.

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 30-32

alliance with Segesta and Catana.^a But once more we chose war instead of peace, Segesta instead of Syracuse; instead of staying at home as the allies of Syracuse, we chose to send an armament to Sicily. The result was the loss of a large part of the Athenian and allied forces, the bravest being the first to fall: a reckless waste of ships, money, and resources: and the return of the survivors in disgrace.

Later,^b the same Argives who are here to-day to persuade us to continue the war, induced us to arouse Sparta's anger by making a naval descent upon Laconia while at peace with her, an act which was responsible for endless disasters; from it sprang a war which ended with our being forced to demolish our walls, to surrender our fleet, and to restore our exiles. Yet what help did we receive in our misfortunes from Argos who had drawn us into the war? What danger did she brave for Athens?

To-day, then, it remains for us to choose war instead of peace once again, the Argive instead of the Boeotian alliance, the present masters of Corinth instead of Sparta. Gentlemen, I trust that no one will induce us to choose such a course. The examples furnished by our past mistakes are enough to prevent men of sense from repeating them.

^a Athens had formed an alliance with Segesta as early as 453 (*I.G.* i². 19-20). It was renewed in 424 by Laches. In 416 Segesta found herself ranged against the combined forces of Selinus and Syracuse. She appealed to Athens for help, and the disastrous Syracusan expedition resulted.

^b Actually in 419. Andocides is thinking of Alcibiades' descent on Epidaurus in support of the Argives, who had already invaded her territory by land. The expedition was made in virtue of the alliance of the previous year between Athens, Argos, Elis, and Mantinea.

- 33 Εἰσὶ δέ τινες ὑμῶν¹ οἱ τοσαύτην ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἐπιθυμίας ἔχουσιν εἰρήνην ὥς τάχιστα γενέσθαι· φασὶ γὰρ καὶ τὰς τετταράκονθ' ἡμέρας ἐν αἷς ὑμῖν² ἔξεστι βουλευέσθαι περίεργον εἶναι, καὶ τοῦτο ἀδικεῖν ἡμᾶς· αὐτοκράτορας γὰρ πεμφθῆναι εἰς Λακεδαίμονα διὰ ταῦθ'³, ἵνα μὴ πάλιν ἐπαναφέρωμεν. τὴν τε ἀσφάλειαν ἡμῶν τῆς ἐπαναφορᾶς δέος ὀνομάζουσι, λέγοντες ὥς οὐδεὶς πώποτε τὸν δῆμον τὸν⁴ Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ πείσας ἔσωσεν, ἀλλὰ δεῖ λαθόντας ἢ ἐξαπατήσαντας αὐτὸν εὖ ποιῆσαι.
- 34 Τὸν λόγον οὖν τοῦτον οὐκ ἐπαινῶ. φημὶ γάρ, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, πολέμου μὲν ὄντος ἄνδρα στρατηγὸν τῇ πόλει τε εὖνουν εἰδότα τε ὃ τι πράττη,⁵ λανθάνοντα δεῖν τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐξαπατῶντα ἄγειν ἐπὶ⁶ τοὺς κινδύνους, εἰρήνης δὲ πέρι πρεσβεύοντας⁷ κοινῆς τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ἐφ' οἷς ὅρκοι τε ὁμοσθήσονται στήλαί τε σταθήσονται γεγραμμένοι, ταῦτα δὲ οὔτε λαθεῖν οὔτε ἐξαπατῆσαι δεῖν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπαινεῖν ἢ ψέγειν, εἰ πεμφθέντες [28] αὐτοκράτορες ἔτι⁸ ἀποδώσομεν ὑμῖν⁹ περὶ αὐτῶν¹⁰ σκέψασθαι. βουλευέσασθαι μὲν οὖν ἀσφαλῶς¹¹ χρή κατὰ δύναμιν, οἷς δ' ἂν ὁμόσωμεν καὶ συνθώμεθα, τούτοις ἐμμένειν.
- 35 Οὐ γὰρ μόνον, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, πρὸς γράμματα τὰ γεγραμμένα δεῖ βλέποντας πρεσβεύειν ἡμᾶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς τρόπους τοὺς ὑμετέρους. ὑμεῖς γὰρ περὶ μὲν τῶν ἐτοιμῶν ὑμῖν ὑπονοεῖν εἰώθατε καὶ
- ¹ ὑμῶν A : ἡμῶν Q. ² ὑμῖν Bekker : ἡμῖν codd.
³ ταῦθ' Reiske : ταύτην codd.
⁴ τὸν Spengel : τῶν codd.
⁵ πράττη Ydén : πράττοι codd.
⁶ ἐπὶ A : παρὰ Q. ⁷ πρεσβεύοντας A : πρεσβεύοντα Q.

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 33-35

A number of you are extremely anxious to see peace concluded as quickly as possible. In fact, according to those in question, the forty days allowed you for consideration are a waste of time and a concession which we delegates have done wrong to obtain, as the one object of our being sent to Sparta with full powers was to avoid any further reference of the matter to the Assembly. Our desire to secure our position by such a reference they call nervousness, since no one, they argue, has ever yet saved the Athenian people by open persuasion: measures for its good must be secret or disguised.

Now I cannot praise this reasoning. I admit, gentlemen, that in time of war a patriotic and experienced general should employ secrecy or deception in leading the majority of men into danger; but when a peace to include the entire nation is being negotiated, an agreement to which sworn assent will be given and which will be recorded on public monuments, I deny that the negotiators should practise secrecy or deception. I maintain that we deserve praise much more than blame, if, in spite of our full powers of discretion, we still refer the question to you for consideration. Decisions should be reached with all the caution possible; then, once we have made our sworn compact, we should abide by it.

As delegates, we must be guided not only by your written instructions, but by your character, gentlemen. You have a way of suspecting and being dissatisfied with a thing if you can have it: while if

⁸ ἔτι Reiske: τι codd.

⁹ ὑμῖν apogr.: ἡμῖν AQ.

¹⁰ περὶ αὐτῶν A: περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν Q.

¹¹ ἀσφαλῶς om. Q.

- δυσχεραίνειν, τὰ δ' οὐκ ὄντα λογοποιεῖν ὥς ἔστιν ὑμῖν ἔτοιμα· κἂν μὲν πολεμεῖν δέῃ, τῆς εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμεῖτε, ἐὰν δέ τις ὑμῖν¹ τὴν εἰρήνην πράττη, λογιζέσθε τὸν πόλεμον ὅσα ἀγαθὰ ὑμῖν κατ-
 36 ηργάσατο. ὅπου καὶ νῦν ἤδη τινὲς λέγουσιν οὐ γινώσκειν τὰς διαλλαγὰς αἰτινὲς εἶσιν, τεῖχῃ καὶ νῆες εἰ γενήσονται τῇ πόλει· τὰ γὰρ ἴδια τὰ σφέτερ' αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς ὑπερορίας οὐκ ἀπολαμβάνειν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν τειχῶν οὐκ εἶναι σφίσι τροφήν. ἀναγκαίως οὖν ἔχει καὶ πρὸς ταῦτ' ἀντειπεῖν.
- 37 Ἦν γάρ ποτε χρόνος, ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅτε τεῖχῃ καὶ ναῦς οὐκ ἐκεκτήμεθα². γενομένων δὲ τούτων τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιησάμεθα τῶν ἀγαθῶν. ὦν εἰ καὶ νῦν ἐπιθυμεῖτε, ταῦτα κατεργάσασθε. ταύτην δὲ λαβόντες ἀφορμὴν οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν κατηργάσαντο τῇ πόλει δύναμιν τοσαύτην ὅσην οὐπω τις ἄλλη πόλις ἐκτήσατο, τὰ μὲν πείσαντες τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, τὰ δὲ λαθόντες, τὰ δὲ πριάμενοι, τὰ δὲ βιασάμενοι.
- 38 πείσαντες μὲν οὖν Ἀθήνησι ποιήσασθαι τῶν κοινῶν χρημάτων Ἑλληνοταμίας, καὶ τὸν σύλλογον τῶν νεῶν παρ' ἡμῖν γενέσθαι, ὅσαι δὲ τῶν πόλεων τριῆρεις μὴ κέκτηνται, ταύταις ἡμᾶς παρέχειν· λαθόντες δὲ Πελοποννησίους τειχισάμενοι³ τὰ τεῖχῃ· πριάμενοι δὲ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων μὴ δοῦναι τούτων δίκην· βιασάμενοι δὲ τοὺς ἐναντίους τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατηργασάμεθα. καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ πέντε ἡμῖν ἔτεσιν

¹ ὑμῖν Q; ἡμῖν A.

² ἐκεκτήμεθα Hirschig; ἐκτήμεθα Bekker; κεκτήμεθα AQ.
³ τειχισάμενοι Emperius; ἐτειχίσασμεν codd.

^a According to Thucydides (i. 96) the Hellenotamiae were Athenian officials from the very start. But the evidence of

there is anything which you have not, you airily talk as though it lay ready to your hand. If it is your duty to go to war, you want peace; if peace is arranged for you, you count up the benefits which war has brought you. Thus there are those who are already complaining that they cannot see the meaning of the treaty, if it is walls and ships which Athens is to recover. They are not recovering their own private property from abroad: and walls cannot feed them. This objection also requires an answer.

There was once a time, gentlemen, when we had no walls or fleet: but it was when we acquired them that our prosperity began. If you have a similar desire for prosperity to-day, then make sure of your walls and your ships. It was with them that our forefathers started; and, partly by persuasion, partly by stealth, partly by bribery, and partly by force, they won for Athens a greater empire than any other state has ever gained. Persuasion we used in arranging that Hellenotamiae should be appointed at Athens to control the joint funds,^a that the allied fleet should assemble in our own harbour, and that such states as possessed no ships should be supplied with them by us: stealth in building our walls unknown to the Peloponnesians^b: bribery in purchasing Sparta's acquiescence: and force in crushing our enemies; thus it was that we built up an empire over the whole nation. All these successes were achieved in eighty-

the Quota-lists rather indicates that the office first became purely Athenian in 454, after the transference of the treasury of the League from Delos to Athens.

^b Apparently a reference to the famous trick of Themistocles when rebuilding the walls of Athens in the winter of 479 (Thucyd. i. 90). Thucydides, however, does not suggest that there was any danger of war from Sparta in consequence.

- 39 ἐγένετο. κρατηθέντες δὲ τῷ πολέμῳ τὰ τε ἄλλα¹
ἀπωλέσαμεν, καὶ τὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἔλαβον
ἡμῶν ἐνέχυρα Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὰς² μὲν παρα-
λαβόντες, τὰ δὲ καθελόντες, ὅπως μὴ πάλιν ταύτην³
ἔχοντες ἀφορμὴν δύναμιν τῇ πόλει κατασκευά-
σαιμεν. πεισθέντες τοίνυν ὑφ' ἡμῶν Λακεδαιμόνιοι
πάρεισι νυνὶ πρέσβεις αὐτοκράτορες, τὰ τε ἐνέχυρα
ἡμῖν ἀποδιδόντες, καὶ τὰ τεῖχη καὶ <τὰς>⁴ ναῦς
ἐῶντες κεκτῆσθαι, τὰς τε νήσους ἡμετέρας εἶναι.
- 40 Τὴν αὐτὴν τοίνυν ἀρχὴν ἀγαθῶν λαμβάνοντας
ἦνπερ ἡμῶν ἐλάβανον οἱ πρόγονοι, ταύτην οὐκ
ἀκτέον φασὶ τὴν εἰρήνην τινὲς εἶναι. παριόντες
οὖν αὐτοὶ διδασκόντων ὑμᾶς⁵—ἐξουσίαν δ' αὐτοῖς
ἡμεῖς ἐποιήσαμεν, προσθέντες τετταράκοντα ἡμέρας
βουλεύσασθαι—τοῦτο μὲν τῶν γεγραμμένων εἴ τι⁶
τυγχάνει μὴ καλῶς ἔχον· ἔξεστι γὰρ ἀφελεῖν· τοῦτο
δ' εἴ τις <τι>⁷ προσθεῖναι βούλεται, πείσας ὑμᾶς⁸
προσγραψάτω. πᾶσὶ τε τοῖς γεγραμμένοις χρω-
41 μένοις ἔστιν εἰρήνην ἄγειν. εἰ δὲ μηδὲν ἀρέσκει
τούτων, πολεμεῖν ἑτοίμον. καὶ ταῦτ' ἐφ' ὑμῖν⁹
πάντ' ἐστίν, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι· τούτων ὃ τι ἂν βούλησθε
ἐλεσθε.¹⁰ πάρεισι μὲν γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Κορίνθιοι
διδάξοντες ὡς ἄμεινόν ἐστι πολεμεῖν, ἤκουσι δὲ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι πείσοντες ὑμᾶς εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι.
τούτων δ' ἐστὶ τὸ τέλος παρ' ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν
Λακεδαιμονίοις, δι' ἡμᾶς.¹¹ πρεσβευτὰς οὖν πάντας

¹ ἄλλα A: ἄλλα πάντα QL.

² τὰς Reiske: τὰ codd.

³ ταύτην Hirschig ex § 37. 2: ταῦτ' codd.

⁴ τὰς add. Fuhr, coll. § 23. 3.

⁵ ὑμᾶς Q: ἡμᾶς A.

five years.^a Then came defeat ; and not only did we lose our empire : our walls and our fleet were also seized as securities by Sparta. The fleet she confiscated, and the walls she demolished, to prevent our using them as the foundations of a fresh Athenian dominion. Thanks to the efforts of us delegates, representatives have to-day come from Sparta with full powers, offering to restore those securities to us, to concede us our walls and our fleet, and to recognize the islands as ours.

Now although we hold the very same key to prosperity as our forefathers, it is maintained by some that we must not acquiesce in this peace. Let such critics come forward in person, then,—we have ourselves made it possible for them to do so by securing a further forty days for discussion—and let them tell you on the one hand whether any of the clauses drafted is undesirable : if it is, it can be excised ; on the other hand, if anyone wishes to make any additions, let him gain your approval and make them. If you accept all the clauses drafted, you can live in peace. If you are satisfied with none of them, war is inevitable. The decision rests entirely with you, gentlemen ; make your choice. Argives and Corinthians are here to show you that war is preferable : while Spartans have come to gain your consent to a peace. The final word in the matter rests with you instead of with Sparta—thanks to us. Thus we

^a *i.e.* between 490 and 405, Marathon and Aegospotami.

⁶ εἴ τι Ald. : εἴ τι codd.

⁷ τι add. Blass.

⁹ ὑμῖν Q : ἡμῖν A.

⁸ ὑμᾶς Q : ἡμᾶς A.

¹⁰ ἐλεσθε vulg. : ἐλέσθαι codd.

¹¹ δι' ἡμᾶς Q : δι' ὑμᾶς A.

ὕμᾱς ἡμεῖς οἱ πρέσβεις ποιούμεν· ὁ γὰρ τὴν χεῖρα
μέλλων ὑμῶν¹ αἶρειν, οὗτος ὁ πρεσβεύων ἐστίν,
ὁπότερ' ἂν αὐτῷ δοκῇ, καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην καὶ τὸν
πόλεμον ποιεῖν. μέμνησθε μὲν οὖν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι,
τοὺς ἡμετέρους λόγους, ψηφίσασθε δὲ τοιαῦτα ἐξ
ᾧ ὑμῖν² μηδέποτε μεταμελήσει.

¹ ὑμῶν A : ἡμῶν Q.

² ὑμῖν A : ἡμῖν Q.

ON THE PEACE WITH SPARTA, 41

delegates are making delegates of you all ; every man of you who is about to raise his hand to vote is a delegate whose business is peace and war, no matter which he prefers. So bear in mind all that I have said, gentlemen : and vote for that alternative which will never cause you regrets.

which will never cause you regret.

IV

AGAINST ALCIBIADES

INTRODUCTION

THIS is a speech which is curiously different from the other three attributed to Andocides. It is an attack upon Alcibiades, consisting partly of political criticism, partly of personal abuse ; and the occasion is an extraordinary meeting of the Athenian Assembly, held for the purpose of easing the political tension of the moment by the ostracism of one of three men, Nicias, Alcibiades, and the speaker.

Even in antiquity doubts were felt and expressed about the authorship of the *In Alcibiadem* ; and it is now universally recognized that Andocides himself cannot have written it. To take only one objection, if we suppose for the moment that the speech was actually delivered, it must have been delivered before 415 B.C., when Nicias and Alcibiades sailed for Sicily ; and at that time Andocides was a young man in his early twenties. Yet the writer states that he has had a distinguished public career, serving on no less than six official deputations to states in western Greece and Sicily. This cannot have been true of Andocides. Apart from the fact that he would have been far too young to discharge public duties of this kind, he says not a word of them in those passages of the *Return* and the *Mysteries* where he is giving as detailed an account as he can of the services which he has rendered Athens in the past.

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But even if someone other than Andocides is the author, it is impossible to believe that the speech was ever delivered before the Assembly. As the speaker himself points out in his opening remarks, the procedure in a case of ostracism differed from that in a court of law. There were no speeches for the prosecution and none for the defence, because there was no question of voting upon the guilt or innocence of a given individual. In theory the Demos had recourse to an *ὄστρακοφορία* when it was felt that the political influence of party-leaders was becoming excessive and that Athens would be better without one or other of them; and, although in practice it was doubtless well known beforehand upon whom the blow was likely to fall, it was open to the voters to write upon their potsherds the name of any citizen whatsoever, if they considered that his removal would be of advantage to the community. It is therefore all the more strange that the writer of the *In Alcibiadem*, who has some acquaintance with the purpose of ostracism and the procedure followed at an *ὄστρακοφορία*, should proceed to compose an elaborate attack upon a particular individual, or, indeed, that he should state in so many words that the judgement of the Demos is to be given against one of three persons, Nicias, Alcibiades, and himself.

It seems, then, that the speech is not the work of Andocides, and that it was not delivered before the Assembly on the occasion of an *ὄστρακοφορία* which was to decide whether Nicias, Alcibiades, or the writer himself most deserved exile. It has, indeed, been suggested that the *In Alcibiadem* was composed for delivery at the preliminary meeting of the

Assembly at which the people were asked whether they desired to resort to ostracism that year. But it is impossible to accept such a solution of the difficulty. The whole tone of the speech itself makes against it—the author assumes throughout that his audience are on the point of voting as between Nicias, Alcibiades, and himself—; and, furthermore, we have no evidence that such an attack would have been permitted even at the preliminary meeting, where proceedings were confined to the purely general question: “Shall an *ὄστρακοφορία* be held?”

We cannot, however, dismiss the circumstances presupposed by the speech as entirely unhistorical. The political situation is clearly intended to be that of the year 417, when an *ὄστρακοφορία* was held to decide between the two rivals, Alcibiades and Nicias. Alcibiades had gained prominence in 420 by his tireless advocacy of an anti-Spartan policy in the Peloponnese, and it was largely through his efforts that the Quadruple Alliance between Athens, Argos, Elis, and Mantinea was formed, ostensibly for defensive purposes, but in reality as a means of bringing the North Peloponnese under Athenian influence and prosecuting the war with Sparta on her own ground. In 418, however, Alcibiades temporarily lost his hold upon the Assembly, and was not re-elected to the *Strategia*. Nicias, who was thoroughly opposed to any policy which would lead to a fresh outbreak of hostilities with Sparta, seized the opportunity to undo what he could of Alcibiades' work; Athens became dilatory in her support of her allies, with the result that Sparta won a decisive victory at Mantinea (418), and the Quadruple Alliance came to an end. Political feeling ran high

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at Athens in consequence; and the demagogue Hyperbolus thought the moment an excellent one for removing one or other of the two men who stood in the way of his own supremacy. At his instigation it was decided to hold an ὄστρακοφορία. But Alcibiades was too clever for him. By arranging a truce with Nicias and combining the latter's following with his own, he succeeded in bringing about the ostracism of Hyperbolus himself (spring, 417).

Our chief source of information for the intrigues which led to the ostracism of Hyperbolus is Plutarch, who mentions the affair more than once. On two occasions he speaks only of Nicias, Alcibiades, and Hyperbolus. But in the *Life of Alcibiades*^a he refers also to a certain Phaeax. His words are as follows: ἀγῶνα δ' εἶχε [i.e. Alcibiades] πρὸς τε Φαίακα τὸν Ἐρασιωτράτου καὶ Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου . . . ἐπεὶ δὲ δῆλον ἦν ὅτι ἐνὶ τῶν τριῶν τὸ ὄστρακον ἐποίουσιν, συνήγαγε τὰς στάσεις εἰς ταὐτὸν ὃ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ διαλεχθεὶς πρὸς τὸν Νικίαν κατὰ τοῦ Ὑπερβόλου τὴν ὄστρακοφορίαν ἔτρεψεν. Phaeax would thus seem to be the leader of a third political party, and himself in danger of ostracism. We know something of him from Aristophanes and Thucydides. He had been sent as Athenian representative to Sicily in 425, he had at least once been on trial for his life, and his politics were conservative enough to satisfy Aristophanes, who criticizes him with some geniality in the *Knights*.^b From Eupolis we learn further that he was too conversational to make a good orator.^c As to his relations with Nicias and Alcibiades we cannot be

^a *Alc.* 13.

^b 1375 ff.

^c λαλεῖν ἄριστος, ἀδυνατώτατος λέγειν. Kock, fr. 7.

completely certain ; but it has been argued plausibly enough from the words of Plutarch and the other references to him that his sympathies were with Nicias, who may well have tried to use him as a shield when threatened with ostracism. Phaeax himself would thus be exposed to the danger of exile ; but this would be averted by the coalition effected by Alcibiades.

Clearly Phaeax bears a strong resemblance to the speaker who delivers the present attack upon Alcibiades ; and there is evidence that the ancients themselves were struck by it. Plutarch at least appears to have held that the *In Alcibiadem* was the work of Phaeax, if we are to accept Xylander's correction of the words λόγος τις κατ' Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ Φαίακος γεγραμμένος in the *Alcibiades* to ὑπὸ Φ. γεγραμμένος ; and some such correction is certainly necessary. But in spite of the fact that the speaker in the *In Alcibiadem* and Phaeax had both represented Athens in Sicily, had both been on trial for their lives, and were both involved in the political struggle between Nicias and Alcibiades in 417, we cannot go so far as to maintain that we have here a speech written and delivered by Phaeax in that year. In the first place, as we have seen, it is highly improbable that the speech was ever delivered ; in the second, the reference in § 22 to the capture of Melos proves that it must have been written after 416. The most likely explanation is that it is a literary exercise, written long enough after the final disappearance of ostracism for the author to be uncertain of the procedure followed at an ὀστρακοφορία, but written in the character of Phaeax. Blass would assign it on grounds of style to the early fourth century, when

AGAINST ALCIBIADES

literary forgeries of this kind were common enough, if we are to believe Isocrates. As parallels we have the two spurious speeches included in our mss. of Lysias, which also belong to the first ten years of the fourth century and which are also concerned with Alcibiades.

The speech of Alcibiades is a masterpiece of Greek oratory. It is a brilliant example of the art of persuasion, and is one of the most famous speeches in the history of the world. The speaker, Alcibiades, is a young man of great talent and ambition, who is seeking to win the favour of the Athenians. He does this by appealing to their emotions, and by showing them that he is a man of great ability and courage. The speech is divided into several parts, each of which deals with a different aspect of Alcibiades' life and career. The first part is an introductory section, in which Alcibiades explains why he is speaking. The second part is a criticism of ostracism, a political institution of the time. The third part is an appeal for a fair hearing. The fourth part is a discussion of Alcibiades' public conduct, and the fifth part is a discussion of his private conduct. The speech ends with a final appeal to the Athenians to support Alcibiades.

ANALYSIS

§§ 1-7. Introductory.

§§ 1-2. The dangers of entering upon a public career.

§§ 3-6. Criticism of ostracism as a political institution.

§ 7. Appeal for a fair hearing.

§§ 8-9. The fact that the speaker has been tried four times on political charges in the past must not be taken into account by his hearers. He has never been convicted; and therefore his integrity is sufficiently proved.

§§ 10-12. The public conduct of Alcibiades. He has alienated the subject-states of the Empire by doubling their tribute, and has in addition been guilty of embezzlement.

§§ 13-33. The private conduct of Alcibiades.

(1) §§ 13-15. His marriage and divorce.

(2) §§ 16-19. Agatharchus, the painter.

(3) §§ 20-21. Taureas, the Choregus.

(4) §§ 22-23. The woman of Melos.

§ 24. His behaviour during youth hardly bodes well for his behaviour in later life.

(5) §§ 25-28. His treatment of Diomedes at Olympia.

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(6) § 29. The insult offered to the Athenian ἀρχιθέωροι at the Games.

(7) §§ 30-32. His general behaviour at Olympia. Yet he is welcomed home with honours.

§ 33. Cimon was ostracized in spite of his Olympic victories.

§ 34. A comparison between the families of the speaker and of Alcibiades. Both the grandfathers of Alcibiades suffered ostracism twice.

§§ 35-36. The speaker has stood trial for his conduct. This Alcibiades has never dared to do.

§§ 37-38. It is unfair to object that the speaker owed his acquittal to the incapacity of his accusers.

§§ 39-40. Alcibiades will try to work upon the sympathy of his audience ; but public policy demands his banishment.

§§ 41-42. The services rendered to Athens in the past by the speaker.

[ΑΝΔΟΚΙΔΟΥ]
ΚΑΤΑ ΑΛΚΙΒΙΑΔΟΥ

[29] Οὐκ ἐν τῷ παρόντι μόνον γινώσκω τῶν πολιτικῶν πραγμάτων ὡς σφαλερόν ἐστιν ἄπτεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρότερον χαλεπὸν ἡγούμην, πρὶν τῶν κοινῶν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τινος. πολίτου δὲ ἀγαθοῦ νομίζω¹ προκινδυνεύειν ἐθέλειν τοῦ πλήθους, καὶ μὴ καταδείσαντα τὰς ἔχθρας τὰς ἰδίας ὑπὲρ τῶν δημοσίων ἔχειν ἡσυχίαν· διὰ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς τῶν ἰδίων ἐπιμελουμένους οὐδὲν αἱ πόλεις μείζους καθίστανται, διὰ δὲ τοὺς τῶν κοινῶν μεγάλαι καὶ² ἐλεύθεραι γίνονται. ὧν [τῶν ἀγαθῶν]³ εἰς ἐγὼ βουλευθεὶς ἐξετάζεσθαι μεγίστοις περιπέπτωκα³ κινδύνοις, προθύμων μὲν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν ὑμῶν τυγχάνων, δι' ὅπερ σώζομαι, πλείστοις δὲ καὶ δεινοτάτοις ἐχθροῖς χρώμενος, ὑφ' ὧν διαβάλλομαι. ὁ μὲν οὖν ἀγὼν ὁ παρὼν οὐ στεφανηφόρος, ἀλλ' εἰ χρὴ μηδὲν ἀδικήσαντα τὴν πόλιν δέκα ἔτη φεύγειν· οἱ δ' ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι περὶ τῶν ἄθλων τούτων ἐσμέν ἐγὼ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ Νικίας, ὧν ἀναγκαῖον ἓνα τῇ συμφορᾷ περιπεσεῖν.

¹ νομίζω om. Q.

² τῶν ἀγαθῶν del. Valckenaer.

³ περιπέπτωκα A: περιπίπτω Q.

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THIS is not the first occasion upon which the perils of engaging in politics have come home to me ; I regarded it as no less hazardous in the past, before I had concerned myself in any way with affairs of state. Yet I consider it the duty of the good citizen, not to withhold himself from public life for fear of making personal enemies, but to be ready to face danger for the benefit of the community. Those who think only of themselves contribute nothing to a state's advancement ; it is to those who think of the state that its greatness and its independence are due. I myself desired to be included in this number : and consequently I now find myself in the utmost peril. True, in yourselves I have an audience actively devoted to the public good, and that circumstance makes for my salvation ; but I have innumerable enemies of the most dangerous kind, and by them I am being misrepresented. Nor is the contest in which I am engaged for the winning of a crown ; it is to decide whether one who has done the state no wrong is to spend ten years in exile. The competitors for that prize are Alcibiades, Nicias, and myself. Upon one of us the blow must fall.

- 3 "Αξιον δὲ μέμψασθαι τὸν θέντα τὸν νόμον, ὃς ἐναντία τῷ ὄρκῳ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἐνομοθέτησεν· ἐκεῖ μὲν γὰρ ὄμνυτε μηδένα μήτε ἐξελαῖν μήτε δῆσειν μήτε ἀποκτενεῖν¹ ἄκριτον, ἐν δὲ τῷδε τῷ καιρῷ οὔτε κατηγορίας γενομένης οὔτε ἀπολογίας ἀποδοθείσης [οὔτε]² διαψηφισαμένων κρύβδην τὸν ὀστρακισθέντα τοσοῦτον χρόνον δεῖ
4 στερηθῆναι τῆς πόλεως. εἶτα ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις οἱ τοὺς ἐταίρους καὶ συνωμότας κεκτημένοι πλέον φέρονται τῶν ἄλλων· οὐ γὰρ ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις οἱ λαχόντες κρίνουσιν, ἀλλὰ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος ἅπασιν Ἀθηναίοις μέτεστι· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τῷ μὲν ἐλλείπειν τῷ δ' ὑπερβάλλειν ὁ νόμος μοι³ δοκεῖ· τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἰδίων ἀδικημάτων μεγάλην τιμωρίαν ταύτην νομίζω, τῶν δὲ δημοσίων μικρὰν καὶ οὐδενὸς ἀξίαν ἡγοῦμαι ζημίαν,⁴ ἐξὸν
5 κολάζειν χρήμασι καὶ δεσμῷ καὶ θανάτῳ. ἔτι δ' εἴ τις διὰ τοῦτο μεθίσταται ὅτι <πονηρὸς>⁵ πολίτης ἐστίν, οὗτος οὐδ' ἀπελθὼν ἐνθένδε⁶ παύσεται, ἀλλ' ὅπου ἂν οἰκῇ, ταύτην τὴν πόλιν διαφθερεῖ,⁷ καὶ τῇδε οὐδὲν ἡττον ἐπιβουλεύσει, ἀλλὰ καὶ μᾶλλον <καὶ>⁸ δικαιότερον ἢ πρὶν ἐκβληθῆναι. οἶμαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς φίλους ὑμῶν⁹ ἐν ταύτῃ μάλιστα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ λυπεῖσθαι καὶ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἡδεσθαι, συνειδότας ὡς ἂν ἀγνοήσαντες ἐξελάσητε τὸν βέλτιστον, δέκα ἐτῶν ἢ πόλις οὐδὲν ἀγαθὸν ὑπὸ¹⁰ τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς πείσεται.

¹ ἀποκτενεῖν Stephanus: ἀποκτείνειν codd.

² οὔτε del. Schleiermacher.

³ μοι om. Q.

⁴ ζημίαν ἡγοῦμαι Q.

⁵ πονηρὸς add. Emperius: πολίτης codd. κακὸς addebat Reiske.

⁶ ἐνθένδε A corr.: ἐνθάδε A et Q.

⁷ διαφθερεῖ Ald.: διαφθείρη A, διαφθείρει Q.

⁸ καὶ add. Reiske.

AGAINST ALCIBIADES, 3-5

Now the legislator ^a responsible for this deserves censure ; for the law which he framed violates the oath of the People and Council. Under the terms of that oath you swear to exile no one, to imprison no one, to put no one to death, without trial ; whereas on this present occasion, when the person ostracized is to be cut off from his country for so long, no accusation has been made, no defence allowed, and the voting is secret. Moreover, at a time like this those who have political associates and confederates have an advantage over the rest, because the judges are not appointed by lot as in courts of law : in the present decision every member of the community has a voice. And not only that : the law appears to me to go both too far and not far enough ; for wrongs done to individuals I consider such redress as this excessive : for wrongs done to the state I regard it as an insufficient and useless penalty, when you have the right to punish by fine, imprisonment, or death. Furthermore, if a man is exiled because he is a bad citizen, his leaving Athens will not cure him ; wherever he lives, he will do this city harm and intrigue against her no less than hitherto—nay more so and with more justification than before his banishment. To-day, too, above all days, your friends, I feel, are filled with sorrow and your enemies with joy, because they know that if you unwittingly banish your best citizen, Athens will derive no benefit from him for

^a Cleisthenes, in 510 B.C., cf. Ἀθ. Πολ. xxii. καὶ γὰρ συνέβη τοὺς μὲν Σόλωνος νόμους ἀφανίσαι τὴν τυραννίδα διὰ τὸ μὴ χρῆσθαι, καινοὺς δ' ἄλλους θεῖναι τὸν Κλεισθένην στοχαζόμενον τοῦ πλήθους, ἐν οἷς ἐτέθη καὶ ὁ περὶ τοῦ ὀστρακισμοῦ νόμος. For the procedure cf. Philochorus frag. 79b, *F.G.H.* i. 396.

⁹ ὑμῶν Stephanus : ἡμῶν codd.

¹⁰ ὑπὸ Bekker : ἀπὸ codd.

- 6 ῥάδιον δὲ καὶ ἐντεῦθεν γινῶναι τὸν νόμον πονηρὸν ὄντα· μόνοι γὰρ αὐτῷ τῶν Ἑλλήνων χρώμεθα, καὶ οὐδεμία τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ἐθέλει μιμήσασθαι. καίτοι ταῦτα διέγνωσται ἄριστα τῶν δογμάτων, ἃ καὶ τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις ἀρμόττοντα μάλιστα τυγχάνει καὶ πλείστους ἐπιθυμητὰς ἔχει.
- 7 Περὶ μὲν οὖν τούτων οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι δεῖ μακρότερα λέγειν· πάντως γὰρ οὐδὲν¹ ἂν πλεῖον εἰς τὸ παρὸν ποιήσαιμεν· δέομαι δ' ὑμῶν τῶν λόγων ἴσους καὶ κοινούς ἡμῖν ἐπιστάτας γενέσθαι, καὶ πάντας ἄρχοντας περὶ τούτων καταστήναι, καὶ μήτε τοῖς [30] λοιδορουμένοις μήτε τοῖς ὑπὲρ καιρὸν χαριζομένοις ἐπιτρέπειν, ἀλλὰ τῷ μὲν θέλοντι λέγειν καὶ ἀκούειν εὐμενεῖς εἶναι, τῷ δὲ ἀσελγαίνοντι καὶ θορυβοῦντι χαλεπούς. ἀκούσαντες γὰρ ἕκαστον² τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἄμεινον βουλευσέσθε περὶ ἡμῶν.
- 8 Ἔστι δὲ περὶ τῆς μισοδημίας καὶ τῆς στασιωτείας³ βραχύς μοι λόγος καταλελειμμένος. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἄκριτος ἦν, εἰκότως ἂν τῶν κατηγορούντων ἡκροᾷσθε καὶ ἐμοὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἀπολογεῖσθαι περὶ τούτων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τετράκις ἀγωνιζόμενος ἀπέφυγον, οὐκέτι δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι λόγον οὐδένα περὶ

¹ γὰρ οὐδὲν Reiske: οὐδὲν γὰρ codd.

² ἕκαστον scripsi: ἐκάστων AQ. περὶ add. Reiske.

³ στασιωτείας Ald.: στασιωτίας A, ἀσωτίας Q.

* The evidence on the subject of ostracism in Greece at large is too inconclusive to enable us either to accept or to reject this statement with confidence. It is known that the institution existed for a time at least at Argos (Arist. Pol. viii. 3, 1302 b 18), at Miletus (Schol. Ar. Eq. 855), at Megara (*ibid.*), and at Syracuse (Diod. Sic. xi. 87. 6). It was

ten years. Then still another fact makes it easy to see that the law is a bad one: we are the only Greeks to observe it, and no other state is prepared to imitate us.^a Yet it is recognized that the best institutions are those which have proved most suited to democracy and oligarchy alike and which are the most generally favoured.

I see no reason for dwelling further on this subject, as, whatever the outcome, I should achieve nothing of immediate advantage. But I do ask you to preside over our speeches in a fair and impartial manner, and one and all to act as Archons.^b Do not countenance abuse or undue flattery. Show yourselves kindly to him who desires to speak and to listen: show yourselves stern to him who is insolent and disorderly; for you will decide our fate all the better, if each of the cases to be laid before you is given a hearing.

It remains for me to make a brief reference to my hostility to the democracy and my membership of a political faction. Had I never appeared in court, you would have had some reason for listening to my accusers, and it would have been necessary for me to answer them on these points. But since I have been tried and acquitted four times, I do not consider

introduced at Syracuse in 454 B.C. under the name of *πεταλισμός*, definitely in imitation of Athens.

^b Dalmeyda (Andoc., ed. Budé) is probably right in explaining this as a reference to the procedure observed when an *δοσπρακισμός* was held. According to the Scholiast on Ar. *Eq.* 855, the people met under the presidency of the Archons and the Boulê, i.e. the Archons together with the Prytanes in office for the time being. These last would have one of their members as *ἐπιστάτης* or president for the day. The speaker is therefore urging his audience to regard themselves as placed in the same responsible position as the Archons and *ἐπιστάτης τῶν πρυτανέων*.

- τούτου γίνεσθαι. πρὶν μὲν γὰρ κριθῆναι οὐ
 ῥάδιον [ἦν]¹ εἰδέναι τὰς αἰτίας, οὐτ' εἰ ψευδεῖς εἰσιν
 οὐτ' εἰ ἀληθεῖς· ἀποφυγόντος² δὲ ἡ καταγνωσθέντος
 τέλος ἔχει καὶ διώρισται τούτων ὁπότερόν ἐστιν.
 9 ὥστε³ δεινὸν νομίζω τοὺς μὲν ἀλόντας μιᾷ ψήφῳ
 μόνον ἀποθνήσκειν, καὶ τὰ χρήματα δημεύεσθαι⁴
 αὐτῶν, τοὺς δὲ νικήσαντας⁵ πάλιν τὰς αὐτὰς κατ-
 ἡγορίας ὑπομένειν, καὶ τοὺς δικαστὰς ἀπολέσαι μὲν
 κυρίους εἶναι, σῶσαι δ' ἀκύρους καὶ ἀτελεῖς φαίνε-
 σθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν νόμων ἀπαγορευόντων δις
 περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν⁶ πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν μὴ ἐξεῖναι δικάζε-
 σθαι, καὶ ὑμῶν⁷ ὁμωμοκότων χρῆσθαι τοῖς νόμοις.
 10 Ὡν ἔνεκα περὶ ἑμαντοῦ παραλιπὼν Ἀλκιβιάδου
 τὸν βίον ἀναμνησάμενος βούλομαι. καίτοι ἀπορῶ γε
 διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων πόθεν ἄρξωμαι,⁸
 ἐμποδὼν ἀπάντων ὄντων. περὶ μὲν οὖν μοιχείας
 καὶ γυναικῶν ἀλλοτριῶν ἀρπαγῆς καὶ τῆς ἄλλης
 βιαιότητος καὶ παρανομίας καθ' ἕκαστον εἰ δεήσῃ⁹
 λέγειν, οὐκ ἂν ἐξαρκέσειεν ὁ παρὼν χρόνος, ἅμα δὲ
 καὶ πολλοῖς ἀπεχθοίμην τῶν πολιτῶν, φανερὰς τὰς
 συμφορὰς ποιῶν αὐτῶν. ἃ δὲ περὶ τὴν πόλιν
 εἵργασται καὶ τοὺς προσήκοντας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 ἀσπῶν καὶ ξένων τοὺς ἐντυγχάνοντας, ἀποδείξω.
 11 Πρῶτον μὲν οὖν πείσας ὑμᾶς¹⁰ τὸν φόρον ταῖς
 πόλεσιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς τάξαι τὸν ὑπ' Ἀριστείδου πάντων

¹ ἦν secl. Blass.

² ἀποφυγόντος Ald.: ἀποφεύγοντος codd.

³ ὥστε Stephanus: ὡς codd.

⁴ δημεύεσθαι Muretus: δημεύειν codd.

⁵ τοὺς δὲ νικήσαντας Muretus: τῶν δὲ νικησάντων codd.

⁶ τῶν αὐτῶν Q: τοῦ αὐτοῦ A.

⁷ ὑμῶν A: ἡμῶν Q. ⁸ ἄρξωμαι Blass: ἄρξομαι codd.

⁹ δεήσῃ Baiter: δεήσει codd.

¹⁰ ὑμᾶς A: ἡμᾶς Q.

AGAINST ALCIBIADES, 8-11

any further discussion of the subject justified. Before a man is tried, it is difficult to know whether the charges made against him are false or true ; but after his acquittal or conviction the matter is decided, and it is settled whether they are the one or the other. Hence I cannot but think it strange that while defendants who are convicted by but a single vote^a are put to death and have their property confiscated by you, those who win their case should have to face the same charges again : that while the court has the power to take away life, it should so clearly lack the authority to save it once and finally, especially as the laws forbid the same charge to be brought twice against the same defendant, and you have sworn to observe those laws.

I shall therefore say nothing of myself. I wish instead to remind you of the past of Alcibiades—although such is the multitude of his misdeeds that I am at a loss where to begin : there is not one of them that does not press for mention. Were I faced with the task of describing at length his career as an adulterer, as a stealer of the wives of others, as a perpetrator of acts of lawless violence in general, the time at my disposal would be all too short, and I should furthermore earn the ill-will of many of my fellows for making public the injuries which they have suffered. Of his conduct towards the state, however, and towards the members of his family and such citizens and foreigners as have crossed his path, I will give you some account.

To begin with, he persuaded you to revise the assessment of the tribute of the subject-states made

^a i.e. by a majority of one. If the jury was equally divided, the accused was acquitted. Cf. Antiphon, *Herodes*, § 51.

δικαιοτάτα τεταγμένον, αἰρεθεὶς ἐπὶ τούτῳ δέκατος αὐτὸς μάλιστα διπλάσιον αὐτὸν ἐκάστοις¹ τῶν συμμάχων ἐποίησεν, ἐπιδείξας δ' αὐτὸν φοβερὸν καὶ μέγα δυνάμενον ἰδίας ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν προσόδους κατεσκευάσατο. σκέψασθε δὲ πῶς ἂν τις κακὰ μείζω τούτων κατασκευάσειεν, εἰ τῆς σωτηρίας ἡμῖν πάσης διὰ τῶν συμμάχων οὔσης, ὁμολογουμένως νῦν κάκιον ἢ πρότερον πραττόντων,
 12 τὸν φόρον ἐκάστοις² διπλασιάσειεν. ὥστ' εἴπερ ἡγείσθε πολίτην ἀγαθὸν Ἀριστείδην καὶ δίκαιον γεγονέναι, τοῦτον προσήκει κάκιστον νομίζειν, ὥς τὰναντία περὶ τῶν πόλεων³ ἐκείνῳ γιγνώσκοντα. τοιγάρτοι διὰ ταῦτα πολλοὶ τὴν πατρίδα τὴν αὐτῶν ἀπολιπόντες⁴ φυγάδες γίνονται καὶ εἰς Θουρίους οἰκήσοντες ἀπέρχονται. δηλώσει δὲ ἡ τῶν συμμάχων ἔχθρα, ὅταν πρῶτον⁵ ἡμῖν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις γένηται ναυτικὸς πόλεμος. ἐγὼ δὲ νομίζω τὸν τοιοῦτον πονηρὸν εἶναι προστάτην, ὅστις τοῦ παρόντος χρόνου ἐπιμελεῖται, ἀλλὰ μὴ καὶ τοῦ

¹ ἐκάστοις Blass: ἐκάστῳ codd.

² ἐκάστοις Baiter et Sauppe: ἐκάστης codd.

³ περὶ τῶν πόλεων om. Q.

⁴ ἀπολιπόντες A: καταλιπόντες Q.

⁵ ὅταν πρῶτον Reiske: πρῶτον ὅταν codd.

^a In 478 B.C., at the formation of the Confederacy of Delos. According to Thucydides (i. 96), the tribute as assessed by Aristides amounted to 460 talents. It is difficult to accept this statement, as the existing quota-lists show that even between 450 B.C. and 436 B.C., when the Confederacy was far larger and contributions of money had almost entirely superseded those of ships, the total sum collected never

with the utmost fairness by Aristides.^a Chosen with nine others to perform the task,^b he practically doubled the contribution of each member of the alliance, while by showing how formidable he was and how influential, he made the revenues of the state a means of procuring revenue for himself.^c Now just consider: when our safety depends entirely upon our allies and those allies are acknowledged to be worse off to-day than in the past, how could anyone do greater mischief than by doubling the tribute of each? In fact, if you hold that Aristides was a good Athenian and a just one, you can only regard Alcibiades as a scoundrel, since his policy towards the subject-states is the exact opposite of that of Aristides. Indeed, because of his behaviour, many are leaving their homes as exiles and going off to settle at Thurii^d; while the bitter feeling of the allies will manifest itself directly there is a war at sea between Sparta and ourselves. In my own opinion, he is a worthless statesman who considers only the present without also giving thought to the future, who advocates the

exceeded 455 talents. The original assessment of Aristides cannot have produced much more than 250 talents.

^b Nothing is known of this re-assessment. In 425 B.C. the existing tribute had been practically doubled, probably at the instigation of Cleon (*I.G.* i¹. 63); and the speaker may conceivably be making a mistaken reference to this, although Alcibiades would have been only about twenty-five at the time, and therefore too young to be concerned in it. A second attempt to increase the revenue was made c. 413, when a 5 per cent toll on maritime commerce was instituted in lieu of tribute (Thucyd. vii. 28).

^c *i.e.* he used his position to extort blackmail, under threat of an excessive assessment.

^d A colony founded in 443 B.C. on the site of Sybaris in S. Italy. The bulk of the settlers were Athenian, although numbers came from all parts of the Greek world.

μέλλοντος προνοεῖται, καὶ τὰ ἥδιστα τῷ πλήθει, παραλιπὼν τὰ βέλτιστα, συμβουλευεῖ.

- 13 Θαυμάζω δὲ τῶν πεπεισμένων Ἀλκιβιάδην δημοκρατίας ἐπιθυμεῖν, τοιαύτης πολιτείας ἢ μάλιστα κοινότητα δοκεῖ ἡρῆσθαι,¹ οἱ οὐδ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων αὐτὸν θεῶνται, ὁρῶντες τὴν πλεονεξίαν καὶ τὴν ὑπερηφανίαν, ὃς τὴν Καλλίου γήμας ἀδελφὴν ἐπὶ δέκα ταλάντοις, τελεύτησαντος Ἰππονίκου στρατηγοῦντος ἐπὶ Δηλῷ ἕτερα τοσαῦτα προσεπράξατο, λέγων ὡς ὠμολόγησεν ἐκεῖνος, ὅποτε παῖς αὐτῷ ἐκ
- 14 τῆς θυγατρὸς² γένοιτο, προσθήσειν ταῦτα. λαβὼν³ δὲ τοσαύτην προῖκα ὅσῃν οὐδεὶς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οὕτως ὑβριστὴς ἦν, ἐπεισάγων εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν οἰκίαν ἐταίρας, καὶ δούλας καὶ ἐλευθέρας, ὥστ' ἠνάγκασε τὴν γυναῖκα σωφρονεστάτην οὖσαν ἀπολιπεῖν, ἐλθοῦσαν πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα κατὰ τὸν νόμον. οὐ δὲ μάλιστα τὴν αὐτοῦ δύναμιν ἐπεδείξατο· παρακαλέσας γὰρ τοὺς ἐταίρους, ἀρπάσας ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς τὴν γυναῖκα ὥχετο βία, καὶ πᾶσιν ἐδήλωσε καὶ τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν
- [31] 15 καταφρονῶν. οὐ τοίνυν ταῦτα μόνον ἐξήρκεσεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ λαθραῖον θάνατον ἐπεβούλευσε Καλλίᾳ, ἵνα τὸν οἶκον τὸν Ἰππονίκου⁴ κατάσχοι, ὡς ἐναντίον πάντων ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ κατηγορεῖ⁵. καὶ τὰ χρήματα τῷ δήμῳ ἔδωκεν, εἴ πως τελευτήσειεν ἅπαις, φοβούμενος μὴ διὰ τὴν οὐσίαν⁶ ἀπόλοιτο.

¹ ἡρῆσθαι Valckenaer: εὐρῆσθαι codd.

² θυγατρὸς αὐτοῦ γένοιτο Q.

³ λαβὼν A: παραλαβὼν Q.

⁴ τὸν Ἰππονίκου A: τοῦ Ἰππ. Q.

⁵ κατηγορεῖ Stephanus: κατηγορεῖ codd.

⁶ οὐσίαν A: ἀπουσίαν Q.

^a For Hipponicus and Callius cf. *Mysteries*, §§ 115, 130.

AGAINST ALCIBIADES, 12-15

policy which will best please the people and says nothing of that which their true interests require.

I am astonished, furthermore, at those who are persuaded that Alcibiades is a lover of democracy, that form of government which more than any other would seem to make equality its end. They are not using his private life as evidence of his character, in spite of the fact that his greed and his arrogance are plain to them. On his marriage with the sister of Callias he received a dowry of ten talents; yet after Hipponicus^a had lost his life as one of the generals at Delium,^b he exacted another ten, on the ground that Hipponicus had agreed to add this further sum as soon as Alcibiades should have a child by his daughter. Then, after obtaining a dowry such as no Greek had ever obtained before, he behaved in so profligate a fashion, bringing mistresses, slave and free, into the bridal house, that he drove his wife, who was a decent woman, to present herself before the Archon, as she was legally entitled to do, and divorce him. At that he gave conspicuous proof of his power. He called in his friends, and carried off his wife from the Agora by force, showing the whole world his contempt for the magistrates, the laws, and his fellow Athenians in general. Nor was this one outrage enough for him. He went further. In order to possess himself of Hipponicus' estate, he planned the assassination of Callias. Callias himself accused him of it before you all in the Assembly, and, for fear that his wealth would cost him his life, made over his property to the state

^a In 424 B.C. Demosthenes and Hippocrates planned a joint invasion of Boeotia. The scheme miscarried; and the Athenians were heavily defeated at Delium.

ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδ' ἔρημος οὐδ' εὐαδίκητός ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ διὰ τὸν πλοῦτον ἔχει πολλοὺς τοὺς βοηθήσοντας.¹ καίτοι ὅστις ὑβρίζει γυναῖκα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῷ κηδεστῇ θάνατον ἐπιβουλεύει, τί χρη προσδοκᾷ τοῦτον περὶ τοὺς ἐντυχόντας τῶν πολιτῶν διαπράττεσθαι; πάντες γὰρ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς οἰκείους τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ποιοῦνται περὶ πλείονος.

- 16 Ὁ δὲ πάντων δεινότατόν ἐστι, τοιοῦτος ὢν ὡς εὖνους τῷ δήμῳ τοὺς λόγους ποιεῖται, καὶ τοὺς² ἄλλους ὀλιγαρχικοὺς καὶμισοδήμους ἀποκαλεῖ. καὶ ὃν ἔδει³ τεθνάναι διὰ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα, κατήγορος τῶν διαβεβλημένων ὑφ' ὑμῶν⁴ αἰρεῖται, καὶ φησι φύλαξ εἶναι τῆς πολιτείας, οὐδενὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων οὔτ' ἴσον οὔτ' ὀλίγῳ πλέον ἀξίων ἔχειν· ἀλλ' οὕτω σφόδρα καταπεφρόνηκεν ὥστε διατετέλεκεν ἀθρόους μὲν ὑμᾶς κολακεύων, ἓνα δ'
17 ἕκαστον προπηλακίζων. ὃς εἰς τοσοῦτον ἐλήλυθε τόλμης, ὥστε πείσας Ἀγάθαρχον τὸν γραφέα⁵ συνεισελθεῖν [οἴκαδε]⁶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπηνάγκασε γράφειν, δεομένου δὲ καὶ προφάσεις ἀληθεῖς λέγοντος, ὡς οὐκ ἂν δύναίτο ταῦτα πράττειν ἤδη διὰ τὸ συγγραφὰς ἔχειν παρ' ἐτέρων, προεῖπεν αὐτῷ δήσειν, εἰ μὴ πάνυ ταχέως γράφοι. ὅπερ ἐποίησε· καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἀπηλλάγη, πρὶν ἀποδρὰς ὥχεται τετάρτῳ μηνί, τοὺς φύλακας λαθών, ὥσπερ παρὰ βασιλέως. οὕτω δ' ἀναίσχυντός ἐστιν, ὥστε

¹ Verba ἀλλὰ μὴν . . . βοηθήσοντας, quae post περὶ πλείονος (§ 15 ad fin.) habent codd., huc transposuit Fuhr.

² καὶ τοὺς Dobree: αὐτὸς codd.

³ ἔδει Dobree: δεῖ codd.

⁴ ὑμῶν Emperius: ἡμῶν codd.

⁵ τὸν γραφέα om. Q.

⁶ οἴκαδε del. Hirschig.

AGAINST ALCIBIADES, 15-17

in the event of his dying without issue. However, Callias neither lacks friends nor is he an easy victim. Thanks to his riches he can be sure of protection in plenty. None the less, when a man offers violence to his own wife and plots the death of his brother-in-law, how is he to be expected to behave towards such of his fellow-citizens as cross his path? Everyone has more regard for members of his own family than he has for strangers.

But most monstrous of all is the fact that a man of his character should talk as though he were a friend of the people, and call others oligarchs and foes of the democracy. Yes, although he himself deserves death for behaving as he does, he is chosen by you to proceed against any whose sympathies conflict with yours; and he poses as guardian of the constitution, in spite of the fact that he refuses to be the equal of, or but little superior to, his fellows. So completely, indeed, does he despise you that he spends his time flattering you in a body and insulting you individually. Why, there are no limits to his impudence. He persuaded Agatharchus, the artist, to accompany him home,^a and then forced him to paint; and when Agatharchus appealed to him, stating with perfect truth that he could not oblige him at the moment because he had other engagements, Alcibiades threatened him with imprisonment, unless he started painting straight away. And he carried out his threat. Agatharchus only made his escape three months later, by slipping past his guards and running away as he might have done from the king of Persia. But so shameless is Alcibiades that

^a Plutarch also mentions this episode (*Alcib.* 16); but adds that Alcibiades sent Agatharchus away with a reward.

- προσελθὼν¹ ἐνεκάλει αὐτῷ ὡς ἀδικούμενος, καὶ οὐχ
 ὦν ἐβιάσατο μετέμελεν αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' ὅτι κατέλιπε τὸ
 ἔργον ἠπειλεί, καὶ οὔτε τῆς δημοκρατίας οὔτε τῆς
 ἐλευθερίας οὐδὲν ἦν ὄφελος· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἦττον
 18 ἐδεδέκει² τῶν ὁμολογουμένων δούλων. ἀγανακτῶ
 δ' ἐνθυμούμενος ὑμῖν μὲν³ οὐδὲ τοὺς κακούργους
 ἀσφαλὲς εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ὃν ἀπάγειν, διὰ τὸ
 χιλίας δραχμὰς τετάχθαι ἀποτεῖσαι ὅς ἂν τὸ πέμ-
 πτον μέρος μὴ μεταλάβῃ τῶν ψήφων· ὁ δὲ τοσ-
 οῦτον χρόνον εἵρξας καὶ ἐπαναγκάζων γράφειν
 οὐδὲν κακὸν πέπονθεν, ἀλλὰ διὰ ταῦτα σεμνότερος
 δοκεῖ καὶ φοβερώτερος εἶναι. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὰς
 ἄλλας πόλεις ἐν τοῖς συμβόλοις συντιθέμεθα μὴ
 ἐξεῖναι μῆθ' εἶρξαι μῆτε δῆσαι τὸν ἐλεύθερον· ἐὰν
 δέ τις παραβῇ, μεγάλην ζημίαν ἐπὶ τούτοις, ἔθεμεν·
 τούτου δὲ τοιαῦτα πράξαντος οὐδεμίαν οὐδεὶς οὐτ'
 19 ἰδίαν οὔτε δημοσίαν τιμωρίαν ποιεῖται. νομίζω δὲ
 ταύτην εἶναι σωτηρίαν ᾧπασι, πείθεσθαι τοῖς ἄρ-
 χουσι καὶ τοῖς νόμοις· ὅστις δὲ ὑπερορᾷ ταῦτα, τὴν
 μεγίστην φυλακὴν ἀνῆρηκε τῆς πόλεως. δεινὸν
 μὲν οὖν ἐστὶ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγνοούντων τὰ δίκαια
 πᾶσχειν κακῶς, πολὺ δὲ χαλεπώτερον, ὅταν τις
 ἐπιστάμενος τὰ διαφέροντα παραβαίνειν τολμᾷ·
 φανερώς⁴ γὰρ ἐνδείκνυται, ὥσπερ οὗτος, οὐκ αὐτὸς
 τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς τῆς⁵ πόλεως, ἀλλ' ὑμᾶς τοῖς αὐτοῦ⁶
 τρόποις ἀκολουθεῖν ἀξιῶν.
20. Ἐνθυμήθητε δὲ Ταυρέαν, ὅς ἀντιχορηγὸς ἦν Ἀλ-

¹ προσελθὼν A : προελθὼν Q.

² ἐδεδέκει Emperius : ἐδεδοίκει codd.

³ ὑμῖν μὲν οὐδὲ A corr. : ὑμῖν οὐδὲ A pr. Q.

⁴ φανερώς Q : φανερός A.

⁵ τοῖς τῆς πόλεως Q : τοῖς πόλεως A.

⁶ αὐτοῦ Baiter et Sauppe : αὐτοῦ codd.

he went to Agatharchus and accused him of doing him a wrong ; instead of apologizing for his violence, he uttered threats against him for leaving his work unfinished. Democracy, freedom went for nothing : Agatharchus had been put in chains exactly like any acknowledged slave. It makes me angry to think that while you yourselves cannot place even malefactors under arrest without risk, because it is enacted that anyone who fails to gain one-fifth of the votes shall be liable to a fine of a thousand drachmae, Alcibiades, who imprisoned a man for so long and forced him to paint, went unpunished—nay, increased thereby the awe and the fear in which he is held. In our treaties with other states ^a we make it a condition that no free man shall be imprisoned or placed in durance, and a heavy fine is prescribed as the penalty for so doing. Yet when Alcibiades behaved as he did, no one sought satisfaction, whether for himself or for the state. Obedience to the magistrates and the laws is to my mind the one safeguard of society ; and anyone who sets them at nought is destroying at one blow the surest guarantee of security which the state possesses. It is hard enough to be made to suffer by those who have no conception of right and wrong ; but it is far more serious when a man who knows what the public interest requires, acts in defiance of it. He shows clearly, as Alcibiades has done, that instead of holding that he ought himself to conform with the laws of the state, he expects you to conform with his own way of life.

Then again, remember Taureas ^b who competed

^a For σύμβολα see p. 215, note *d*.

^b Cf. Dem. xxi. 147.

κιβιάδῃ¹ παισί. κελεύοντος δὲ τοῦ νόμου τῶν χορευτῶν ἐξάγειν ὃν ἂν τις βούληται ξένον ἀγωνιζόμενον, οὐκ ἐξὸν ἐπιχειρήσαντα κωλύειν, ἐναντίον ὑμῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τῶν θεωρούντων καὶ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀπάντων παρόντων <τῶν>² ἐν τῇ πόλει τύπτων ἐξήλασεν αὐτόν, καὶ τῶν θεατῶν συμφιλονικούντων ἐκείνῳ καὶ μισούντων τοῦτον, ὥστε τῶν χορῶν τὸν μὲν ἐπαινούντων, τοῦ δ' ἀκροάσασθαι οὐκ ἐθελόντων, οὐδὲν πλέον ἔπραξεν.

21 ἀλλὰ τῶν κριτῶν οἱ μὲν φοβούμενοι οἱ δὲ χαριζόμενοι νικᾶν ἔκριναν αὐτόν, περὶ ἐλάττονος ποιούμενοι τὸν ὄρκον ἢ τοῦτον. εἰκότως δέ μοι δοκοῦσιν οἱ κριταὶ ὑπέρχεσθαι Ἀλκιβιάδην, ὁρῶντες Ταυρέαν μὲν τοσαῦτα³ χρήματα ἀναλώσαντα προπηλακίζόμενον, τὸν δὲ τοιαῦτα παρανομοῦντα μέγιστον

[32] δυνάμενον. αἴτιοι δ' ὑμεῖς,⁴ οὐ τιμωρούμενοι τοὺς ὑβρίζοντας, καὶ τοὺς μὲν λάθρα ἀδικοῦντας κολάζοντες, τοὺς δὲ φανερώς ἀσελγαίνοντας θαυμάζοντες.

22 τοιγάρτοι τῶν νέων αἱ διατριβαὶ οὐκ ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις εἰσὶ, καὶ στρατεύονται μὲν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, δημηγοροῦσι δὲ οἱ νεώτεροι, παραδείγματι τούτῳ χρώμενοι, ὃς τηλικαύτας ποιεῖται τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ὑπερβολάς,

¹ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ A : Ἀλκιβιάδου Q.

² τῶν add. Blass. Idem tamen παρόντων secludit.

³ μὲν τοσαῦτα Q : τοσαῦτα μὲν A.

⁴ ὑμεῖς A : ἡμεῖς Q.

against Alcibiades as Choregus of a chorus of boys.^a The law allows the ejection of any member whatsoever of a competing chorus who is not of Athenian birth, and it is forbidden to resist any attempt at such ejection. Yet in your presence, in the presence of the other Greeks who were looking on, and before all the magistrates in Athens, Alcibiades drove off Taureas with his fists.^b The spectators showed their sympathy with Taureas and their hatred of Alcibiades by applauding the one chorus and refusing to listen to the other at all. Yet Taureas was none the better off for that. Partly from fear, partly from subservience, the judges pronounced Alcibiades the victor, treating him as more important than their oath. And it seems to me only natural that the judges should thus seek favour with Alcibiades, when they could see that Taureas, who had spent so vast a sum, was being subjected to insults, while his rival, who showed such contempt for the law, was all-powerful. The blame lies with you. You refuse to punish insolence; and while you chastise secret wrongdoing, you admire open effrontery. That is why the young spend their days in the courts instead of in the gymnasia; that is why our old men fight our battles, while our young men make speeches—they take Alcibiades as their model, Alcibiades who carries his villainy to such unheard-of lengths that,

^a For the duties of such a Choregus see Antiphon, *Choreutes*, §§ 11-13. Choruses of boys selected from each of the ten tribes competed against one another at all the major festivals of the Attic year.

^b The speaker is not very clear. Apparently Taureas attempted to secure the ejection of a member of Alcibiades' chorus, but met with violent resistance from Alcibiades himself. Cf. Dem. xxi. 147 Ταυρέαν ἐπάταξε χορηγούντ' ἐπὶ κόρῃς.

ὥστε περὶ τῶν Μηλίων γνώμην ἀποφηνάμενος
ἐξανδραποδίζεσθαι, πριάμενος γυναῖκα τῶν αἰχ-
μαλώτων υἱὸν ἐξ αὐτῆς πεποιήται, ὃς τοσούτῳ
παρανομωτέρως¹ Αἰγίσθου γέγονεν, ὥστ' ἐκ τῶν
ἐχθίστων ἀλλήλοις πέφυκε, καὶ τῶν οἰκειοτάτων
ὑπάρχει αὐτῷ τὰ ἔσχατα τοὺς μὲν πεποικέναι
23 τοὺς δὲ πεπονθέναι. ἄξιον δὲ τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ
σαφέστερον ἔτι διελθεῖν. ἐκ ταύτης γὰρ² παιδο-
ποιεῖται τῆς γυναικὸς, ἣν ἀντ' ἐλευθέρας δούλην
κατέστησε, καὶ ἥς τὸν πατέρα καὶ τοὺς προσήκον-
τας ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ [ἥς]³ τὴν πόλιν ἀνάστατον
πεποιήκεν, ὥς ἂν μάλιστα τὸν υἱὸν ἐχθρὸν ἑαυτῷ
καὶ τῇ πόλει ποιήσῃ· τοσαύταις ἀνάγκαις κατεί-
ληπται μισεῖν. ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς ἐν μὲν ταῖς τραγωδίαις
τοιαῦτα θεωροῦντες δεινὰ νομίζετε, γιγνόμενα δ'
ἐν τῇ πόλει ὀρώντες οὐδὲν φροντίζετε. καίτοι
ἐκεῖνα μὲν οὐκ ἐπίστασθε πότερον οὕτω γεγένηται
ἢ πέπλασται ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν· ταῦτα δὲ σαφῶς
εἰδότες οὕτω παρὰ νόμῳ πεπραγμένα⁴ ῥαθύμῳ
φέρετε.

24 Πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τολμῶσί τινες περὶ αὐτοῦ λέγειν
ὥς οὐδὲ γεγένηται οὐδεὶς πώποτε τοιοῦτος. ἐγὼ
δὲ νομίζω μέγιστα κακὰ τὴν πόλιν ὑπὸ τούτου
πείσεσθαι, καὶ τηλικούτων πραγμάτων εἰς τὸν
λοιπὸν χρόνον αἴτιον δόξειν, ὥστε μηδένα τῶν

¹ παρανομωτέρως Reiske: παρανομώτατος A: -ώτερος Q.

² γὰρ A: δὲ Q.

³ ἥς om. A pr.

⁴ παρὰ νόμῳ πεπραγμένα Q: πεπρ. παρὰ νόμῳ A.

• In 425 B.C. Melos refused to pay the increased tribute demanded of her, and during the years which followed displayed a general defiance of Athens. Athens finally

after recommending that the people of Melos ^a be sold into slavery, he purchased a woman from among the prisoners and has since had a son by her, a child whose birth was more unnatural than that of Aegisthus,^b since he is sprung from parents who are each other's deadliest enemies, and of his nearest kin the one has committed and the other has suffered the most terrible of wrongs. Indeed it would be well to make such shamelessness still plainer. He got himself a child by the very woman whom he had turned from a free citizen into a slave, whose father and kinsfolk he had put to death and whose city he had made a waste, that he might thereby make his son the deadly enemy of himself and of this city ; so inevitably is the boy driven to hate both. When you are shown things of this kind on the tragic stage, you regard them with horror ; but when you see them taking place in Athens, you remain unmoved—and yet you are uncertain whether the tales of tragedy are founded on the truth or spring merely from the imagination of the poets ; whereas you well know that these other lawless outrages, which you accept with indifference, have occurred in fact.

In addition to all this, some dare to say that the like of Alcibiades has never been before. For my part, I believe that Athens will meet with terrible calamities at his hands, that he will be deemed responsible hereafter for disasters so awful that no

acted in the summer of 416. A fleet attacked the island, the male population was massacred, and the women and children sold as slaves. See Thucyd. v.

^b Son of Thyestes by his own daughter, Pelopeia. He was exposed as a child, but saved by shepherds. His uncle, Atreus, then brought him up as his own son. Later he murdered Atreus and placed Thyestes on his throne.

προτέρων ἀδικημάτων μεμνήσθαι· ἀνέλπιστον γὰρ οὐδέν, τὸν τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ βίου τοιαύτην κατασκευασάμενον καὶ τὴν τελευταίαν ὑπερβάλλουσαν ποιήσασθαι. ἔστι δὲ σωφρόνων ἀνδρῶν φυλάττεσθαι τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς ὑπεραυξανομένους, ἐνθυμουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν τοιούτων τὰς τυραννίδας καθισταμένας.

25 Ἡγοῦμαι δ' αὐτὸν πρὸς ταῦτα¹ μὲν οὐδὲν ἀντρεῖν, λέγειν δὲ περὶ τῆς νίκης τῆς Ὀλυμπιάσι, καὶ περὶ πάντων μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν κατηγορηθέντων ἀπολογήσεσθαι.² ἐξ αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων ἐπιδείξω αὐτὸν ἐπιτηδειότερον τεθνάναι μᾶλλον ἢ σῶζεσθαι. διηγῆσομαι δ' ὑμῖν.

26 Διομήδης ἦλθε ζευγος ἵππων ἄγων Ὀλυμπιάζε, κεκτημένος μὲν οὐσίαν μετρίαν, στεφανῶσαι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν βουλόμενος, λογιζόμενος τοὺς ἀγῶνας τοὺς ἵππικους τύχη³ τοὺς πλείστους κρινομένους. τοῦτον Ἀλκιβιάδης πολίτην ὄντα καὶ <οὐ>⁴ τὸν ἐπιτυχόντα, δυνάμενος παρὰ τοῖς ἀγωνοθέταις τῶν Ἡλείων, <τὸ ζευγος>⁵ ἀφελόμενος αὐτὸς ἡγωνίζετο. καίτοι τί ἂν ἐποίησεν, εἴ τις τῶν συμμάχων τῶν ὑμετέρων⁶

27 ἀφίκετο ζευγος ἵππων ἔχων; ἢ που ταχέως ἐπέτρεψεν ἂν ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι ἑαυτῷ, ὃς Ἀθηναῖον ἄνδρα βιασάμενος τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις ἐτόλμησεν ἵπποις ἀμιλλᾶσθαι, δηλώσας τοῖς Ἑλλήσι μηδὲν θαυμάζειν

¹ ταῦτα Meier: τοῦτο codd.

² ἀπολογήσεσθαι Ald.: ἀπολογήσασθαι codd.

³ τύχη] τέχνη Schiller, Cobet: τιμῇ Sluiter.

⁴ οὐ add. Stephanus.

⁵ τὸ ζευγος add. Scaliger.

⁶ ὑμετέρων A: ἡμετέρων Q.

⁷ Ἀθηναῖον Q: Ἀθηναίων A.

^a Cf. Plutarch, *Alc.* 13 ff.

one will remember his past misdeeds ; for it is only to be expected that one who has begun his life in such a fashion will make its close no less portentous. Men of sense should beware of those of their fellows who grow too great, remembering that it is such as they who set up tyrannies.

I imagine that Alcibiades will make no reply to this, but will talk instead of his victory at Olympia,^a and that he will seek to defend himself on any grounds rather than those on which he has been charged. But I will use the very facts upon which he relies to prove that he deserves death rather than acquittal. Let me explain.

Diomedes took a chariot-team to Olympia. He was a man of moderate means, but desired to win a garland for Athens and for his family with such resources as he had, since he held that the chariot-races were for the most part decided by chance. Diomedes was no casual competitor, but a citizen of Athens.^b Yet thanks to his influence with the Masters of the Games ^c at Elis, Alcibiades deprived him of his team and competed with it himself. What would he have done, may we ask, had one of your allies arrived with a team ? I imagine he would have been all eagerness to let him compete against himself, considering that he had forcibly ousted an Athenian rival and then had the impudence to contest the race with another man's horses—after he had, in fact, warned the Greeks in general that they must not be

^b Or possibly : " Diomedes was a citizen of Athens and a person of some distinction."

^c Properly known as Ἑλλανοδίται. In the time of Pausanias they numbered eight. They were appointed by lot from the whole body of Eleans and had the general superintendence of the Games.

- ἂν τινὰ αὐτῶν βιάσῃται, ἐπεὶ καὶ τοῖς πολίταις οὐκ
 ἐξ ἴσου χρήται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἀφαιρούμενος, τοὺς
 δὲ τύπτων, τοὺς δὲ εἰργνύων, τοὺς δὲ χρήματα
 πραττόμενος, οὐδενὸς ἀξίαν τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἀπο-
 φαίνει,¹ τοὺς μὲν λόγους δημαγωγοῦ τὰ δ' ἔργα
 τυράννου παρέχων, καταμαθὼν ὑμᾶς τοῦ μὲν
 ὀνόματος φροντίζοντας, τοῦ δὲ πράγματος ἀμε-
 28 λούντας. τοσοῦτον δὲ διαφέρει Λακεδαιμονίων,
 ὥστ' ἐκεῖνοι μὲν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων ἀντ-
 αγωνιζομένων² ἀνέχονται ἡττώμενοι, οὗτος δὲ οὐδ'
 ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν, ἀλλὰ φανερώς εἴρηκεν οὐκ ἐπι-
 τρέψειν τοῖς ἀντεπιθυμοῦσί τινος. εἴτ' ἐκ τῶν
 τοιούτων ἀναγκαῖον τὰς πόλεις τῶν ἡμετέρων
 πολεμίων ἐπιθυμεῖν, ἡμᾶς δὲ μισεῖν.
 29 Ἵνα δὲ μὴ μόνον Διομήδην, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν
 ὅλην ὑβρίζων ἐπιδείξει,³ τὰ πομπεῖα παρὰ τῶν
 [33] ἀρχιθεώρων αἰτησάμενος, ὥς εἰς τὰ πινίκια⁴ τῇ
 προτεραίᾳ⁵ τῆς θυσίας⁶ χρησόμενος, ἐξηπάτησε καὶ
 ἀποδοῦναι οὐκ ἤθελε, βουλόμενος τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ πρό-
 τερος τῆς πόλεως χρήσασθαι τοῖς χρυσοῖς χερνιβ-
 βίοις⁷ καὶ θυμιατηρίοις. ὅσοι μὲν οὖν τῶν ξένων
 μὴ ἐγίγνωσκον ἡμέτερα ὄντα, τὴν πομπὴν τὴν
 κοινὴν ὀρώντες ὑστέρα οὖσαν τῆς Ἀλκιβιάδου τοῖς
 τούτου πομπείοις χρήσθαι ἐνόμιζον ἡμᾶς· ὅσοι δὲ
 ἢ παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν ἤκουον ἢ καὶ ἐπεγίγνωσκον

¹ ἀποφαίνει Reiske: ἀποφαίνων codd.

² ἀνταγωνιζομένων A: ἀγωνιζομένων Q.

³ ὑβρίζων ἐπιδείξει Emperius (ἐπιδείξαιτο Reiske): ὑβρίζων (-ειν) ἐπιδόξει codd.

⁴ τὰ πινίκια Meursius: τὰ πινάκια codd.

⁵ προτεραίᾳ Canter: προτέρα codd.

surprised at his offering violence to any of them, seeing that he does not treat his own fellow-Athenians as his equals, but robs them, strikes them, throws them into prison, and extorts money from them, yes, shows the democracy to be nothing better than a sham, by talking like a champion of the people and acting like a tyrant, since he has found out that while the word "tyranny" fills you with concern, the thing for which it stands leaves you undisturbed. Indeed, so different is he from the Spartans that whereas the Spartans accept defeat even at the hands of their allies, when they compete against them, Alcibiades will not endure it even at the hands of his fellow-citizens; in fact, he has openly stated that he will brook no rivals. It is inevitable that such behaviour should cause the states within our confederacy to feel sympathy for our enemies and loathing for us.

In order to make it clear, however, that he was insulting Athens as a whole in addition to Diomedes, he asked the leaders of the Athenian deputation to lend him the processional vessels, alleging that he intended to use them for a celebration of his victory on the day before the sacrifice; he then abused the trust placed in him and refused to return them, as he wanted to use the golden basins and censers next day before Athens did so. Naturally, when those strangers who did not know that they belonged to us saw the state-procession taking place after that of Alcibiades, they imagined that we were using his vessels: while those who had either heard the truth from the Athenians present or else knew the ways of

⁶ *θυοίας* Scaliger: *οὐοίας* codd.

⁷ *χερνιβλοῖς* Valckenaer ex Athen. ix. 408 c: *χερνίβοις* codd.

τὰ τούτου, κατεγέλων ἡμῶν, ὀρώντες ἓνα ἄνδρα μείζον ἀπάσης¹ τῆς πόλεως δυνάμενον.

- 30 Σκέψασθε δὲ καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀποδημίαν τὴν εἰς Ὀλυμπίαν ὡς διέθετο. τούτῳ² σκηνὴν μὲν Περσικὴν Ἐφέσιοι διπλασίαν τῆς δημοσίας ἔπηξαν, ἱερεῖα δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἵπποις ἐφόδια Χίοι παρεσκεύασαν, οἶνον δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἀναλώματα Λεσβίοις προσέταξε. καὶ οὕτως εὐτυχὴς ἔστιν, ὥστε τοὺς Ἕλληνας τῆς παρανομίας καὶ τῆς δωροδοκίας μάρτυρας κεκτημένους οὐδεμίαν δέδωκε δίκην, ἀλλὰ ὅποσοι μὲν ἄρχοντες ἐν μιᾷ πόλει γεγέννηται,
- 31 ὑπεύθυνοί εἰσιν, ὁ δὲ πάντων τῶν συμμάχων (ἄρχων)³ καὶ χρήματα λαμβάνων οὐδενὸς τούτων ὑπόδικός ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ τοιαῦτα διαπεπραγμένος σίτησιν ἐν Πρυτανείῳ ἔλαβε, καὶ προσέτι πολλῇ τῇ νίκῃ χρήται, ὥσπερ οὐ πολὺ μᾶλλον ἡτιμακῶς ἢ ἐστεφανωκῶς τὴν πόλιν. εἰ δὲ βούλεσθε σκοπεῖν, εὐρήσετε τῶν πολλάκις τούτῳ⁴ πεπραγμένων ἕκαστον ὀλίγον χρόνον πράξαντάς τινας ἀναστάτους τοὺς οἴκους ποιήσαντας· οὗτος δ' ἐπιτηδεύων ἅπαντα
- 32 πολυτελέστατα διπλασίαν οὐσίαν κέκτηται. καίτοι ὑμεῖς γε νομίζετε τοὺς φειδομένους καὶ τοὺς ἀκριβῶς διαιτωμένους φιλοχρημάτους εἶναι, οὐκ ὀρθῶς γιγνώσκοντες· οἱ γὰρ μεγάλα δαπανώμενοι πολλῶν δεόμενοι αἰσχροκερδέστατοί εἰσιν. αἰσχιστον δὲ φανήσεσθε ποιοῦντες, εἰ τοῦτον μὲν ἀγαπάτε τὸν ἀπὸ

¹ μείζον ἀπάσης Sluiter: μείζονα πάσης codd.

² διέθετο. τούτῳ Reiske: διέθετο τούτῳ. Stephanus: διέθετο (διετίθετο) τοῦτο. codd.

³ ἀρχων add. Meier.

⁴ τῶν πολλάκις τούτῳ Lipsius: πολλὰ τῶν τούτῳ codd.

* σίτησις ἐν Πρυτανείῳ was the usual reward for a victory at the games or signal service to the state. The same

Alcibiades, laughed at us when they saw one man showing himself superior to our entire community.

Then again, look at the arrangements which he made for his stay at Olympia as a whole. For Alcibiades the people of Ephesus erected a Persian pavilion twice as large as that of our official deputation : Chios furnished him with beasts for sacrifice and with fodder for his horses : while he requisitioned wine and everything else necessary for his maintenance from Lesbos. And so lucky is he that although the Greek people at large can testify to his lawlessness and corruption, he has gone unpunished. While those who hold office within a single city have to render account of that office, Alcibiades, whose authority extends over all our allies and who receives monies from them, is not liable to answer for any of his public acts ; on the contrary, after behaving as I have described, he was rewarded with free entertainment in the Prytaneum ^a ; and not content with that, he is for ever taking credit for his victory, as though he had not so much brought Athens into disgrace as won her a garland of honour. Only reflect, and you will find that men who have given way even temporarily to any single one of the excesses in which Alcibiades has indulged time and again, have brought ruin upon their houses ; yet Alcibiades, whose entire life is devoted to extravagance, has doubled his wealth. You regard as misers those who are niggardly and close-fisted ; but you are mistaken. It is the spendthrift, with his endless wants, who stoops lowest to fill his pockets. In fact, it will be a public disgrace, if you show tolerance towards a man who has achieved

privilege was granted Diocleides in 415, after his information in the matter of the Hermae. Cf. *Mysteries*, § 45.

τῶν ὑμετέρων¹ χρημάτων ταῦτα κατεργασάμενον,² Καλλίαν δὲ τὸν Διδυμίου, τῷ σώματι νικήσαντα πάντας τοὺς στεφανηφόρους ἀγῶνας, ἐξωστρακίσσατε πρὸς τοῦτο³ οὐδὲν ἀποβλέψαντες, ὃς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πόνων ἐτίμησε τὴν πόλιν.

- 33 Ἀναμνήσθητε δὲ καὶ τοὺς προγόνους, ὡς ἀγαθοὶ καὶ σώφρονες ἦσαν, οἵτινες ἐξωστράκισαν Κίμωνα διὰ παρανομίαν, ὅτι τῇ ἀδελφῇ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ συνώκησε. καίτοι οὐ μόνον⁴ αὐτὸς ὀλυμπιονίκης ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ Μιλτιάδης. ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐδὲν ὑπελογίζοντο τὰς νίκας· οὐ γὰρ ἐκ τῶν ἀγώνων ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων ἔκρινον⁵ αὐτόν.

- 34 Ἀλλὰ μὴν εἰ δεῖ κατὰ γένος σκοπεῖν, ἐμοὶ μὲν οὐδαμόθεν προσήκει τούτου τοῦ πράγματος—οὐδὲ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς ὅστις ἂν ἀποδείξειε τῶν ἡμετέρων οὐδένα τῇ συμφορᾷ ταύτῃ χρησάμενον—Ἀλκιβιάδης⁶ δὲ μάλιστα πάντων Ἀθηναίων. καὶ γὰρ ὁ τῆς μητρὸς πατὴρ Μεγακλῆς καὶ ὁ πάππος Ἀλκιβιάδης <δὲς>⁷ ἐξωστρακίσθησαν ἀμφοτέρω, ὥστ' οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν οὐδ' ἄτοπον πείσεται τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς προγόνοις ἀξιούμενος. καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἂν αὐτὸς ἐπιχειρήσειεν ἀντειπεῖν, ὥς οὐ τῶν ἄλλων ἐκείνοι παρανομώτατοι ὄντες τούτου σωφρονέστεροι καὶ δικαιότεροι⁸ ἦσαν, ἐπεὶ τῶν γε τούτῳ πεπραγμένων οὐδ' ἂν εἰς ἀξίως κατηγορῆσαι δύναίτο.

¹ ὑμετέρων A: ἡμετέρων Q.

² κατεργασάμενον A: κατειργασμένον Q.

τοῦτο Stephanus: τούτων Reiske: τούτον codd.

⁴ οὐ μόνον A: μὴ μόνος Q.

⁵ ἔκρινον A: ἔκριναν Q.

⁶ Ἀλκιβιάδης Valckenaer: ἀλκιβιάδης A, -δην Q.

⁷ δὲς add. Markland, coll. Lys. § 14. 39.

⁸ καὶ δικαιότεροι om. Q.

his success only with the help of your money, when in ostracizing Callias, son of Didymius, who won victories at all the great games by his personal prowess, you took no account whatsoever of his achievement, although it was by his own efforts that he brought glory to Athens.

Then again, remember how steadfast, how true to their principles your fathers showed themselves, when they ostracized Cimon for breaking the law by taking his own sister to wife ^a; and yet not only was Cimon himself an Olympic victor; his father, Miltiades, had been one likewise. Nevertheless, they took no account of his victories; for it was not by his exploits at the games, but by his manner of life that they judged him.

Furthermore, if account is to be taken of our families, I on my side cannot claim any acquaintance with ostracism. No one could show that any kinsman of mine has ever had the misfortune to suffer it. Alcibiades, on the other hand, knows more of it than any other member of the community. His mother's father, Megacles, and his father's father, Alcibiades, were both ostracized twice; so it will be neither surprising nor unnatural if he receives the same treatment as his ancestors. Indeed, not even Alcibiades himself would venture to maintain that they, the worst miscreants of their time though they were, did not have more regard for decency and honesty than he himself; for no one in the world could frame an accusation which would do justice to his misdeeds.

^a The story is mentioned by Plutarch (*Cim.* 15), who, however, gives the correct reason for C.'s ostracism—the failure of his pro-Spartan policy. He was ostracized almost immediately after his return in disgrace from Ithome in 461.

- 35 Νομίζω δὲ καὶ τὸν θέντα τὸν νόμον ταύτην τὴν
 διάνοιαν ἔχειν· ἀποβλέψαντα τῶν πολιτῶν πρὸς
 τοὺς κρείττους τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ τῶν νόμων,
 ἐπειδὴ παρὰ τῶν τοιούτων οὐκ ἔστιν ἰδίᾳ δίκην
 λαβεῖν, δημοσίαν τιμωρίαν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδικουμένων
 κατασκευάσαι. ἐγὼ <μὲν>¹ τοίνυν ἔν τε τῷ κοινῷ
 κέκριμαι τετράκισ, ἰδίᾳ τε οὐδένα διεκώλυσσα δι-
 κάζεσθαι βουλόμενον· Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ τοιαῦτα
 ἐργασάμενος² οὐδεμίαν πώποτε δίκην ὑποσχεῖν
 36 ἐτόλμησεν. οὕτω γὰρ χαλεπὸς ἐστίν, ὥστε οὐ περὶ
 τῶν παρελθόντων ἀδικημάτων αὐτὸν τιμωροῦν-
 ται, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῶν μελλόντων φοβοῦνται, καὶ τοῖς
 μὲν πεπονθόσι κακῶς ἀνέχεσθαι λυσιτελεῖ, τούτῳ
 δὲ οὐκ ἐξαρκεῖ, εἰ μὴ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ὃ τι ἂν βούλη-
 [34] ται διαπράξεται.³ καίτοι οὐ δήπου, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ὅστρακισθῆναι μὲν ἐπιτήδειός εἰμι, τεθνάναι δὲ οὐκ
 ἄξιός, οὐδὲ κρινόμενος μὲν ἀποφυγεῖν, ἄκριτος δὲ
 φεύγειν, οὐδὲ τοσαυτάκισ ἀγωνιζόμενος [καὶ] νική-
 σας δικαίως⁴ <ἂν> πάλιν δόξαιμι δι' ἐκείνα ἐκ-
 πεσεῖν.
- 37 Ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἴσως μετὰ μικρᾶς διαβολῆς ἢ φαύλων
 κατηγορῶν ἢ διὰ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων ἐχθρῶν ἐκινδύ-
 γεον, ἀλλ' οὐ διὰ τῶν ἐρρωμενεστάτων καὶ λέγειν
 καὶ πράττειν, οἳ τινες δύο τῶν τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν
 ἔχόντων ἐμοὶ ἀπέκτειναν. οὐκ οὖν τοὺς τοιούτους
 δίκαιον ἐκβάλλειν, οὕς πολλάκισ ἐλέγχοντες εὐ-
- ¹ μὲν ci. Bekker.
² ἐργασάμενος A : εἰργασμένος Q.
³ διαπράξεται Bekker : διαπράξεται codd.
⁴ ἀγ. [καὶ] νικήσας δικαίως Bekker, ἂν add. Baiter et Sauppe :
 ἀγ. δικαίως καὶ νικήσας codd.

• A quibble. The speaker tries to argue that if he was

Moreover, the legislator who instituted ostracism appears to me to have had the following intention. Observing that whenever members of the community are more powerful than the magistrates and the laws, it is impossible for an individual to obtain redress from them, he arranged that punishment for their misdeeds should be exacted by the state. Now I myself have been publicly tried four times, and have never prevented any private person who so desired from bringing me to justice. On the other hand, Alcibiades, who has worked such mischief, has never yet dared to answer for it in any way whatsoever. So forbidding is he that instead of punishing him for the wrongs which he has done already, men fear him for what he will do hereafter; and while it pays his victims to suffer in silence, he himself is not satisfied unless he can work his will in the future also. Yet I hardly deserve to be ostracized, gentlemen, if I do not deserve to be put to death^a; and if I was acquitted when brought to trial, I cannot deserve to be sent into exile when no trial has taken place; nor after vindicating myself so many times in court can I be thought to merit banishment on the same grounds of accusation again.

It may be objected that when I was prosecuted, the attack made upon me was a weak one, that my accusers were unimpressive, or that the case was conducted by casual enemies instead of by those who excel both as speakers and as men of action and who, in fact, brought about the death of two of the persons charged with the same offences as myself. I answer that justice requires you to banish, not those

acquitted when tried for his life, he must similarly be acquitted when the penalty in question is exile for ten years.

- ρίσχετε μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὴ θέλοντας
 38 ὑποσχεῖν τῇ πόλει περὶ τοῦ βίου λόγον. δεινὸν δέ
 μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, εἰ μὲν τις ἀπολογεῖσθαι ἀξιώσειν
 ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀποθανόντων ὥς ἀδίκως ἀπολώλασιν, οὐκ
 <ἂν> ἀνασχέσθαι τῶν ἐπιχειρούντων· εἰ δέ τις τῶν
 ἀποφυγόντων πάλιν περὶ τῆς αὐτῆς αἰτίας κατ-
 ηγορεῖ, πῶς οὐ δίκαιον περὶ τοὺς ζῶντας καὶ τοὺς
 τεθηκότας τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην¹ ἔχειν;
- 39 Ἔστι μὲν οὖν² Ἀλκιβιάδου μήτε αὐτὸν³ τῶν
 νόμων καὶ τῶν ὀρκων φροντίζειν, ὑμᾶς τε παρα-
 βαίνειν ἐπιχειρεῖν διδάσκειν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους
 ἐκβάλλειν καὶ ἀποκτείνειν ἀνηλεῶς, αὐτὸν δὲ ἱκε-
 τεύειν καὶ δακρύνειν οἰκτρῶς. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν οὐ
 θαυμάζω· πολλῶν γὰρ αὐτῷ κλαυμάτων ἄξια
 εἶργασται· ἐνθυμοῦμαι δὲ τίνας ποτὲ καὶ πείσει
 δεόμενος, πότερα τοὺς νεωτέρους, οὓς πρὸς τὸ
 πλῆθος διαβέβληκεν ἀσελγαίνων καὶ τὰ γυμνάσια
 καταλύων καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν πράττων, ἢ τοὺς
 πρεσβυτέρους, οἷς οὐδὲν ὁμοίως βεβίωκεν, ἀλλὰ
 τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων αὐτῶν καταπεφρόνηκεν;
- 40 Οὐ μόνον δὲ αὐτῶν ἔνεκα τῶν παρανομούντων,
 ἵνα δίκην διδῶσιν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ἄξιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων, ὅπως τούτους ὀρώντες δικαιότεροι καὶ
 σωφρονέστεροι γίγνωνται. ἐμὲ μὲν τοίνυν ἐξελά-
 σαντες τοὺς βελτίστους περιδεεῖς καταστήσετε,

whom, after repeated inquiry, you have found to be innocent, but those who refuse to render to the state an account of their past. Indeed what seems strange to me is this. If one sought to vindicate persons who have been put to death by showing that they met their end unjustly, such an attempt would not be tolerated. If, on the other hand, those who have been declared innocent should once more be accused on the same charge—is it not only right that you should behave in the case of the living as you would in the case of the dead?

It is characteristic of Alcibiades to pay no attention to laws or oaths himself, and to try to teach you to disregard them as well, and while he is ruthless in bringing about the banishment and the death of others, to have recourse to heart-rending tears and appeals for mercy on his own account. Nor does such behaviour surprise me—he has done much that calls for tears. But whose goodwill will he gain by his entreaties, I wonder? That of the young, upon whom he has brought the disfavour of the people by his insolence, by his emptying of the gymnasium, and by behaviour which his years do not warrant? Or that of the old, whose ways are the exact opposite of his own, and whose mode of life he has treated with contempt?

However, it is not the mere exaction of punishment from wrongdoers themselves that should be your object; you should seek also to render everyone else more upright and more self-controlled by the sight of that punishment. If, then, you send me into exile, you will strike fear into all men of

¹ τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην post δίκαιον habet Q.

² οὐν om. Q.

³ αὐτὸν A: αὐτῶν Q.

τοῦτον δὲ κολάσαντες τοὺς ἀσελγεστάτους¹ νομιμωτέρους ποιήσετε.

- 41 Βούλομαι δ' ὑμᾶς ἀναμνήσαι τῶν ἐμοὶ πεπραγμένων. ἐγὼ γὰρ πρεσβεύσας εἰς Θετταλίαν καὶ εἰς² Μακεδονίαν καὶ εἰς Μολοσσίαν καὶ εἰς Θεσπρωτίαν καὶ εἰς Ἰταλίαν καὶ εἰς Σικελίαν τοὺς μὲν διαφόρους ὄντας διήλλαξα, τοὺς δ' ἐπιτηδείους ἐποίησα, τοὺς δ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἀπέστησα. καίτοι εἰ τῶν πρεσβευόντων³ ἕκαστος τὰ⁴ αὐτὰ ἐποίησεν, ὀλίγους ἂν πολεμίους εἶχετε καὶ πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἐκέκτησθε.

- 42 Περὶ δὲ τῶν λητουργιῶν οὐκ ἀξιῶ μεμνήσθαι, πλὴν κατὰ τοσοῦτον, ὅτι τὰ προσταττόμενα δαπανῶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν⁵ ἰδίων. καίτοι τυγχάνω νενικηκώς εὐανδρία καὶ λαμπάδι καὶ τραγῳδοῖς, οὐ τύπτων τοὺς ἀντιχορηγοῦντας, οὐδ' αἰσχυνόμενος εἰ τῶν νόμων ἔλαττον δύναμαι. τοὺς οὖν τοιοῦτους τῶν πολιτῶν πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπιτηδείους ἡγοῦμαι μένειν ἢ φεύγειν.

¹ ἀσελγεστάτους Emperius: ἀσελγεστέρους codd.

² εἰς om. A.

³ πρεσβευόντων Luzac: πρωτευνόντων codd.

⁴ τὰ om. Q.

⁵ τῶν om. Q.

worth. If, on the other hand, you punish Alcibiades, you will inspire a greater respect for the law in those whose insolence is uncontrolled.

I wish, further, to remind you of what I have done. I have been sent on missions to Thessaly, to Macedonia, to Molossia, to Thesprotia, to Italy, and to Sicily. In the course of them I have reconciled such as had quarrelled with you, others I have won over to friendship, others I have detached from your enemies. If every representative of yours had done the same, you would have few foes, and you would have gained many an ally.

Of my public services I do not intend to speak. I will say only this: the expenditure required of me I meet, not from monies belonging to the state, but from my own pocket. And yet I have in fact gained victories in the contest of physique,^a in the torch-race, and at the tragic competitions—without striking rival Choregi, and without feeling shame at my possessing less power than the laws. Citizens of this kind, it seems to me, deserve to remain in Athens far more than to be sent into exile.

^a See Harpocration, *s.v.*, and Athenaeus xiii. 565 f. The ἀγὼν εὐανδρίας was held at the Panathenaea.

FRAGMENTS

CONTENTS

NOTE 4171

UNLIKE Antiphon, Andocides never made oratory his profession. If he spoke in public, the occasion was one which directly concerned himself. In addition, his career was interrupted by an enforced absence from Athens of over ten years. It is thus no matter for surprise that his published speeches should have been few in number. The three which survive, together with one other, dating from the days when he was still a young aristocrat dabbling in politics, probably represent all that their author ever left behind him. The scanty remains of this fourth speech are printed in the following pages.

I. ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΙΚΟΣ

Title known from the *Antiatticistes* (Bekker, *Anecdota* 94. 21) and Photius.

II. ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΟΥΣ

Καὶ τάφον μὲν αὐτοῦ λαμπρόν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ
Μάγνητές ἔχουσι· περὶ δὲ τῶν λευβάνων οὐτ'
Ἀνδοκίδῃ προσέχειν ἄξιον ἐν τῷ πρὸς τοὺς ἐταί-
ρους λέγοντι φωράσαντας τὰ λεύβανα διαρρῦσαι
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· ψεύδεται γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον
παροξύνων τοὺς ὀλιγαρχικούς.—Plut. *Themist.* 32.

Of the date of this speech we have no exact indication. Its title suggests that it was composed and delivered before the exile of Andocides in 415 B.C., when his active membership of an oligarchic *ἐταιρεία* came to an end, and if the second of the two fragments printed below also belongs to the *Πρὸς τοὺς ἐταίρους*, it must be placed before 417, as in that year Hyperbolus was ostracized. Its theme seems to have been a vituperative attack upon the existing demo-

I. DELIBERATIVE SPEECH

Only two isolated words, quoted by lexicographers, survive. The subject and date of the speech, if it is in fact distinct from that which follows, are unknown. Its title, however, which is unusually vague, may well be the abbreviation of some such MS. rubric as ἵΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΟΥΣ. ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΙΚΟΣ.

II. TO THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY

THE people of Magnesia have a splendid tomb bearing the name of Themistocles in their Agora. As to his remains, Andocides deserves no credit when he says in his speech *To the Members of his Party*: "The Athenians removed his remains by stealth and scattered them to the winds." He is lying, in order to incite the oligarchs against the democracy.

cratic government; and if, as Plutarch suggests, Andocides did not mind distorting his facts to encourage his companions, we need not suppose that we have lost a document which might have illumined much that is dark in the history of Athens during the fifth century. As evidence, however, of party polemics at the close of the Archidamian War, its interest would have been great. The fragment preserved by Plutarch is apparently concerned with the fickleness of the Demos, which insults without scruple the ashes of one of its greatest leaders.

III. ΑΠΑΡΑΣΗΜΑ

1. Μὴ γὰρ ἴδοιμέν ποτε πάλιν ἐκ τῶν ὀρῶν τοὺς ἀνθρακευτὰς καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας εἰς τὸ ἄστυ ἦκοντας, καὶ πρόβατα καὶ βοῦς καὶ γυναῖα, καὶ πρεσβυτέρους ἄνδρας καὶ ἐργάτας ἐξοπλιζομένους· μηδὲ ἄγρια λάχανα καὶ σκάνδικας ἔτι φάγοιμεν.—Suidas, s.v. σκάνδιξ.

The reading of the MSS., τοὺς ἀνθρακευτὰς ἦκοντας καὶ πρόβατα καὶ βοῦς καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, is clearly faulty. I have made what seems the simplest correction. Sluiter's suggestion, τοὺς ἀνθρακευτὰς ἦκοντας εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, καὶ γυναῖα <καὶ παῖδας> καὶ πρόβατα καὶ βοῦς καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας <ἄγοντας>, καὶ πρεσβυτέρους ἄνδρας κτλ., involves unnecessary changes, which the phrase βοῦς καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας ἄγοντας remains unconvincing. With some hesitation I print a comma after γυναῖα. It would be equally possible to read πρόβατα καὶ βοῦς, καὶ γυναῖα πρεσβ. κτλ.; but there is no evidence that Athens was forced to arm women in its defence during the Archidamian War.

2. Περὶ Ὑπερβόλου λέγειν αἰσχύνομαι, οὗ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ ἐστιγμένος ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐν τῷ ἀργυροκοπείῳ δουλεύει τῷ δημοσίῳ, αὐτὸς δὲ ξένος ὢν καὶ βάρβαρος λυχνοποιεῖ.—Schol. Arist. *Vesp.* 1007.

Almost certainly a passage from the *Πρὸς τοὺς ἐταίρους*. The reference to Hyperbolus as still living in Athens shows that it must have been written before 417 B.C., the year of

FRAGMENTS

III. FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN

1. May we never again see the charcoal-burners and their waggons arriving in Athens from the mountains, nor sheep and cattle and helpless women, no, nor old men and labourers arming for battle. May we never again eat wild herbs and chervil.

It has been conjectured with probability that this fragment, like the following, belongs to the *Πρὸς τοὺς ἐραίπους*. Andocides is clearly referring to the hardship felt in Athens during the Archidamian War, when the city was crowded with countryfolk and the Spartan forces were regularly destroying the produce of the farms and olive-yards of Attica. It is not difficult to see how a passage such as this formed part of an attack upon the democratic and imperialist party, whose policy, in the eyes of the oligarchs, had led directly to the conflict with Sparta.

2. Hyperbolus I blush to mention. His father, a branded slave, still works at the public mint ; while he himself, a foreign interloper, makes lamps for a living.

his ostracism ; and the tone of the speaker well represents the feelings of the oligarchic minority towards the radical leaders of the democratic party.

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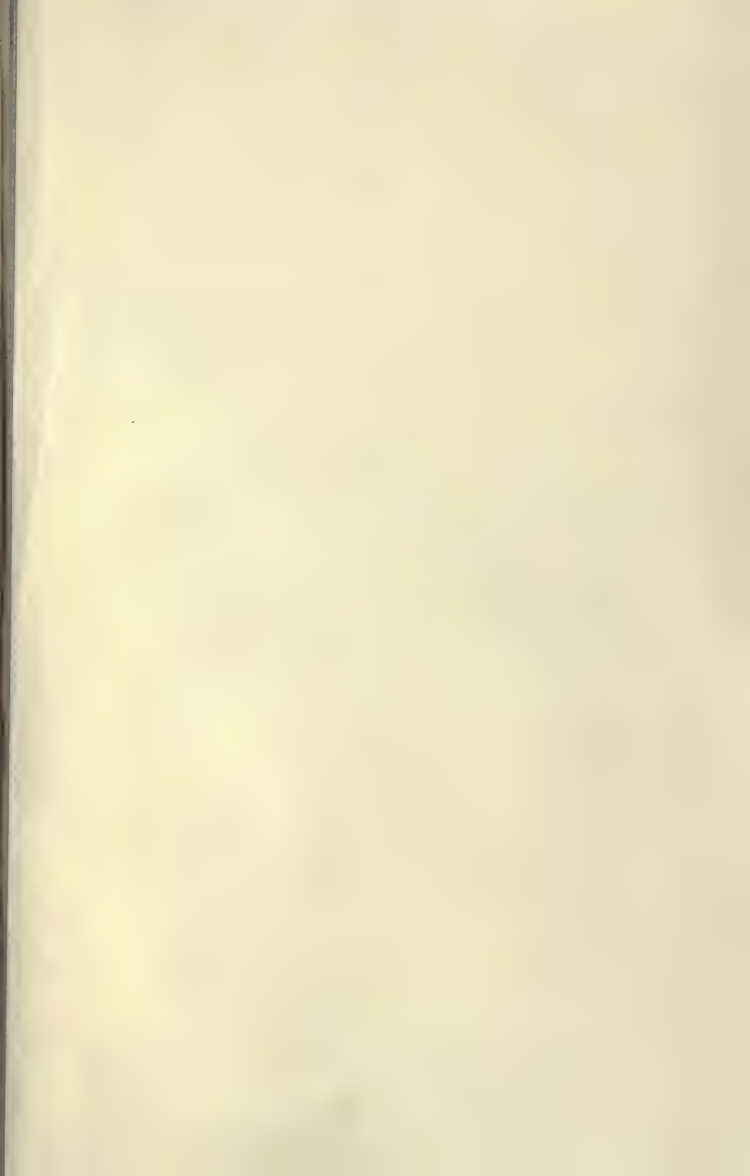
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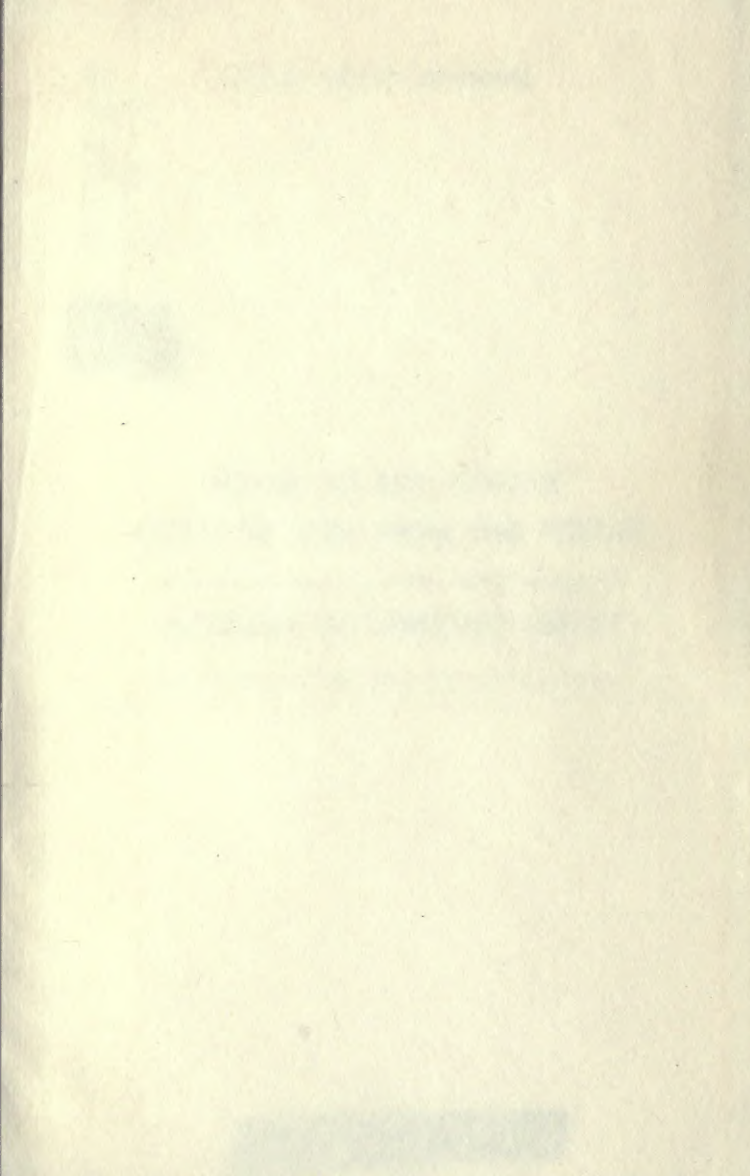
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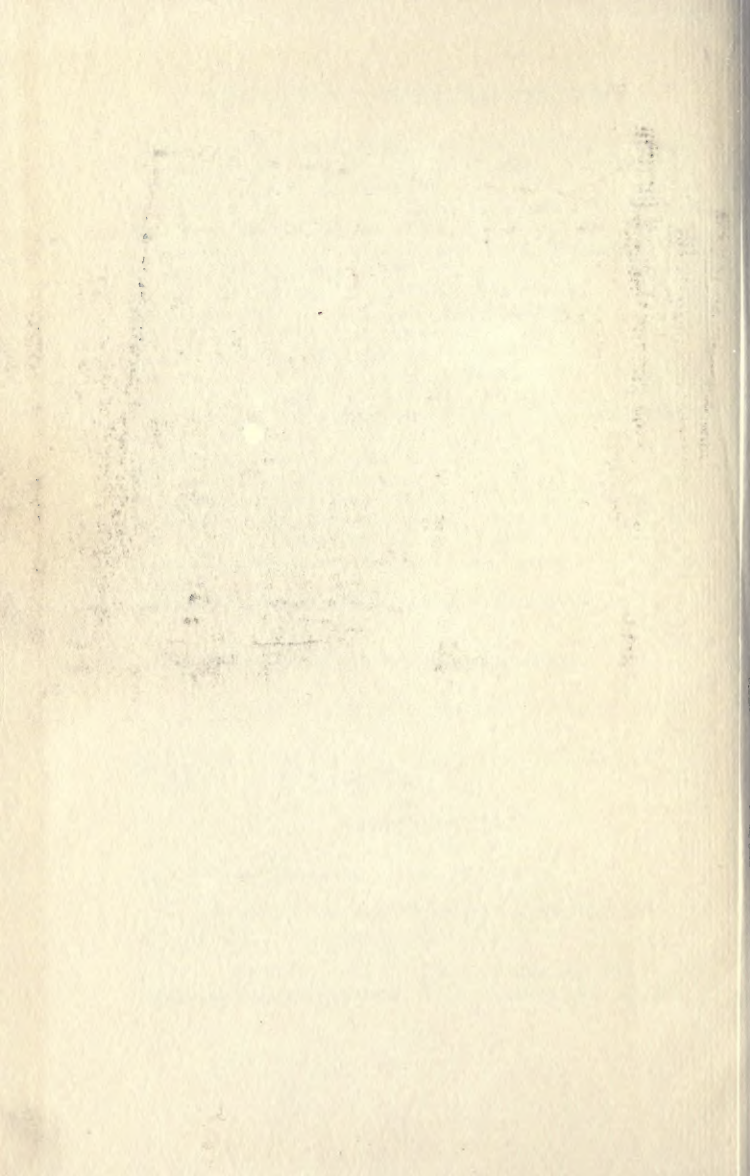


The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior
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 The names of the persons who have been appointed to the positions
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APPENDIX IN PREPARATION


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